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NEW GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

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A

NEW GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

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REV. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CAPELL, (Edward,) a dramatic critic, well known for his indefatigable attention to the works of Shakspeare, was born at Troston, near Bury, in Suffolk, in 1713, and received his education at the school of St. Edmund's Bury. In the dedication of his edition of Shakspeare, in 1768, to the duke of Grafton, he observes, that "his father and the grandfather of his grace were friends, and to the patronage of the deceased nobleman he owed the leisure which enabled him to bestow the attention of twenty years on that work." The office which the duke bestowed on him was that of deputy inspector of the plays, with a salary of 200*l.* a year. So early as the year 1745, as he himself informs us, shocked at the boldness of Hanmer's plan, he projected an immaculate edition of Shakspeare, to be collated and published, in due time, "ex fide codicum." He immediately proceeded to collect and compare the oldest and scarcest copies; noting the original excellences and defects of the rarest quartos, and distinguishing the improvements or variations of the first, second, and third folios. Three years after (to use his own language) he "set out his own edition, in ten volumes, small octavo, with an Introduction," 1768, printed at the expense of the principal booksellers of London, who gave him 300*l.* for his labours. There is not, among the various publications of the present literary era, a more singular composition than that Introduction. In style and manner it is more obsolete and antique than the age of which it treats. It has since been added to the prolegomena of Johnson's and Steeven's edition. In the title-page of this work was also announced "Whereunto will be added, in some other volumes, notes, critical and explanatory, and a body of various readings entire." The Introduction likewise declared, that these "notes and various readings" would be accompanied with another work, disclosing the sources from which Shakspeare drew the greater part of his knowledge in mythological and classical matters, his fable, his history, and even the seeming peculiarities of his language—to which, "we have given for title, The School of Shakspeare." Three and twenty years were employed in searching old MSS., and in examining various readings, before the publication appeared; but after all the public was disappointed in its expectations of illustrative notes and commentaries to adorn an edition of ten volumes, 8vo. The labours of Malone, Steevens, Farmer, Percy, and others, checked the ardour of Capell to finish what he had so long promised, and, after forty years, the annotations appeared as posthumous, under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Collins, in three volumes, 4to. This edition is valuable in itself, and throws great light upon the characters in Shakspeare's plays, and on the various sources from which his fables are derived. Capell died in 1781. Besides the work already mentioned, he edited a volume of ancient poems called Prolusions, and his altered play of Antony and Cleopatra, which was acted at Drury Lane in 1758.

CAPELLA, (Galeazzo Flavio Capra, better known by the name of,) a man of letters, born at Milan, in 1487. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, who made him secretary of state, employed him in several important negotiations, and commissioned him to write his history. He was also made orator of the emperor Maximilian, and maintained his fidelity to him when Charles V. became master of Milan. He died in 1537, from the effects of a fall from his horse. His writings are very valuable, especially his De Rebus nuper in Italia Gestis, et de

Bello Mediolanensi Libri VIII. which has been often reprinted, and is inserted in the Thesaurus Antiquit. of Grævius.

CAPELLA, (Marcianus Mineius Felix,) is the author of a work in nine books, called Satyricon, in imitation of something similar by Varro and Petronius, and of which the Consolationes Philosophicæ of Boethius is the latest specimen, where prose and verse are intermixed. The first two books contain an allegorical description of the marriage of Mercury and Philology, represented as the Nymph who presides over learning in general; and they serve as a kind of introduction to the remaining seven, that treat of Grammar, Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, Geography, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, and Music. Of these the most remarkable is the one relating to Astronomy; where, since the planets Mercury and Venus are said to revolve around the sun, it has been supposed that Copernicus obtained the first idea of his system. According to Cassiodorus, the author was born at Madaura in Africa; but he has evidently confounded Apuleius with Capella, who calls himself a scion of Elissa, a name for Carthage; and hence in some MSS. he is described as a Carthaginian, and at the same time a person who had served the office of a proconsul. Although nothing is known of the time when he lived, thus much is however certain, that he flourished after Solinus and Aristides Quiactilianus; for his geography is derived from the former, and his music from the latter; while his style is evidently modelled after Apuleius, especially in the first two books, where the description of the marriage might be taken for almost a sequel to the story of Cupid and Psyche. The work is remarkable as having been edited, Lugd. Bat. 1599, with notes by Grotius, who, when he was only fourteen years old, ventured to grapple with an author whose difficulties are such as to deter even veteran scholars from meddling with them; and after it had lain neglected for more than two centuries, it attracted the attention of Kopp, when, at the age of 50, he returned to the studies of his youth; and after devoting twenty years to it, left his notes still in MS. to be prepared by C. F. Hermann, for the edition of Francof. ad Mœn. 1836, 4to. It contains the collations of numerous MSS. and an Apparatus Criticus that Kopp himself scarcely knew how to use, but which cannot fail to be extremely valuable to some future editor, who will find in a copy of Grotius' edition at present in the British Museum, that Bentley conceived the name of Capella to have been not Mineius, but Minucius; a fact omitted by Teder, who communicated to Kopp the collation of the Cambridge MS. which Bentley had written in the margin of that copy.

CAPELLEN, (Francis van,) a brave Dutch admiral, born in 1750. He distinguished himself in early life, and in 1793 was promoted to the rank of admiral. In 1799 he surrendered his flag to the British fleet, and was carried to England, whence in 1813 he returned with the prince of Orange, and was despatched to the East Indies, and was made governor-general of the Dutch dependencies there. In 1816 he joined with six frigates the squadron commanded by lord Exmouth at the attack of Algiers. The British admiral spoke in the highest terms of Capellen's effective zeal and energy on that memorable day. For his important services he received the decoration of the order of the Bath, and the thanks of the House of Commons; while by his own sovereign he was honoured with the Grand Cross of the order of William. He died in 1824.

CAPELLO, (Bernardo,) an Italian poet, born, of a noble family, at Venice, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. While at Padua he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Bembo, who had a high opinion of his taste and judgment, and submitted to him all his works before publication. After filling some functions of magistracy at Venice, he was banished, by the Council of Ten, for life, in 1540, to the island of Arbo, whence he contrived to escape to Rome, and obtained the protection of cardinal Farnese, who had him appointed governor of Orvietto and of Tivoli. He died at Rome, in 1565. His Rime have been often reprinted; the best edition is that of Serassi, Bergamo, 1748-53, 2 vols, 8vo. His compositions are highly commended by Tiraboschi.

CAPELLO, (Bianca,) called also Buonaventuri, (which was the name of her first husband,) was born in 1540. She was the daughter of Bartolomeo Capello, a nobleman and senator of Venice, and is represented by the French Biography as a monster of iniquity, upon the authority of the Jesuit Angiolo Gualluzzi, who lived a century after her time, and whose partiality for the family of De Medici has materially impaired the value of his Istoria del Gran Ducate di Toscana,

by the confusion of dates, misrepresentation, exaggeration, and even supposition of facts, of which the account he gives of Bianca is a very striking instance. Unfortunately the errors and calumnies of Galluzzi were copied by Siebenkees in the Life of Bianca Capello, which he published at Gotha in 1739, and would perhaps have remained, like the Istoria di Galluzzi, unnoticed, if Ludger had not translated it into English in 1804. The real facts of the case appear to have been the following:—Opposite to Capello's palace lived a young and handsome Florentine, named Pietro Buonaventuri, of a respectable but poor family, who was studying commerce at the banking house kept by the great Salviati of Florence at Venice. He fell in love with Bianca, and she listened to him so much the more easily, as she took him for Salviati himself, whose family and fortune were equal to that of Capello. On discovering her error, Bianca lost the hope of becoming his wife, but by a weakness which is but too common, she committed the fault of assenting to a final meeting. She went over to him late in the evening; and on her return, finding the gates of her palace shut, the fear of a discovery induced her to elope with her lover. The money necessary for their journey being taken by Buonaventuri from the bank of which his uncle Giovanni Battista was the manager or treasurer, the latter was consequently arrested, and died in prison. The lovers were married at Pistoja, and arrived at Florence, in 1573, at the house of Buonaventuri's father. There Bianca lived for some time in strict seclusion through the fear of her parents, who had obtained from the Venetian senate an order to pursue the fugitives, and even offered a large reward for the apprehension of Buonaventuri. By chance, however, she was seen by Francesco Maria, the first grand duke of the name, to whom at that time his father Cosmo I. a few months before his death, which happened in 1574, had given up the government; and her great beauty made so deep an impression upon him, that he took her under his protection, lodged her, not in his palace, where his wife the archduchess Jane of Austria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand I., would not have submitted to the insult, but in another house, situated in Via Maggiore, and gave a lucrative office at court to her husband, who, a few months after, was killed by Roberto Ricci, a Florentine nobleman, on account of Cassandra Bangiani, a beautiful woman whom he loved, and whom Buonaventuri had been imprudent enough to intrigue with; and this happened in the same year in which Cosmo died. Things remained in this state till the year 1576, when Bianca gave birth to a son, who was named Antonio, and whom the enemies of Bianca, on the authority of Galluzzi and other friends of Ferdinando de Medici, who succeeded Francesco, assert to have been a suppositious child; and this merely to charge Bianca with the assassination of a number of people who were privy to this transaction. In April 1578, the archduchess and grandduchess Jane died; and in October 1579, Francis having lost the only son he had by her, legitimated Antonio, and publicly married Bianca, whom the Venetian senate, by a solemn embassy, immediately declared daughter of their state. This marriage, and above all, this legitimation, highly displeased Ferdinand, the younger brother of Francesco Maria, then a cardinal at Rome, and next heir to the succession. From causes not known he went to Florence in 1585, and Bianca, in order to effect a reconciliation between him and her husband, induced the grand duke to invite him to their house of Poggio at Casano, a few miles from Florence, where they received him with the greatest affection; but towards the end of the entertainment, and almost at the same moment, both Bianca and Francesco were seized with violent pains, and both died of poison within a few hours of each other; and thus the most eminent cardinal Ferdinand, leaving the church, had the satisfaction of becoming grand duke of Tuscany. (Narrazione degli Amori de Bianca Capello a Documento delle Donzelle.)

CAPELLUS, or CAPPEL (Louis), an eminent French protestant divine, born at Sedan, a town in Champagne, about 1579. He was professor of divinity and of the Oriental languages in the university of Saumur; and so deeply skilled in the Hebrew, that bishop Hall calls him "magnum Hebraizantium oraculum in Gallia." He was the author of some very learned works; but is now chiefly memorable for the controversy he had with the younger Buxtorf concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew vowel points. Two opinions have prevailed concerning the true date and origin of these points; both of which have been very warmly espoused. The first is, that the points are coeval with the language, and were always

in use among the Jews: the second, that the points were not known to the Jews before their dispersion from Jerusalem, but were invented afterwards by modern rabbins to prevent the language, which was every day declining, from being utterly lost; in short, that they were invented by the Masoreth Jews of Tiberias, about 600 years after Christ. This opinion of their late invention was taken up by Capellus, who defended it in a learned treatise entitled, Arcanum Punctuationis Revelatum, &c. which, after being refused a licence in France and at Geneva, was printed in Holland, and caused much disquiet among the protestants, as if it had a tendency to hurt their cause. They looked upon Capellus's theory as making too great a concession in favour of the Vulgate; which, having been written before the Masoretic punctuation, on Capellus's hypothesis, had been applied to the text, might now claim to stand on higher ground, and was not to be judged by these innovations. It is, however, certain that Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and others, had espoused the same notion, as well as the Scaligers, Casaubons, Erpenius, Salmasius, Grotius, and the Heinsii; and Capellus only more solidly defended an opinion, which had been approved of by many learned and judicious protestants. The true reason, perhaps, why the German protestants in general so warmly opposed Capellus's opinion, was, that they had been accustomed to follow that of the two Buxtorfs, whom they considered as oracles in Hebrew learning. Buxtorf the father had written a little treatise in defence of the antiquity of the points; and as Buxtorf's credit was justly great among them, they chose rather to rely upon his authority, than to examine his arguments in so abstruse an inquiry. Buxtorf the son wrote against Capellus, and maintained his father's opinion. Capellus, however, has been generally supposed to have put the matter beyond any farther dispute; on which account his scholars Bochart, Grotius, Spanheim, Vossius, Daillé, and almost all the learned in Hebrew since, have very readily acceded to his opinion. Capellus composed another work, entitled, Critica Sacra, folio, which so highly displeased the protestants that they hindered the impression of it; till John Capellus, his son, who afterwards turned papist, got leave of the king to print it at Paris, in 1650. This work is a collection of various readings and errors, which Capellus thought had crept into the copies of the Bible through the carelessness of transcribers; and it must have been a work of prodigious labour, since the author acknowledges that he had spent thirty-six years upon it. The younger Buxtorf wrote a learned answer to it, and some English protestants have also appeared against it: but Grotius, on the other side, very much commends it in an epistle to the author; in which he says, "Contentus esto magnis potius quam multis laudatoribus." Father Simon quotes a letter which Morinus wrote to cardinal Francis Barberini on the subject of the Critica Sacra, in which he intimates that they would do Capellus a kindness in condemning his book, because it had procured him the hatred of his own party; but that at the same time it would be prejudicial to the Roman catholic cause, which the work was thought to support. This letter was printed in England, and added to a collection of letters entitled, Bibliotheca Orientalis. Capellus died at Saumur, June 16, 1658, aged almost eighty. He has given a short account of his life in his work De Gente Capellorum. Capellus visited Oxford in 1610, and resided for some time at Exeter college, attracted by the fame of the rectors of that house, Drs. Holland and Prideaux. *In 1612, out of gratitude for the assistance* he had enjoyed in his studies, he presented some books to the library; and it was after his return from Oxford that he was appointed Hebrew professor at Saumur. Capellus's other works are;—1. Historia Apostolica illustrata, Genev. 1634, 4to, inserted afterwards in vol. i. of the Critici Sacri, London, 1660, fol. 2. Spicilegium post Messem, a collection of criticisms on the New Testament, Gen. 1632, 4to, and added afterwards to Cameron's Myrothecium Evangelicum, of which Capellus was the editor. 3. Diatribæ duæ, also in the Spicilegium. 4. Templi Hierosolymitani Delineatio triplex, in vol. i. of the Critici Sacri. 5. Ad novam Davidis Lyram Animadversiones, &c. Salmur. 1643, 8vo. 6. Diatriba de Veris et Antiquis Ebræorum Literis, Amst. 1645, 12mo, in answer to Buxtorf. 7. De Critica nuper a se Edita, ad rev. Virum D. Jacob. Usserium Armacanum in Hibernia Episcopum, Epistola Apologetica, in qua Arnoldi Bootii temeraria Criticæ Censura refellitur, Salm. 1651, 4to. His correspondence with the learned Usher may be seen in Parr's collection of letters to and from the archbishop, pp. 559, 562, 568, 569, and 587. 8. Chronologia Sacra, Paris, 1655, 4to, reprinted

afterwards among the prolegomena to Walton's Polyglot. In 1775 and 1778, a new edition of the Critica Sacra of Capellus was published at Halle, in 2 vols, 8vo, by Vogel and Scharfenberg, with corrections and improvements. A succinct account of the controversy between Capellus and the Buxtorfs will be found in Eichhorn's Einleitung in das Alte Testament, vol. i. p. 242.

CAPILUPI, (Camillus,) a native of Mantua, who lived in the sixteenth century, and wrote an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, entitled, Lo Stratagema di Carolo IX. contra gli Ugonotti, Rome, 1572, 4to. This work, which excited considerable attention on its first appearance, and contains much curious information, gave offence to the cardinal of Lorraine, who, in consequence of the public indignation excited by the avowal of the writer that the massacre was premeditated, endeavoured to hinder the publication.

CAPILUPI, (Lelio,) younger brother of the preceding, born at Mantua, in 1498. He wrote several Latin poems, preserved in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italicorum. He died in 1560. His brother Julio was equally distinguished as a man of letters; and Ippolito, another brother, became *bishop of Fano, and died at Rome in 1580.*

CAPISTRAN, (Giovanni de,) an Italian lawyer, ecclesiastic, and diplomatist, born at a small town of the same name in the Abruzzi, in 1385. He studied civil and canon law at Perugia, and was deputed by his fellow-townsmen to negotiate a peace with Ladislaus, king of Naples; but, falling under suspicion in his management of that transaction, he was thrown into prison, where he took the resolution of abandoning secular pursuits, and he accordingly became a member of the Franciscan order. His zeal and assiduity as a preacher now attracted the notice of his superiors, and he rapidly rose in influence and station, and was employed successively by Martin V. Eugenius IV. Nicholas V. and Calixtus III. in several important negotiations. He was a vehement opponent of the Hussites, and is said to have successfully laboured in bringing many of them back to the Romish church. In 1453, when, after the capture of Constantinople, the victorious Mahomet II. was meditating an attack upon Italy and Germany, the Papal see employed Capistran in the task of raising a spirit of hostility against the Turks. In 1456 he was shut up in Belgrade, when that fortress was besieged by the sultan in person, and, with the crucifix in his hand, he animated the besieged to exert themselves to the utmost, until the enemy was repulsed. He died in the same year. He is the author, among other works, of a tract entitled De Papæ et Consilii sive Ecclesiæ Auctoritate, Venice, 1580, 4to, written against the council of Basle. He had laboured earnestly to prevent the consequences of the schism occasioned by the transference of that council to Florence, where he distinguished himself by his efforts to effect a union between the Greek and Latin churches.

CAPISUCCHI, (Biagio,) marquis of Monterio, a brave Italian soldier in the service of the pope, who distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Poictiers against the Huguenots in 1569. The besiegers threw a bridge across the river, when Capisucchi and two companions plunged in, and in the face of the enemy destroyed the fastenings of the bridge, and thereby rendered it useless. He commanded the cavalry of the duke of Parma, and afterwards the papal forces in the Venosino in 1594. He died at Florence in 1613.

CAPISUCCHI, (Paolo,) a canon of the Vatican, auditor of the Rota, and bishop of Neocastro, employed by popes Clement VII. and Paul III. in several very important negotiations, and particularly in the celebrated divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He also made himself serviceable to the Papal see by calming the dissensions which had broken out at Avignon. He died in 1539.

CAPITO, (Wolfgang Fabricius,) whose original name was Wolff Köpstein, an eminent reformer, was born in 1478. He studied at Basle, where he took his degrees in the faculties of medicine, theology, and law. His talents soon attracted the notice of Albert of Brandenburg, archbishop of Mayence, who made him his secretary, and in 1523 gave him letters of nobility. But his career of advancement in the Romish church had now reached its limit, for about this time he embraced the principles of the Reformation, and zealously propagated them in Basle, whence he removed to Strasburg, where he became a minister. He formed a close intimacy with Œcolampadius, and also with Bucer, with whom he was associated as deputy to most of the diets of the empire, assembled for the purpose of composing religious differences,

and to all the conferences that were held with a view to unite the two great sections of the Reformed. In this capacity we find him acting at the second conference at Zurich, in 1523, and that of Marpurg, in 1529, and at the diet of Augsburg in 1530, where, in concert with his colleague, he presented to the emperor the well-known Confession which had been framed by them, and had been approved by the senate of Strasburg. In 1535 he had an interview with Calvin, at Basle, where he urged such a modification of the views of the church of Geneva on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and on the efficacy of the Sacraments, as might lead to a better understanding between them and the Lutherans. Hence resulted the short-lived agreement of Wittemberg. The efforts however of Capito and Bucer caused them both to be suspected by the Zuinglians, without obtaining for them the confidence of the followers of Luther. It has been inferred from a passage in the preface to his treatise De Operibus Dei, 1568, 4to, that Capito had a leaning towards the tenets of Socinus; at all events he has been held up by the Unitarian divines of Transylvania as one of the ablest writers of their party. He died of the plague, at Strasburg, in 1541, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was regarded as one of the most learned men of his time, and corresponded with several of his most distinguished contemporaries. He earnestly importuned Erasmus to act with more decision touching the matters in dispute between the Reformers and Roman Catholics. After the death of Œcolampadius he married his widow, by whom he had several children. He had before married a woman of great literary accomplishments, who died soon after. The Biographie Universelle says, that this was Capito's second wife, named Agnes, and that, whenever her husband was unwell, she used to preach in his stead. He wrote the following works:—Institutionum Hebraicarum libri duo. Enarrationes in Habacuc et Hoseam Prophetas, Strasburg, 1526, 8vo. Vita Johannis Œcolampadii. De Formando puro Theologo. Explicatio Doctissima in Hexhameron Opus Dei. He edited Œcolampadius's Commentary on Ezekiel, published at Strasburg, 1534, 4to. His life of that reformer was translated into English, and published along with those of Luther and Zuinglius, by Henry Bennet Callensian, London, 1561, 8vo.

CAPIVACCIO, or CAPO DI VACCA, (Jerome,) a learned Italian physician of the 16th century, born at Padua, where he studied belles-lettres, philosophy, and medicine, with great success. He was in 1552 named professor of medicine in the university, and he held that office during 37 years. He established a system of general therapeutics, and was, upon the whole, a follower of the doctrines of the Arabian physicians; but he dared to think for himself. He was offered the first chair of medicine in the university of Pisa by the grand duke of Tuscany in 1587, but being unwilling to quit his alma mater, he refused it. He was a very learned and an eloquent man, extensively engaged in practice, and he amassed a large fortune. He died of a malignant fever in 1589.

CAPMANI, (Antonio de,) an eminent Spanish philologist, born in Catalonia, about the middle of the eighteenth century. He passed the earlier part of his life at Barcelona, whence he repaired to Madrid, and was elected member of several learned societies. His best known publication is a French and Spanish Dictionary, Madrid, 1805, 4to, with a preliminary dissertation on the genius of each language, and a comparison of their leading characteristics.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, (John, count of,) was the son of a physician at Corfu, where he was born in 1780. He was originally intended for the profession of his father, and had commenced his medical studies at Venice, when the occupation of the Ionian Islands by the Russians, in 1799, gave a different direction to his fortunes, and he entered, with his father, the diplomatic service of Russia. After passing through the inferior grades, and holding for some time the post of an attaché to the embassy at Vienna, he was employed on some of the minor negotiations preceding the peace of 1812 between Russia and the Porte, and having attracted, by the address which he there displayed, the favourable notice of the emperor Alexander, was placed by him on his personal staff during the campaign of 1813, and entrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Switzerland, a difficult and delicate task, which he executed with complete success, procuring subsequently the ratification of the new Swiss constitution from the Congress of Vienna. In 1815 he acted as the Russian plenipotentiary at the second peace of Paris, but in 1817 he was recalled to Russia, and appointed, conjointly with count Nesselrode, secretary for foreign affairs. In this capacity

he enjoyed the complete confidence of Alexander, and was the principal manager of the secret diplomatic machinations by which Russia fomented the disaffection of the Greeks to the Ottoman rule, and which led to the rebellion of 1821. The famous revolutionary society of the Hetæreia is generally believed to have originated with him, and he continued in communication with its leaders throughout the war, till the intrigues of his adherents occasioned his election to the presidency of the new republic; but though nominated to the office April 10, 1827, he did not appear and enter on its duties till 1828, after the battle of Navarino had decided the separation of Greece from the Ottoman empire. The period of his administration in Greece was marked by almost unceasing scenes of strife, intrigue, and jealousy on all sides; the arbitrary severity of many of the measures adopted by the president, and his undisguised solicitude for the promotion of the schemes of Russian policy, gave rise, not unreasonably, to suspicions among the Greek leaders, that his object was to possess himself of the absolute dictatorship of the country, in order eventually to surrender it as a province to Russia. These surmises gained ground in consequence of the refusal of the Greek crown, in May 1830, by prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, (the present king of the Belgians,) who was avowedly influenced to this step by several letters addressed to him by Capo d'Istria, in which the dangers and difficulties which beset the sovereignty of the infant state were strongly depicted; and a general assembly was called for by the voice of the nation, in which the future constitution and government might be definitively settled. The call was however disregarded, and the unpopularity of the president continued to increase till, October 9, 1831, he was murdered while entering a church at Napoli di Romania, by Constantine and George Mavromichali, the brother and son of Petro Bey of Maina, whom he had detained in prison since the preceding January without any accusation. Constantine Mavromichali was killed on the spot by the guards; George was tried by a military commission, condemned, and executed. Such was the fate of this versatile Corfiote adventurer, one of the ablest and most unscrupulous agents of that tortuous school of diplomacy, of which the Russian cabinet has of late years made more effective use than of the sword, for the furtherance of its ambitious schemes of aggrandizement.

CAPON, (John,) bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. from which see he was promoted to that of Bangor. He was a time-serving and unprincipled man, and qualified himself for this promotion by assenting to the law of the Six Articles;—held it by conforming to, and feigning to approve the principles of the Reformation under Edward VI.;—and continued to hold it, by becoming an active agent in the Marian persecution. He sat in judgment upon Hooper; and at Newbury, says Fuller, "he sent three martyrs to heaven in the same chariot of fire." One of these was Julius Palmer, who, after incurring expulsion from Magdalen college, in Edward's reign, for his zeal for popery, became so impressed by witnessing the death of Latimer and Ridley, that he began to search the Scriptures in order to ascertain the ground of that faith for which they had been content to suffer; and the result of that search was, that he acknowledged the truth, and bore witness to it in the same manner. Capon died at the close of Mary's reign, who was herself cut off while disputing with the Roman pontiff about a fit successor for the vacant see, to which Elizabeth immediately appointed the celebrated Jewell.

CAPON, (William,) an able architectural draughtsman, born at Norwich in 1757. He studied portrait-painting under his father, and his productions in this branch of art gave indication of great excellence; but he felt that the bias of his mind was in favour of architecture. He was accordingly placed under the care of Michael Novosielski as an architect and scene painter. Whilst under this gentleman's instruction, he assisted in the erection of the Opera House, and designed the theatre and some other buildings at Ranelagh gardens, and painted many of the scenic decorations of these two places of entertainment. He also bore a distinguished part in the reformation and exaltation of the stage, under the patronage of Mr. Kemble, who, at the completion of new Drury, in the year 1794, in the prosecution of his favourite design of improving and elevating the public taste, engaged Mr. Capon for the scenic department. He also painted many scenes for the present Covent Garden Theatre, of much beauty and fidelity, under the same patronage, several of which are still used. His most memorable works, which will

always be striking records of his indefatigable research, are his plans of the Old Palace at Westminster, and the ancient substructure of the Abbey. The execution of these plans occupied his leisure hours for upwards of thirty years. He died suddenly on the 26th of September, 1827.

CAPORALI, (Cesare,) an Italian writer, born at Venice, in 1531, and celebrated for his burlesque compositions, of which numerous editions have been published. He was a member of the academy of the Insensati, and governor of Atri, a town of the Abruzzi. He possessed great vivacity, and an inexhaustible fund of genuine wit, and wrote with taste and elegance. His son published two of his comedies, the life of Mecænas, and several burlesque poems, in 12mo, Venice, 1604, Perugia, 1770, 4to. He died in 1601, at Castiglione, at the house of Ascanio, marquis of Coria, one of his patrons.

CAPPE, (Newcome,) a dissenting minister of the Socinian persuasion, born at Leeds in 1732. He was educated under the care of his father, a minister in that town, whom he lost in his sixteenth year. He was placed at the academy of Dr. Aikin, at Kilworth, in Leicestershire, in 1748, and the next year removed to that of Dr. Doddridge at Northampton. During his residence here he overcame some scruples that arose in his mind respecting the evidences of revealed religion, by examining them in the best writers with great attention. After passing two years at Northampton, he went, in 1752, to the university of Glasgow, where he continued for three years, and made the acquaintance of many eminent men of the day, particularly Drs. Leechman, Cullen, Adam Smith, Moore, and Black. Having completed his studies, he returned in 1755 to Leeds, and within a short time after was chosen co-pastor, and the following year sole pastor of the dissenting congregation at St. Saviour-gate, York. This situation he retained for forty years, during which he was distinguished as a preacher of uncommon eloquence, and a man of great learning and amiable manners. He died in 1800. He published a Selection of Psalms for Social Worship. Remarks in Vindication of Dr. Priestley, in answer to the Monthly Reviewers. Letters published in the York Chronicle, signed a Doughty Champion in Heavy Armour, in reply to the attack of Dr. Cooper, (under the signature of Erasmus,) upon Mr. Lindsey, on his resigning the living of Catterick; and Discourses on the Providence and Government of God. In 1802 were published Critical Remarks on many important passages of Scripture, together with dissertations upon several subjects tending to illustrate the phraseology and doctrine of the New Testament.

CAPPELER, (Manim Anthony,) a Swiss physician, and member of the great council of Lucerne, at which place he was born in 1685. He cultivated natural history, medicine, and the mathematics, and made such progress in the latter science, that he was employed in 1707, upon the conquest of Naples, by the chiefs of the imperial army, in the capacity of an engineer, although he had entered the service in the medical department. He continued to be engaged in both kinds of duty during the war of 1712. He died September 16, 1769.

CAPPELLARI, (Gennaro Antonio,) an Italian writer, born at Naples in 1635. He entered the society of the Jesuits, and acquired great reputation by the extent of his learning, and by the facility and elegance of his compositions in Latin prose and poetry. Amongst his works, the most remarkable are, De Laudibus Philosophiæ. De Fortunæ Progressu; a Latin poem on the comets which appeared in 1664 and 1665. A Latin history, De Unione Arcadica, of which he had been elected a member in 1664. He also translated into Italian, from a Latin version, the Satires of Sergardi, which had been originally written in the former language. Besides many dramas and poems, highly spoken of by Crescimbeni. He was beheaded at Palermo in March 1702, on a false accusation, it is said, of high treason.

CAPPELLI, (Marc'Antonio,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Este, in the territory of Padua, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He took part with the republic of Venice against the interdict of Paul V., but afterwards made his retractation, was reconciled to the pontiff, and died at Rome in 1625. He was a profound Greek and Hebrew scholar, and was deeply read in ecclesiastical antiquities. His treatise on the Last Supper is an able and ingenious one, which was no less ably answered by Capellus.

CAPPELLINI, (Gabrielle,) a painter, born at Ferrara; he was originally a shoemaker, on account of which he was called Il Caligarino. Barotti, in his lives of the painters of Ferrara, says that the works of Cappellini possess much boldness of style.

In the church of St. Giovannino, in his native city, there is a picture by him of a Madonna with Saints, in which he has treated the subject in an admirable manner, and has displayed great skill as a painter.

CAPPERONNIER, (Claude,) an eminent classical scholar and Greek professor, born at Mont-Didier, a small town in Picardy, May 1, 1671. For some time his father, who was a tanner, employed him at his own trade, but he early contracted a fondness for reading, and even taught himself, at his leisure hours, the elements of Latin. About the beginning of 1685, Charles de St. Leger, his uncle, a Benedictine of the abbey of Corbie, happening, on a visit to Mont-Didier, to discover his nephew's predilection, advised his parents to send him to the college of that place, where the Benedictines of Cluny then taught Latin. There Capperonnier studied for eighteen months, and by an uncommon effort of diligence combined the study of Greek with that of Latin. In 1686 he continued his education at Amiens among the Jesuits, for two years. In 1688 he came to Paris, where, at the seminary of the Trente-Trois, he entered upon a course of philosophy and theology, during which he constantly compared the fathers of the Church with the ancient Greek and Roman philosophers. He next studied the Oriental languages in the college of Ave-Maria; and in 1694, the bishop of his diocese sent him to Abbeville, to assist the ecclesiastical students in the Greek language; and in 1695 he sent him to that of St. Valois de Montreuil sur Mer, to teach humanity and philosophy; but the sea air and his excessive application disagreeing with his health, he returned to Paris in 1696, took the degree of master of arts, and followed the business of education until he found that it interfered too much with his studies. He took up his abode, in May 1697, in one of the colleges; and when he had taken the degree of bachelor in divinity, he went to Amiens to take orders. Returning to Paris, he became a licentiate, and obtained the friendship and patronage of cardinal Rohan, the abbé Louvois, and other persons of note. At this time, some lessons which he gave in the Greek, and a chapelry of very moderate income in the church of St. André des Arcs, were his only resources, with which he lived a life of study and temperance, defrayed the expenses of his licentiate, and even purchased books. M. Colesson, however, a law-professor, and who from being his scholar had become his friend, seeing with what difficulty he could maintain himself, made him an offer of his house and table; which, after many scruples, he accepted. He went to his new habitation in 1700, and in the following year resigned his duty in the chapel, the only benefice he had, because it took up that time which he thought completely lost if not employed in study. In 1706, Viel, rector of the university of Paris, and Pourchot, the syndic, admiring his disinterested spirit, procured him a pension of four hundred livres on the faculty of arts, to which no other condition was annexed than that he should revise the Greek books used in the classes. Capperonnier expressed his gratitude on this occasion in a Greek poem, which was printed with a Latin translation by Viel. During his residence with M. Colesson, which lasted for more than ten years, he read with that professor whatever he could find in the Greek authors respecting the law, as well as respecting the arts and sciences; and the assistance he afforded to many eminent writers has been amply acknowledged, particularly by Montfaucon, Baudelot de Dairval, Boivin, Kuster, Tournemine, and many others. In 1702 he engaged with Tournemine and Dupin in an edition of Photius, of which Dupin was to be principal editor, Tournemine was to furnish the notes, and Capperonnier himself the translations. This work was considerably advanced, and some part printed, when it was interrupted by the banishment of Dupin to Chatelleraut, and was never afterwards completed. Capperonnier was an inmate with M. Colesson when the university of Basle invited him to the chair of the Greek professor, with a liberal salary, and freedom of conscience; but this he did not think proper to accept. About the end of 1710 he was induced to undertake the education of the three sons of M. Crozat, who, on his removing to his house, settled a pension of one hundred pistoles upon him, which, with his usual moderation, Capperonnier made sufficient for all his wants, until in October 1722 he was appointed royal professor of Greek. On this occasion he delivered a Latin discourse on the use and excellence of the Greek language. In 1725 he published at Paris his edition of Quintilian, folio, dedicated to the king, who bestowed on him a pension of 800 livres. Burmann, who had published an edition of the same

author, attacked Capperonnier, who answered his objections with temperate and sound reasoning. In 1719 he published Apologie de Sophocle, a pamphlet, 8vo, in answer to some objections of Voltaire to the Œdipus. He died at Paris in 1744. Among various works which he left for the press were an edition of the Antiqui Rhetores Latini, with notes and illustrations, published at Strasburg in 1756, 4to; and Philological Observations on Greek and Latin Authors, which would amount to several volumes in 4to. He also completed a treatise on the ancient pronunciation of the Greek language, and made great additions and corrections to Stephens's Latin Thesaurus. His observations on Gedoyn's translation of Quintilian were published by John Augustine Capperonnier in 1803, Barbou, Paris, in 4 vols, 12mo.

CAPPERONNIER, (John,) nephew of the preceding, was born at Mont-Didier in 1716, and educated at Amiens. He was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; professor of Greek in the Royal College, to which he succeeded on his uncle's death; and librarian to the king, in the room of Sallier. He published an edition of Joinville's History of St. Louis, Paris, 1761, folio. An edition of Anacreon, 1748, 12mo. Cæsaris Opera, Paris, Barbou, 1754, 2 vols, 12mo. Plautus, with a glossary, by Valart, 1759, 3 vols, 12mo. Sophocles, prepared by our author, but published after his death by Vauvilliers, Paris, 1781, 2 vols, 4to. From a transcript made by him of a MS. of the Lexicon of Timæus, Ruhnken published his edition of that work. Capperonnier also assisted Wesseling in his edition of Herodotus, and likewise contributed various papers to the Academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1775.

CAPPONI, (Gino,) one of the earliest magistrates of the Florentine republic. He flourished at the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, and wrote an account of the revolution that took place at Florence, in 1378, of the events of which he was an eye-witness. He was a brave soldier, and contributed greatly by his address and gallantry, in 1406, to the conquest of Pisa, of which he was afterwards appointed governor. He died in 1420. His narrative of the revolution at Florence is inserted by Muratori in his Collection. —In the same work will be found an account of the administration of Neri Capponi, son of the preceding, who was, like his father, a statesman and a soldier, and gained a brilliant victory over Nicolo Piccanino, at Anghieri, in 1440.

CAPPONI, (Pietro,) grandson of the preceding, and, like all his ancestors, fulfilling the most important offices of the republic, has acquired a great celebrity by the intrepidity with which he opposed the pretensions of Charles VIII. king of France, who, because he had been allowed, on his way to Naples, to pass through Florence, which he entered at the head of his troops and with the lance in his hand, claimed to have acquired its sovereignty. Accordingly, having directed his secretary to read before the magistrates, at a meeting where he was present, the ultimatum of his resolutions, the conditions of which affected the liberty and dignity of Florence, Capponi snatched and tore the paper, and, saying to the astonished king, "Before we condescend to such dishonourable conditions, you may order your trumpets to sound, and we shall ring our bells," he left the room, followed by all the magistrates. Such intrepidity produced the desired effect. Charles thought that Capponi would never have dared to make use of this language without being sure of his power, and, calling him back, he reduced his pretensions. A treaty was soon signed, and he went on to Naples. Capponi was killed by a shot, in 1496, at the attack of Sciano, a small castle situated in the mountains of Pisa.

CAPPONI, (Gregorio Alessandro, marquis,) a celebrated antiquarian, born at Rome, about the close of the seventeenth century. Such were his taste and knowledge of the ancient monuments of art, that he was appointed by pope Clement XII. to arrange the sculptures, bassi-rilievi, inscriptions, busts, and other remains of antiquity that form the magnificent collection in the Museum of the Capitol. The mode in which the whole is arranged attests at once the taste and learning of Capponi. He possessed himself a noble collection of antique cameos, medals, and coins, and a choice and extensive library. He died at Rome, in 1746.

CAPRANICA, (Domenico,) a very learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Rome, in 1400. He acquired great reputation by his learning, which induced pope Martin V. to make him his clerk of the chamber, then his secretary, and, after having employed him in several difficult commissions, both civil and military, made him bishop of Fermo, governor of the duchy of Spoleto, and secretly

nominated him cardinal. Martin, however, dying before he had declared this appointment, the cardinals refused to admit him to the conclave, and pope Eugenius IV. not only refused to recognise Capranica, but, in consequence of some malignant representations, despoiled him of his property, and would have imprisoned him, had he not made his escape to Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, who sent him to the council of Basle, where he established his right to the purple; and Eugenius, who, much against his inclination, was at that time compelled to declare him a cardinal, became at last aware of his merit, and, deputing him as his legate to the Marca d'Ancona, gave him the command of the army destined to defend that province against Francis Sforza. In the battle which soon after took place, the pontifical army was routed, and Capranica, being wounded, escaped with great difficulty. He was afterwards employed in important negotiations by Eugenius and the two succeeding popes, and obtained great credit by putting an end to the domestic dissensions of the Genoese, and settling the peace between the Church and Alphonso, king of Naples. He died in 1458, leaving a great reputation for learning in all its departments, to the acquisition of which he never allowed a day to pass without dedicating some time. He ordered that after his death his palace should be made a college for the maintenance of students; for which purpose he assigned liberal funds, and bequeathed his large library. His brother, cardinal Angelo, however, kept the palace, but built near it a college much more magnificent, which still subsists, bearing the name of the founder. Of his works, the only one which has been printed is the treatise Dell' Arte di ben Morire, which was published at Florence, in 1487, and which seems to have escaped the notice of the writers of the French Biography.

CAPRARA, (Alberto, count of,) chamberlain of the emperor Leopold, and nephew of the celebrated general Piccolomini, was born at Bologna, in 1631. In his youth he entered the Austrian army, and made forty-four campaigns, during which he was once, and once only, beaten by Turenne. He distinguished himself greatly during the campaign of 1685, against the Turks, when he took by assault the city of Neuhausel, laid siege to Tekel, obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Titus, and almost destroyed their army when they attempted to enter Buda. Being as great a statesman as he was a soldier, he was, in 1682 and 1685, employed as ambassador to the Porte, as he had before been to the Low Countries, at the conclusion of the treaty of Nimeguen. He died at Vienna, in 1701. John Benaglia, who had been his secretary during his embassy at Constantinople, published, in 1684, at Bologna, a Relazione del Viaggio a Costantinopoli, &c. dell' illustre Conte Alberto Caprara, &c., which contains important information.

CAPRARA, (Giovan Battista,) cardinal of S. Onofrio, archbishop of Milan, legate à latere of the Papal see, grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown, was born at Bologna, in 1733. He was scarcely twenty-five years old, when Benedict XIV. created him vice-legate at Ravenna; and, in 1767, Clement III. sent him nuncio to Cologne, where he so pleased the empress Maria Teresa, that, at her request, pope Pius VI. in 1775 appointed him his nuncio at Lucerne. In 1785 he was removed to Vienna, to the great satisfaction of the emperor Joseph II. and his first minister, the prince of Kaunitz. In 1792 he was created cardinal. In 1800 he was made bishop of Tessy; and on hearing of the famine which distressed the people, he set out in the middle of the winter, spent the whole revenue of his see, and borrowed large sums of money to purchase corn, flour, and other necessaries of life, which he personally distributed amongst the poor. In the following year he was appointed legate à latere to the French government; in April 1802, he signed the concordat with the Church; in 1805 he consecrated Napoleon king of Italy, in the cathedral of Milan. At last, becoming ill and blind, he died in June 1810; and his funeral, by an imperial decree, was celebrated with the greatest solemnity in the following July.

CAPRIATA, (Pier Giovanni,) an eminent Genoese lawyer, who lived during the seventeenth century, and acquired great reputation as the historian of the transactions of Italy during his own time; relating facts with great clearness and impartiality, and displaying much sagacity in pointing out their causes. The work is divided into three parts; the first two were published at Genoa during his life-time, containing the transactions from 1613 to 1644. The third part, extending to 1660, was published by his son after his death, in 1663. To preserve his independence

and avoid even the suspicion of partiality, he would not dedicate his work to any prince or sovereign. An English translation of the whole, by Henry earl of Monmouth, appeared in London, in 1663.

CARA, in Turkish, *black*, is the prefix of numerous names in that language.

CARA-ARSLAN, (the *Black Lion*,) a prince of the petty dynasty of the Ortokides, of the junior branch, who ruled in Amida and Hisn-Kaifa. He succeeded his father, Daoud, about A.D. 1149 (A.H. 544), but the precise year is not ascertained. He appears to have held his principality as a subordinate ally of the great sultan of Syria, Noor-ed-deen Mahmood, and distinguished himself in the wars against the Christians of Palestine. At the great victory gained over the Franks, in 1164, he was present, and held with his troops the right wing of the Moslem army: he appears also to have been a patron of learning, as several Arabic works are dedicated to him. D'Herbelot erroneously says, "il fut surnommé Omadeddin;" his true Arabic title, as appears both from his coins and the evidence of history, was Fakhr-ed-deen, *Glory of the Faith*. He died A.D. 1166 (A.H. 562), and was succeeded in his principality by his son, Noor-ed-deen Mahmood (or Mohammed), to whom Saladin afterwards confirmed his territories. The name of Cara Arslan was borne by several other petty princes of the same family. (D'Herbelot. De Guignes, Abulfeda. Chron. Syriac. Marsden. Numism. Orient. i. 144.)

CARA-HISSARLI, (Sheikh Mosslah-ed-deen Mustapha Al-Akhteri,) so called from his birth-place of Cara-Hissar in Anatolia, the ancient Apamea; the compiler of a valuable dictionary in Arabic and Turkish, known by the title of Logat-al-Akhteri, consisting principally of articles selected from the lexicon of Jawhari, the Kamoos or Ocean of Firouzabadi, &c. rendered into Turkish. Copies of this work, both in its original form and that of an abridgment, are found in several European libraries; but little is known respecting the author, except that Hadji-Khalfa informs us he was contemporary with Soliman the Magnificent. (Hadji-Khalfa. D'Herbelot.)

CARA-KOOSH, (*Eagle*, literally *Black-bird*,) the Turkish name of Baha-ed-deen, a white eunuch who filled the apparently incompatible offices of vizir and buffoon to the Sultan Salah-ed-deen (Saladin). He had originally been a slave of his uncle Shîrakoh; and on the occupation of Egypt by Saladin, was appointed guardian of the palace and person of the Fatimite khalif. After the subversion of the Fatimite dynasty, he became governor of Cairo, where he built the present citadel; on the highest part of which, in commemoration of his own name, he placed the figure of an eagle in alto-relievo, which the people of Cairo still regard as the tutelary talisman of the city, and believe that it utters a cry when any calamity is about to befal it. He was subsequently among the defenders of Acre in its famous siege by the crusaders, and became at its capture in 1191 a prisoner of Philip Augustus of France; but was released at the conclusion of peace in the following year. He was now again appointed vizir of Egypt, but did not long survive to enjoy his honours, dying in the same year with his master, A.D. 1193. The name of Cara-koosh is still proverbial in Egypt and Syria, as expressive of blundering simplicity; and Soyûti has even written a treatise on the ludicrous sayings and doings attributed to him; but this peculiarity, if it have any foundation beyond popular tradition, must have been assumed for the amusement of his master, as the authentic records of history speak of him as a man of eminent ability and valour. D'Herbelot is certainly in error in saying that Cara-koosh, which is a common Turkish name, signifies an ouzel or blackbird, ("c'est proprement un merle, et non pas un corbeau,") and was given him as an epithet indicating simplicity. (Abulfeda. Soyuti. D'Herbelot.)

CARA MUSTAPHA PASHA. See KIUPRILI.

CARA MUSTAPHA PASHA, a celebrated grand-vizir of the Ottoman empire. He was the son of a spahi near Merzivan in Anatolia; but having entered the service of the famous grand-vizir Mohammed-Kiuprili, he was raised by him to the post of master of the horse, and received the hand of one of his daughters in marriage. Under the vizirat of his brother-in-law Ahmed-Kiuprili, who succeeded his father in the post of prime minister, the rise of Cara-Mustapha was rapid; he became successively pasha of Silistria, governor of Diarbekr, capitan-pasha, and vizir of the cupola; and served with distinction at the famous siege of Candia. He subsequently accompanied sultan Mohammed IV. in the Polish campaign of 1674, where he disgraced himself by his cruelty and rapacity; yet

such was the ascendant which he had gained over the sultan, that in the following year he bestowed on him the hand of one of his daughters, an honour which, according to Ottoman etiquette, compelled him to divorce his former wife, the daughter of Mohammed-Kiuprili. On the death of Ahmed-Kiuprili in 1676, the seals of the empire were at once conferred on Cara-Mustapha; but he was unsuccessful in his efforts, during several campaigns, to reduce the revolted Cossacks of the Ukraine, and the province was eventually ceded to Russia by a treaty concluded in 1681. On the rupture with Austria in 1682, he assumed the command of the Ottoman armies in Hungary; and on the 14th of July in the following year, he laid siege to Vienna with a host of 200,000 men. After an investment of two months, the garrison was reduced to extremity, when the siege was raised by the appearance of the armies of Poland and the Empire, headed by the chivalrous king of Poland, John Sobieski. The Turks, seized with a panic, were routed (Sept. 12,) with the loss of 20,000 men, and all their treasures, baggage, and artillery; and the spell of the Turkish military ascendency, which had so long held Europe in awe, was from this moment broken for ever. The grand-vizir himself with difficulty escaped into Hungary, and thence to Belgrade, whence he endeavoured to excuse his defeat to the sultan; but no sooner did the magnitude of the disaster become known, than a mandate was sent for the head of Cara-Mustapha, who was bowstrung December 25, 1683, in the 57th year of his age. Cara-Mustapha is called by the Turkish writer Evliya "a most excellent and prudent minister;" and he certainly appears to more advantage in his domestic administration than as a military commander. His judicious regulations greatly improved the internal police of the empire, and he founded many mosques, colleges, and other public buildings; but all his good qualities were obscured by his excessive avarice, for the gratification of which he rendered himself detested by the people by his acts of injustice and rapacity. (Evliya-Effendi. Rashid. Hammer.)

CARA-YAZIDJI, (the *Black Secretary*, thence called by Knolles, the Scrivano,) the sobriquet of Abdul-Halim, a famous rebel leader against the authority of the Porte in Anatolia. He had at one time, according to Naima, been governor of Ethiopia; but during the disaffection resulting from the severities of the vizir Cicala, (see CICALA,) he appeared in arms at the head of a multitude of Kurds, Turkmans, and malcontent spahis, (A.D. 1599, A.H. 1008,) and possessed himself of the strong city of Roha or Edessa. After sustaining a long siege from the imperial troops, he submitted on promise of pardon, and was appointed sandjak of Amasia; but in the following year he again revolted, and being joined by his brother Delhi-Housein, gained a great victory near Kaisariyeh over those pashas who had been sent against him. He now assumed all the state of a sovereign, issuing firmans and coining money in his own name, and ruling the eastern part of Anatolia with undisputed authority; but the pasha of Bagdad, having collected a formidable army, at length gave him a total defeat (Aug. 1601, A.H. 1010,) near Elbistan, and he died shortly after in the mountains of Djanik, near the Black Sea, where he had taken refuge. His brother Delhi-Hussein succeeded him as leader of the Jelalis, as the rebel faction was termed; but eventually submitted to the Porte, and was at first made pasha of Bosnia, but shortly afterwards put to death. The insurrection however did not expire with the loss of its original leaders, but continued under different chiefs to distract Anatolia, till it was extirpated by the merciless severity of the vizir Mourad in 1608, after the defeat of Fakhr-ed-deen. (Naima. Von Hammer. Knolles.)

CARA-YEILUK, (*Black Snake*, Othman,) a Turkoman prince, of the dynasty of Ak-Koinlu, or the White Sheep, in western Persia; of which he is generally considered the third in succession. Neither he nor his predecessors, however, seem fairly entitled to rank as independent sovereigns; and during great part of his career he was a vassal to Timour, from whom, after his victory over the Ottoman sultan Bayezid, he received a considerable accession of territory in Anatolia and Mesopotamia, with the cities of Arzindjan, Siwas, and Mardein. After the death of Timour, he continued his adhesion to his son Shah-Rokh, but being at length defeated, (A.D. 1435, A.H. 839,) by Emir Iskender, a prince of the Cara-Koinlu, or Black Sheep race, he was taken and put to death in the 90th year of his age, after a reign of more than forty years. His head was sent to the sultan of Egypt, the constant enemy of the race of Timour and their adherents; but his death was afterwards fearfully avenged by his grandson, the famous Uzun-Hassan, who extir-

pated the whole race of the Cara-Koinlu. His death, by an unaccountable error, is placed thirty years earlier by D'Herbelot, De Guignes, and almost every writer who has mentioned it; but De Sacy (Choestomathie Arabe. ii. 86,) has pointed out from Makrizi the true date, which will indeed become obvious if we consider that Cara-Yusef, the father of Emir Iskender, had scarcely commenced his career at the former period. He was succeeded by his son Hamzah-Beg. (Arabshah. Makrizi. D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Malcolm.)

CARA-YUSEF, founder of the Cara-Koinlu, or Black Sheep dynasty, was son of a Turkoman chief named Cara-Mohammed, who commanded the armies of Ahmed Jellair, the Ilkhanian sultan of Bagdad. He succeeded his father in this office, but soon became sufficiently powerful to dispossess his sovereign, and make himself independent sovereign of Irak, (A.D. 1403, A.H. 806.) He was compelled to fly, however, before the arms of Timour, and took refuge in Egypt, where his rival Sultan Ahmed was at the same time a fugitive; and a reconciliation took place, which was not however of long continuance. After the death of Timour, Cara-Yusef again appeared in the field (1408) against his descendants; and having gained a great victory over Mirza Abubekr, a grandson of the Tartar conqueror, he possessed himself of Tabreez and the whole province of Azerbijan. He now again turned his arms against Sultan Ahmed, whom he defeated and put to death, with all his family, thus ending the Ilkhanian dynasty, (A.D. 1410, A.H. 813.) He was now master of nearly all Persia, except Khorassan and the eastern provinces, which were ruled by Shah Rokh, son of Timour, who overthrew Cara-Yusef in three great battles, and while marching against him a fourth time, he died of a sudden attack of dysentery, (A.D. 1420, A.H. 823,) and was left for some time unburied amid the tumult which his death occasioned in his camp; even the ears of the corpse being cut off for the sake of the pendants he wore. He was succeeded in his states by his son Emir-Iskender. (Arabshah. Shereef-ed-deen. Khardemir. Makrizi. D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Malcolm.)

CARACALLA, or, as he is called by Dion Cassius, Herodianus, Spartianus, and Zonaras, ANTONINUS, that being the name given to him by his father, the emperor Severus, was born at Lyons, in April 188 A.D., and such was his impatience to wear the purple, that he tempted his father's domestics and physicians to hasten the death of his parent; and on their refusal, he put them all to death, as soon as he ascended the throne conjointly with his younger brother, Geta. But as they cordially hated each other, they proposed to divide the empire between them; and though this step was prevented by the prayers of their mother, Julia, yet so anxious was Caracalla to reign alone, that he requested his mother to obtain an interview with his brother, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation; and no sooner had they met in her apartment, than some creatures of Caracalla, who had followed in his train, made an attack upon Geta, and murdered him in his mother's arms. Supported by the pretorian guards, whom he had gained by bribery and the promise of increased pay, he appeared before the senate, and, after asserting that he had killed his brother in self-defence, he was proclaimed emperor, when he immediately put to death all those who were attached to Geta, amounting, says Dion, to 20,000, and amongst them was the sister of Commodus, and the grand-daughter of Marcus Aurelius, whose only crime was that she had shed tears over the fate of Geta in the presence of his bereaved mother; and such was the natural cruelty of his disposition that he ordered the people he collected in the Circus to be massacred, because they had ventured to ridicule an inexpert charioteer, patronized by the emperor. To relieve the tedium, or to avoid the danger, of a life spent in Italy, he headed an expedition into Germany, and gained the good will of the people by adopting their dress, manners, and habits; nor was he less a favourite with the Roman soldiery, from his sharing in the labour and living on the food of a private. Passing from Germany into Macedonia, he there assumed the character of a second Alexander; while, to show his disrespect to the memory of Aristotle, whom he conceived to have been implicated in the conspiracy of Antipater, he ordered all the copies of his works to be burnt. Proceeding into Asia Minor, when he arrived at Ilium, he determined to imitate Achilles; and accordingly he caused, it is supposed, a favourite freedman to be poisoned, in order that he might celebrate his funeral with all the honours paid to Patroclus. On reaching Antioch he invited Abogarus to a meeting; and when he had got the king of Edessa into

his power, he put him in prison, and seized, in the name of the emperor, on the territories of an old ally of the Romans. So too on his arrival at Alexandria, when he had brought together the city to witness his visit to the tomb of Alexander, and the homage he was going to pay the god Serapis, he gave secret orders to his troops to murder all they met, and to pillage the town, by way of punishing the people for calling his mother a second Jocasta, and ridiculing a person so diminutive as himself for presuming to act the part of an Alexander and Achilles. Returning to Antioch he sent presents and letters to Artabanus, with proposals to marry his daughter; to which, when the king of Parthia had after some demur consented, and received his future son-in-law in an open plain, whither the Parthians had come without arms to enjoy the festivities of the interview, Caracalla gave orders for his troops to fall upon the multitude, and, after destroying such as could not escape, he marched into Mesopotamia, and claimed from the senate, what they dared not refuse, a triumph for his victories over the Parthians. Wearied at length with his cruelty and folly united, and stung moreover by some personal insults on the part of the emperor, his secretary, Macrinus, determined to destroy him; and though Caracalla was warned by the soothsayer, Maternianus, to beware of Macrinus, yet as the letter conveying the intelligence reached him with other despatches, while he was otherwise employed, he handed them over to Macrinus to see if any required an urgent answer. The secretary on perusing the letter found no time was to be lost, and he instantly applied to his friend Martialis, whose brother Caracalla had recently put to death on suspicion merely, to seize the first opportunity to murder the tyrant. Nor had they long to wait; for when Caracalla went to visit the temple of the Moon, in the neighbourhood of Carræ, in Mesopotamia, Martialis finding the emperor separated from his retinue, and pretending to be called by a motion of the head, went up to him and gave him a fatal wound with a dagger he had secreted for the purpose. Thus fell, at the age of twenty-nine, the counterpart of Caligula, after a reign of six years, on April 18, A.D. 217. Notwithstanding his cruelties, Caracalla was, after his death, ranked amongst the gods of Rome by a decree of the senate, and at the suggestion of the very person who had led Martialis to murder him. Amongst the works which bear witness to his taste are the ruins of the splendid baths that still bear his name at Rome, and a portico, on which were represented the victories of Severus.

CARACCI, (Lodovico,) a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, in 1555. He was at first the pupil of Prospero Fontana; but the progress he made under this master was so slight as to be discouraging, and so great was the apparent dulness of the scholar that his fellow-students affixed to him the sobriquet of The Ox. Little did they know that this slowness arose not from want of genius, but from deep reflection, and that the unpromising pupil would, in a few short years, become not only a mighty master of his art, but the founder of a school which for future ages would bear his distinguished name. The difficulties which presented themselves to Lodovico Caracci at the outset of his career, instead of disheartening him, excited him to increased exertion; and observing that in the ideal style his contemporaries had lost themselves, he carefully avoided it, and at all times keeping nature as his guiding-star, he exacted from himself a reason for every line he drew. He thus acquired that correctness and exquisite simplicity which give to all his works their peculiar charm. Having studied the best pictures to be found at Bologna he visited Venice, and improved his taste by closely observing the style of Titian and Tintoretto. From Venice he proceeded to Florence, to examine the works of Andrea, and to listen to the instructions of Passignano. About this period the painters of the Florentine school began to depart from the models afforded by their own countrymen, in order to imitate those of foreigners; and the characteristic of their school, the carrying to excess the leading maxims of its founder, was now changed to a style as vigorous as it was varied. Lodovico seized on the advantageous opportunity afforded him in witnessing the wranglings between the partizans of the old and the followers of the new style, to penetrate into the causes of the decline of the art, and the best means of effecting its restoration. These circumstances led him to turn his attention to the works of Correggio and his followers, and he repaired to Parma, where he devoted his time to a careful study of the productions of that master and of Parmigiano.

Lodovico now returned to Bologna, and although he was received as a painter

who had attained eminence in his art, he found it difficult to contend against a whole school, and his reserved disposition prevented him from, single-handed, attempting to form a party in his native city. Looking around him for assistance, he found it in the persons of his two cousins, Agostino and Annibale Caracci. They were the sons of a tailor; the elder had been intended for a goldsmith, and Annibale for his father's trade. Lodovico observed the wonderful taste for drawing they both possessed, and took upon himself to educate them as artists. He placed Agostino under the care of Fontana, retaining Annibale in his own studio. After a few years' study he sent them to Parma and Venice, and on their return to Bologna, in conjunction with them, he opened an academy of painting under the name of the Incamminati. In this school their pupils were furnished with all the necessary means of study. Well chosen living models were provided, and fine casts from the best figures, antique statues, and curious bassi-rilievi, which Lodovico had collected at Rome, were placed before the students. He also procured several designs of the great masters; and instructive books on every subject connected with the fine arts were supplied for reference and information. They had, in addition, the assistance of a celebrated anatomist, Anthony de la Tour, from whom they learned the structure and functions of the bones and muscles. The Caracci directed the studies of their pupils with judgment and kindness; and, as this mode of instruction was far different from the overbearing and violent temper of the older masters, the academy of the Incamminati was more and more sought after every day; and, notwithstanding the opposition of the established painters, it was not long before every other school of art in Bologna was closed, and every other name gave place to that of The Caracci. The fixed principles of this school were, an accurate observation of nature, and a judicious imitation of the great masters. For seeking to unite the excellences of those masters in one style, or at times in treating single figures in their own pictures in the manner of some particular master, according to the character proposed to be represented, they have been censured; yet the style of Lodovico has been considered by some of the best judges in the art as that which approaches nearest to perfection. To use the language of Sir Joshua Reynolds—"His breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity of his colouring, and the solemn effect of that twilight that seems diffused over his pictures, is better suited to the grave and dignified subjects he generally treated, than the more artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian."

Most of the works of Lodovico are to be found at Bologna. In a chapel attached to the church of La Madonna di Galeria is a picture by him painted in fresco, an Ecce Homo; in this Pilate is represented washing his hands; the design and colouring are equally excellent, and the whole painting has a fine effect. In the gallery at Bologna there is a Madonna, in a glory of angels, standing on the Moon, with St. Francis and St. Jerome beside her; the Madonna and Child are painted with peculiar sweetness and grace, and in a happy imitation of the chiar-oscuro of Correggio. In the same collection is his exquisite picture of St. John the Baptist; the countenance seems inspired, and the air of dignity he has imparted to the figure is wonderful. In St. Martino Maggiore are the celebrated pictures of S. Girolamo, and the Limbo of Holy Fathers; the latter he repeated at the cathedral of Placentia. These productions have ever been considered in this school as models of the sublime. His most esteemed work in oil, which was in the church of S. Domenico, is now placed in the gallery of the Louvre. As a master, Lodovico Caracci appears to the greatest advantage in the cloister of S. Michele, in Bosco, where, in conjunction with his pupils, he represented the actions of St. Benedict and St. Cecilia, in thirty-seven pictures of different sizes. On the death of his cousins he singly supported the honour of the Caracci by many excellent pictures; but as he advanced in years he executed his works in a less studied, but still masterly manner. He died in 1619, and was interred, with great ceremony, in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Bologna. A great number of his pictures have been engraved, and he has himself executed some etchings in a spirited and original style. The private character of this great painter was marked for its amiability; gifted with conscious power, he had no feeling of jealousy; his pupils had freely the use of his designs; and though a most industrious artist, he was so disinterested as to leave but little property behind him.

CARACCI, (Agostino,) cousin of the preceding, was born at Bologna, in 1558.

Being intended for the business of a goldsmith, which was then connected with engraving, he evinced such an extraordinary taste for that art, that his cousin, Lodovico, induced him to turn his attention to painting. He commenced his studies in the school of Prospero Fontana, and then became a pupil of Passerotti, but he is indebted to Lodovico for that taste and knowledge of his art by which he rendered himself so eminent. Accompanied by his brother, Annibale, he visited Parma, and carefully studied the works of Correggio and Parmgiano. He then proceeded to Venice, to profit by the instruction of Cornelius de Cort, and he soon acquired the reputation of being one of the first engravers of his day. Possessing a greater power of invention than either of the other Caracci, he has been considered by many to have surpassed them in design, while he has shown his skill in drawing by correcting the defects of the pictures he has engraved. On his return to Venice he applied himself with great assiduity to painting, and success so far crowned his exertions that he was employed, in conjunction with Lodovico and Annibale, in all the important works for the palazzi Magnani and Zampieri. About this period he painted his celebrated picture of the Communion of St. Jerome. The devotion of the dying saint, and the piety of the administering priest, are powerfully expressed. On the exhibition of this painting the pupils of the Incamminati crowded round it to make their designs, and it excited at the moment the most enthusiastic admiration. This roused the jealousy of Annibale, who began to use more care in his painting, and at the same time endeavoured to turn the attention of Agostino once more to engraving, a scheme in which he succeeded. However, he was shortly again called on to contend with him as a painter. Being invited to Rome to paint the Farnese Gallery, he was accompanied by Agostino, whose genius and invention were most serviceable in the composition of subjects connected with fabled history, to which the less cultivated mind of Annibale was scarcely equal. During their employment at the Farnese Gallery, every one admitted the superior merit of the engraver. This the impetuous temper of Annibale could not brook, and, unable longer to endure the stings of envy, under feigned pretences he dismissed Agostino from the work. The humility of his brother, the advice of his elders, and the entreaties of his superiors, proved insufficient to appease him. Agostino therefore quitted Rome, and, entering the service of the duke of Parma, he was employed to paint the great saloon of the Casino. Here he executed an exquisite performance, Celestial, Terrestrial, and Venal Love, which he had all but completed a short time before his death. One figure still remained to be added, and this the duke would never suffer to be supplied by any other hand. Finding his end approaching, he was seized with the deepest remorse for his obscene engravings, and bitterly lamented their publication. He died in 1602. Agostino Caracci was an accomplished scholar. In constant association with the learned, there was not any science on which he was not capable of conversing. Of polished manners and ready wit, he was at once a philosopher, a mathematician, and a poet, and was thus eminently fitted to superintend the theoretical instruction of the academy. He is particularly celebrated as an engraver, ranking among the first artists of Italy. In his design correct, and in execution beautiful, his engravings wanted but more attention to the effect of chiar-oscuro to stamp them with perfection. In style they resemble that of his master, Cornelius de Cort, and appear to have been executed entirely with the graver.

CARACCI, (Annibale,) younger brother of the preceding, was born at Bologna, in 1560. Inferior to his brother and his cousin in taste and judgment, in powers of execution he far surpassed them. Endowed by nature with the genius of a painter, he rapidly advanced under the instruction of his cousin Lodovico, who sent him to Parma, where he studied the works of Correggio, and afterwards improved his colouring from a careful observation of the productions of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese. He then returned to Rome and joined his brother in assisting Lodovico in painting at the palazzi Magnani, Favi, and Zampieri. Already the fame of Annibale had reached Rome, and the cardinal Farnese invited him to execute some decorative paintings in his gallery. In this work, according to Nicolas Poussin, he excelled every one who had preceded him. At the Farnese Gallery, as we have mentioned, he had the able assistance of his brother Agostino, without which he never could have succeeded, and whose loss he sorely felt after he had rudely

dismissed him. These works, which may be considered as the fairest specimens of the school, contain all that is masterly in drawing, and pleasing and clear in colouring. The modelling of the forms, and the management of the chiar-oscuro, in most instances, are happily achieved. For this immense work, which occupied eight years of the prime of his life, and by which he so nobly advanced his art and gained for himself a high renown, Annibale Caracci received but the paltry sum of five hundred crowns. The meanness of his employer sorely disappointed him, and the vexation he endured soon affected his health, already impaired by dissipated living. For its benefit he repaired to Naples; but here he was doomed to meet with fresh mortification. Entering the contest for a great work for the church of the Jesuits, he conceived his abilities underrated; this occurring in the warm season, it brought on fever, which terminated his life in 1609. Annibale Caracci was by far the most distinguished of his family. His fertility was wonderful, supplying not only matter for his own works, but for those of his pupils; and although he wanted the refined taste and classic purity of Agostino, yet in works that went not beyond the limit of his comprehension he was perfect master of his art. Owing to his studies in Upper Italy, we find an imitation of Correggio, and afterwards of Paolo Veronese, in his earlier works; but after his residence in Rome, and his study of the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, the style of that school predominates. In the gallery of Bologna there is a picture by him of S. Giorgio, in which the Madonna is in the manner of Paolo Veronese; the Infant and St. John in that of Correggio; St. John the Evangelist in that of Titian; while the St. Catherine resembles that of Parmigiano. A Dead Christ in the lap of the Madonna is admirably composed, and has all the free dignity of the masters at the commencement of the century. A very beautiful repetition of this picture is in the Borghese Gallery at Rome; another is in the Museum of Naples. His celebrated picture of S. Roch distributing alms, formerly in the possession of the duke of Modena, is in the Dresden Gallery. The subject, though a disagreeable one, is treated in a masterly manner. The earl of Carlisle possesses the most celebrated easel picture from the pencil of Annibale Caracci; it was formerly in the Orleans collection, and represents our Saviour, taken down from the Cross, lying before the Virgin, who is fainting, whilst Mary Magdalene and Mary of Cleophas are supporting her. There are peculiar beauties in this production that have never been equalled. Besides his historical works, Annibale was one of the first who practised landscape-painting as a separate department of the art. His landscapes want, however, the charm of later works of the kind; they have rather the character of well-conceived decorations: many are in the Doria Palace at Rome, and there is one of very powerful effect and poetic composition in the Museum at Berlin. He has etched and engraved several plates with the hand of a master. Annibale Caracci was a man of rough and careless manners, fond of low society, jealous of his own reputation, and envious of the fame of his brother artists.

The three Caracci may almost be said to close the period of the golden age of Italian painting. They are the last of the great masters, unless, indeed, we admit that their more distinguished pupils (foremost among whom stand Guido, Albano, and Domenichino,) brought down that age to a few years later. There arose, it is true, many eminent masters after their time; but from that period, evincing less grandeur and solidity of style, we begin to meet the commencement of the decline of art. The Caracci did not, like other painters, leave any legitimate offspring to perpetuate their school; they passed their lives unfettered by matrimonial ties; and so ardent and devoted were they in their attentions to art, that they had scarcely time to think of themselves. Even while at table they kept paper and pencil before them, and, on observing any action or gesture worthy of notice, failed not to take a sketch of it on the spot. (Malvasia, Vite de Pittori Bolognesi, 2 vols, 4to. Lanzi, La Storia Pittorica, 8vo.)

CARACCI, (Francesco,) a painter, brother of Agostino and Annibale, was born at Bologna, in 1595. He received instruction from Lodovico Caracci, and was known by the name of *Franceschino.* So rapid was his progress in the art, that his master soon ranked him before all his other pupils as a skilful designer and correct draughtsman. Flushed with success, his vanity outstripped his judgment, and he had the temerity to open an academy in opposition to that to which he was indebted for all the knowledge he had acquired. In this project he signally

failed; and, unable to bear up against the disappointment, he quitted Bologna for Rome, where he died in 1622, being but twenty-seven years of age. In the church of S. Maria Maggiore, at Bologna, there is a picture by him of The Death of the Virgin; and in the church of S. Rocco, a painting of S. Roch and the Angel. Both these works of Francesco display much ability, but in the former, Lanzi tells us, he was assisted by Lodovico. There are some engravings by Francesco Caracci from the designs of his more gifted relatives.

CARACCI, (Antonio,) called, from his deformity, *Il Gobbo*, was born at Venice, in 1583. He was the natural son of Agostino Caracci, and was placed under the care of Annibale, who took him to Rome, where he was employed in that city to paint the Farnese Gallery. Endowed by nature with a lively genius, Antonio soon became an able artist, and was employed by the cardinal Tonti to paint the three chapels of S. Bartolomeo nell' Isola. This work is in fresco, and represents the passion of our Saviour, and several passages in the life of the Virgin. It is evidently executed with the hand of a master; and, were we to form our judgment of the powers of Antonio Caracci from these paintings, it is not improbable that had his life been prolonged he would have equalled, if not surpassed, the rest of the Caracci. But, unwearied in his application, he undermined a constitution by nature delicate, and in the thirty-fifth year of his age death terminated a career that promised to be brilliant. He died at Rome, in 1618. Throughout all the paintings of Antonio Caracci there breathes that exquisite beauty of expression which is the peculiar characteristic of the works of Annibale, to whom he was fondly attached, and whose last moments were soothed by his affectionate attention. On his death Antonio honoured the memory of his master with a public funeral of great splendour, and placed his remains in the church of the Rotonda, next to those of Raphael.

CARACCIO, (Antonio, baron of Corano,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Nardo, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1630. In his twentieth year he gained considerable reputation by his lyric compositions, which was afterwards increased by his L'Imperio Vendicato, an epic poem in forty cantos, Rome, 1690, 4to. The subject of it is, the termination of the schism of the Eastern Empire, and the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, by the conquests of Baldwin, count of Flanders, in 1204. The poem is partly historical and partly allegorical. But, with all its ingenuity of structure and occasional elegance of diction, it scarcely deserves to be ranked, as it has been by some Italian critics, immediately next to the masterpieces of Ariosto and Tasso. Among his tragedies, his Il Corradino, Rome, 1689, 4to, is the best. His earliest publication was his Il Fosforo, canzone epitalamica, Lucca, 1650. Caraccio died at Rome, in 1702.

CARACCIOLI, (Francisco, prince,) an Italian admiral, of the same family with the preceding, born at Naples, in 1748. At the age of sixteen he entered the navy, and was engaged in the squadron which the Neapolitan government sent to reinforce the combined fleets of France and Spain, then employed against the British during the American war. He afterwards served against the French revolutionists. In 1798 he commanded a vessel which formed one of the fleet which conveyed the royal family to Sicily, under the command of Nelson. Having joined the republican party, he was marked as a victim by the royalists, when that party was overcome in 1799, and when, on the abandonment of the city of Naples by the French forces, and the consequent restoration of the royal family, a sanguinary reaction took place. Caraccioli was arrested, brought before Nelson, tried on a charge of treason, convicted of having rebelliously attacked the Neapolitan frigate *Minerva*, and was hung at the mast-head of that vessel, and his body was cast into the sea. It has been said that all this was done in direct contravention of the terms of a treaty by which cardinal Ruffo had guaranteed his life; and that to the evil influence used by lady Hamilton with the British admiral, the accomplishment of the deed is to be ascribed. Lady Hamilton herself has vehemently denied this. The whole story is well known to every reader of Southey's matchless Life of Nelson.

CARACCIOLI, (Dominico, marquis,) an eminent Italian diplomatist, born at Naples, in 1715. In 1763 he was sent as ambassador to London, whence, after a sojourn of seven years, he was sent in the same capacity to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of all the learned then residing in that capital. He was a man of ready wit, and many of his bons-mots have been preserved; and, notwithstanding his love of society, he was inde-

fatigable in his attention to his official duties. In 1780 he was made viceroy of Sicily, and six years afterwards he was appointed minister of foreign affairs. He died in 1789.

CARACCIOLI, (Luigi Antonio de,) of the same illustrious family with the preceding, was born, in 1721, at Paris, where his father had been ruined by the scheme of the celebrated Law. He commenced his studies at Mans, and in 1739 he joined the society de l'Oratoire, of the order of S. Philip Neri. He seems to have had a remarkable talent for mimicry, which, together with his learning and the elegance of his manners, made him very popular. He travelled much in several of the countries of Europe, and in Poland he obtained the situation of private tutor to the children of prince Rewsky, with a pension of 3,000 livres, which was regularly paid him till the time of the Polish revolution. On his return to France he became an author, wrote many works, and, without espousing the new opinions, he was fortunate enough to obtain, in 1795, from the National Convention, a pension of 2,000 livres, and died at Paris in 1803. Of his publications, that which made the greatest noise throughout the continent was the French translation of the Letters of Galganelli (Lettres Intéressantes de Clément XIV.), which many did not believe to be genuine, though Caraccioli to his death declared them to be a translation from the Italian original, and though, in 1777, he printed that original for the satisfaction of the public. Still many continued incredulous, and would not be persuaded that Caraccioli's first publication was any thing else than an Italian version of his French work. He published a life of Galganelli, translated into English, in 1770. His other works are too numerous to be recounted here.

CARACCIOLI, (Giovanni,) prince of Melfi, high steward of the kingdom of Naples, a descendant of the same noble family with the preceding, was born about the year 1480, and followed the French party during the reigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. The changes, however, which took place after the death of Louis in that kingdom, induced him to espouse the interest of the emperor Charles V., but being taken prisoner at Melfi, in 1528, by Lautrec, who commanded the army of France, and finding himself abandoned by the emperor, he applied to Francis I., who not only gave him his freedom, but made him lieutenant-general; and, not long after, in consideration of his services and the loss of his Italian estates, gave him others in France. Caraccioli repaid the generosity of Francis by refusing all the offers of the emperor, and by serving his benefactor with fidelity; in consequence of which he was, in 1545, created field-marshal, and lieutenant-general of Piedmont, where he continued till the year 1550, when he died at Susa, on his return to France.

CARACCIOLI, (Antonio,) son of the preceding, born at Melfi, in the baginning of the sixteenth century. He entered the church, and was, in 1543, created by Francis I. abbe of S. Victor. His restless and ambitious disposition led him to quarrel with the canons; in consequence of which he, in 1550, exchanged his abbey for the bishopric of Troyes. He obtained from the chapter, at the desire of Henry II. permission to wear his beard, in order that he might be employed as an ambassador to foreign courts. He now began to discover an inclination, which he had for some time entertained, for the Reformed faith, and even openly preached the doctrines of Calvin. But the popular fury compelled him to abdicate his episcopal dignity; and in 1557 he withdrew to Rome, to solicit from Sixtus IV. a cardinal's hat or a benefice. But, failing in this, he returned to France, taking Geneva in his way, where he had an interview with Calvin and Beza. He also attended, with the latter, at the celebrated conference at Poissy, and was one of the six bishops appointed to treat with six ministers of the Genevan church respecting a reconciliation between the two parties. He afterwards took the title of prince of Melfi and minister of the gospel, and retired to Chateau-neuf, on the Loire, where he died in 1569. He was not destitute of literature, although his talents were far from brilliant. Beza says that he was a superficial, ambitious, and licentious man. Of his works, the only one deserving of notice is his *Miroir* de la vraie Religion, *Paris, 1544.*

CARACCIOLI, or CARACCIOLO (Roberto,) of the same noble family with the preceding, was born in 1425, at Lecce, in the province of Otranto, whence he is often called Robertus de Licio. Having an early inclination for the ecclesiastical profession, he entered the order of the Franciscans, called the Minori Osservanti; but finding their discipline too rigid, he removed to the Conventuali, and, according to Erasmus,

lived with more freedom. He was, however, distinguished for talents, and occupied some honourable offices, and was appointed professor of divinity. His particular bias was to preaching, which he cultivated with such success as to incline all his brethren to imitate one who, throughout all Italy, was hailed as a second St. Paul. He displayed his pulpit eloquence not only in the principal cities of Italy, but before the popes, and is said to have censured the vices and luxury of the Roman court with great boldness, and with some humour. This, however, appears not to have given serious offence, as he was employed by the popes, as well as by the king of Naples, in several negotiations of importance, and was made bishop of Aquino, and afterwards of Lecce, where he died in 1495, before his consecration to the latter see, in consequence of the death of Sixtus IV., to whom he owed his elevation. Of his sermons, eight volumes have been often printed. Sermones de Adventu, Venice, 1472, 4to; 1496, 8vo. De Quadragesima, Cologne, 1475, fol. De Quadragesima, seu Quadragesimale Perutilissimum de Pœnitentia, Venice, 1472, 4to. There are Italian translations of some of these. De Tempore, &c. Sanctorum, Naples, 1489, *4to. De* Solemnitatibus totius Anni, *Venice*, 1471. De Incarnatione Christi, *&c.* Venice, 1489, 4to. De Timore Judiciorum Dei, Naples, 1473, fol. De Amore Divinorum Officiorum, *ib.* 1473. There is another volume under the title Roberti de Licio Sermones, Leyden, 1500, *4to.* He wrote also some theological works.

CARACCIOLI, (Giovanni,) a younger son of an ancient, noble, and opulent Neapolitan family, born about the close of the fourteenth century. By the influence of his personal qualities he became the favourite, and, at length, the despotic ruler, of Jane II. queen of Naples, who, after having dignified him with various titles of honour, became so incensed at his insolence and impetuosity of temper, that she ordered him to be arrested; he was slain in a scuffle with the officers sent to apprehend him, in 1432. For eighteen years this minion of the court had exercised an unresisted authority over the queen, the nobility, and the populace; and his death was hailed with the loudest and most general acclamations.

CARACCIUOLO, (Giambatista,) a painter, born at Naples, in 1591. Francesco Imperato was his first master, but he soon left him to become the pupil of M. Angelo Caravaggio. Under his instruction he acquired the bold and powerful manner which marks the works of this painter, but on visiting Rome he changed it for the style of Annibale Caracci. After studying most carefully the works in the Farnese Gallery, he returned to his native city, and was employed to paint several pictures for the public buildings there. These works are executed in a manner so closely resembling that of Annibale as to be mistaken by many for the productions of that master. Caracciuolo died at Naples, in 1641, where his best paintings are to be found. They are, a S. Cecilia in the church of S. Maria della Solitaria; an Assumption, and Death of the Virgin in S. Anna di Lombardi; a S. Antonio da Padua in S. Niccolo; and in the church of S. Agnello a S. Carlo.

CARACTACUS, the last of the British chiefs who offered a lengthened resistance to the arms of the Romans. He was defeated by Ostorius, in the battle that is supposed to have taken place at Caer Caradoc; and though he contrived to escape, yet his wife and daughter fell into the hands of the Roman general, and he himself was subsequently betrayed by Cartismandua, the queen of the Brigantes, to whom he had fled for protection, into the hands of the conqueror, by whom he was sent to Rome to grace his triumph. On being exposed to the gaze of the people, instead of expressing, as the other captives did, any sign of fear, or imploring their pity, he addressed the emperor Claudius in a short speech, preserved by Tacitus, Annals, xiv. 37, and with such effect, as to obtain for himself and his family, not only liberty, but an escort to conduct him home; and by this act of well-timed generosity the Romans acquired, what for nine years they had failed to do, peaceable possession of the country, at least until the death of Caractacus, which is said to have taken place about two years afterwards, A.D. 54.

CARADJA, (in Turkish a *Roe-deer*, Zein-ed-deen Zu'l-Kadr,) the founder of a dynasty of Turkman princes in the districts of Marash, Elbistan, &c. (the ancient Cappadocia,) who make a considerable figure in the early part of Ottoman history. Little appears to be known of his individual history, as the Turkish historians merely mention his epoch as A.D. 1378, (A.H. 782.) He left his dominions to his son Khalil Beg; and nine princes of the line reigned in suc-

cession, till the last, Ala-ed-dowlah, was put to death, with his four sons, by the Ottoman sultan Selim I. A.D. 1514, (A.H. 920,) who reduced his dominions, often called Aladulia, by European geographers, from a corruption of his name, into a province of the Turkish empire. (Von Hammer, Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman.)

CARADOC, or CARADOG, a native of Lhancarvan, in Wales. He was one of our earliest historians, flourished in the reign of Stephen, and died about the year 1156. He had for contemporaries, the historians William of Malmsbury, and Henry of Huntingdon. He has given in his Chronicle of Wales, an account of the petty British princes who bravely withstood the Saxons, who had then subdued the whole of England, with the exception of Cornwall. This Chronicle, begins with the year 686, and has been continued by another hand down to 1280. Caradoc also wrote a treatise De Situ Orbis, and a life of S. Gildas. Sylvester Giraldus, who lived in the reign of Henry II., has written a life of Caradoc.

CARAFFA, or rather CARAFA, (Carafello,) of one of the most ancient and noble families of the kingdom of Naples, who lived during the fourteenth century. He was one of the favourites of the wicked queen Giovanna I. and was, with the famed Catanese and her son Robert, put to death, in 1351, for having assisted in the murder of king Andrea.

CARAFFA, (Antonio,) surnamed Malisia, a descendant of the same family, was sent in 1420, by Giovanna II. queen of Naples, to the pope Martin V. to conclude a treaty of alliance between her and Alphonzo king of Arragon, in consequence of which that prince was adopted by her and declared heir to the Neapolitan throne. Caraffa served him with fidelity, and was killed, in 1449, on board of one of the royal galleys, in a battle against the Turks, who ravaged the coast of his kingdom.

CARAFFA, (Giovan Pietro.) See Pope PAUL IV.

CARAFFA, (Giovanni Alphonzo,) count of Montorio, elder brother of pope Paul IV., from whom he received a large addition to his already great fortune, by the confiscation of all the estates belonging to the family of Colonna, was not long after banished by him, with his children and all their relations, on account of their insolence, rapacity, and crimes, deprived of the fortunes, offices, and dignities, which he had lavished on them, to which the Roman senate added a decree that abolished even their memory. The death of Paul, which took place in 1559, made their situation still worse; cardinal de Medici, who succeeded Paul, and took the name of Pius IV. and abominated the very name of the Caraffa, was not slow in listening to the accusations brought against them, amongst which was that of the murder of the countess of Montorio, at the instigation of Philip II. He ordered them to be arrested, tried, and condemned; in consequence of which the count in 1561 was beheaded, and all his accomplices were punished.

CARAFFA, (Antonio,) of a collateral branch of the same illustrious family, lived during the sixteenth century, and, like the rest of his relations, was very powerfully protected by pope Paul IV. who gave him a canonry in St. Peter's; and though, during the life-time of Paul, on account of his amiable character, he escaped from sharing in the misfortunes and banishment of the generality of the Caraffa, he was at last involved in the prosecution which Pius IV. raised against them, and fled to Padua. At the death of the latter in 1565, Pius V. his successor, ordered the process of the Caraffa to be reviewed; in consequence of which, the sentence against them was declared unjust, their accuser Pallentiero was put to death, and they were all restored to the family honours, dignities, and fortune. He recalled Antonio to Rome, created him a cardinal in 1568, appointed him one of the editors of the Septuagint, which was published in 1587, with the preface and Scholia of Peter Morinus, and of which a Latin translation by Nobilius appeared in the year following, and was republished at Paris in 1628, by the learned Father John Morinus, of the order of the de l'Oratoire, with the addition of the New Testament both in Latin and Greek. He was also appointed by Gregory XIII. apostolical librarian, and died in 1591. His works are, a Latin translation from the Greek of the Catena Veterum Patrum, in omnia Sacræ Scripturæ Cantica, and a collection of the decretals from St. Clement, who died in 160, to Gregory VII. who was elected pope in 1085. (Of the remaining eminent men of this illustrious family, *vide* Morer. Dict. Sangovino Famiglie Italiane, and above all, Ammirato Fam. Napoletane.)

CARAGLIO, (Giovanni Giacomo,) an Italian artist, born at Verona in 1512. He has attained some celebrity as a

skilful designer, but it is principally as an engraver that he is known. He is thought to have been a pupil of Marc Antonio Raimondi, as in his execution he very much resembles the style of that master. He was remarkable for the correctness of his drawing, and a bold and vigorous manner. To his heads he imparted a noble expression, and all his performances display great taste and a perfect knowledge of his art. Caraglio also practised gem engraving with much success. He died about 1560.

CARAMAN-OGHLU, (son of Caraman,) the common appellation of the princes of a petty dynasty which ruled over the province since called from them Caramania, and was founded by a chief named Caraman, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, at Koniyah or Iconium. The most conspicuous of this race, (whose history consists almost entirely of their wars against the rising power of the Ottomans,) were Bedr-ed-deen Mahmood, who first established the power of his family after the ruin of the Seljukian dynasty in Room, and died A.D. 1317, (A.H. 717;) and his grandson Ala-ed-deen, who, after maintaining a long struggle against Mourad I. and Bayezid I. was taken prisoner and hanged by one of the generals of the latter, A.D. 1391, (A.H. 794.) The descendants of Ala-ed-deen continued, however, to rule as vassals of the Turkish sultans, till the reign of Mohammed II. when their territories were finally absorbed into the Ottoman empire.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITSH, (John,) a Cistercian monk, born at Madrid, in 1606. He discovered in early life a strong inclination for the study of the mathematics, which did not, however, prevent him from cultivating classical literature, to which he afterwards added the Oriental languages. After studying theology for some time at Salamanca, he became professor in the university of Alcala. He was at first abbot of Melrose, in the Low Countries, then titulary bishop of Missi, and, afterwards, by a singular turn, engineer and intendant of the fortifications in Bohemia, where he assisted in defending Prague against the Swedes. The same capricious and inconstant humour which made him exchange the crozier for the sword, now led him from being engineer to become bishop again. He had successively the bishoprics of Konigsgratz, of Campagna, and of Vigevano, in the Milanese; in which last-mentioned city he died in 1682. He was a man of extraordinary mental powers, and of whom it has been said, that he was endowed with genius to the eighth degree, with eloquence to the fifth, and with judgment to the second. He wrote several works of controversial theology; and a system of divinity in Latin, 7 vols, folio. He employed the principles of geometry and arithmetic in elucidating the doctrines of grace and of free-will; and he entertained certain fanciful notions respecting the divine precepts, which have not escaped the shrewd sarcasms of the author of The Provincial Letters.

CARAMURU, or DIOGO ALVAREZ, an adventurous Portuguese seaman, of a noble family, born at Viana, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. His enterprising disposition led him to embark in an expedition to the then unexplored regions of South America; but the vessel in which he sailed was wrecked on the shoals to the north of the bar of Bahia, or St. Salvador. Part of the crew escaped death from the waves, only to suffer the more shocking fate of being killed and devoured by the savages. Alvarez alone was spared, in consequence of his having made himself useful to the cannibals by recovering many things from the wreck. Among these articles, he was fortunate enough to find a musket and some barrels of gunpowder. Choosing a favourable opportunity, when many of the Indians were assembled, he loaded the piece, and firing at a large bird, brought it to the ground. The women and children, on hearing the report and witnessing the effect of the shot, shouted "Caramuru, Caramuru," (Man of Fire!) and begged that he would not destroy them. The men, less alarmed, were gratified by his proposal to direct his thunder against their enemies. Headed by Caramuru, (so they called him,) they marched against the Tapuyas, who fled as soon as they experienced the power of his destructive implement. From a slave Caramuru became a sovereign. The savage chiefs presented their daughters to him for wives, and he became the father of a numerous progeny, from which some of the best families in Bahia are said to trace their origin. A favourable opportunity occurring, Diogo embarked on board a French vessel for Europe, with his favourite wife, and they were received with signal honour at the court of France. Diogo's wife was baptized, the king and queen being sponsors; after which the marriage was celebrated.

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Diogo being prevented from visiting his native country, contrived to send a message to king John III. advising him to colonize Brazil. He was afterwards taken back by a merchant, to whom he agreed to give two ships' cargoes of Brazil wood, in return for artillery, ammunition, &c. Returning to his dominions in safety, he fortified his little capital, which stood where Villa Velha was afterwards built. The history of this adventurer has been made the subject of a poem, entitled, Caramura: Poema Epico de Descubrimento da Bahia. Composta por F. Jose de S. Rita Duraô, Lisb. 1781, 8vo. Father Duraô, the author of this piece, was a native of Brazil, and the earliest poet of that country. (Southey's History of Brazil, vol. i.)

CARASCOSA, (Baron,) a Neapolitan, born about 1769. Having taken part in the French Revolution at the first expulsion of Ferdinand of Naples, he was sentenced, by cardinal Ruffo's party, to the scaffold, on the success of the counter-revolution of 1799; but he escaped. He was afterwards raised to the post of lieutenant-general by Murat, who bestowed upon him signal marks of his approbation; and Carascosa served under him in the march upon Moscow; but in 1815, in the capitulation he made with the allies and general Bianchi, on the failure of Murat's Italian campaign, he was accused of having deserted his royal patron. His equivocal conduct in 1820, when the constitutionalists prevailed, caused him to be disgraced and banished.

CARAUSIUS, (Marcus Aurelius Valerius,) a native of Flanders, distinguished for his bravery and nautical skill, towards the close of the third century. He was employed by Dioclesian and his colleague Maximianus Herculeius, after a series of brilliant exploits in the wars against the Germans and revolted Gauls, to equip a fleet at Boulogne for the purpose of clearing the Channel of the pirates who infested it, and of defending the coast of Belgium and Aquitaine against the Saxons and Franks, who were ravaging those parts; but, being suspected of conniving at the proceedings of those barbarians with a view to intercept them as they returned with plunder, and thus to enrich himself, the emperor gave orders to have him put to death. Carausius, on getting intelligenee of this, caused himself to be acknowledged emperor by the legions of Britain, by whom he appears to have been earnestly longed for. A medal of Carausius has been preserved, bearing on the reverse this unique legend,—EXPECTATE VENI. The efforts of Maximianus to subdue the usurper proving fruitless, that prince made a treaty with him, by which he ceded to Carausius the peaceable possession of Britain, (A.D. 287.) He governed that island with justice and moderation, until the year 293, when he was assassinated by Allectus, one of his officers, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in his room. Many medals or coins of this usurper are extant, bearing his effigy alone, or united with those of Dioclesian and Maximianus, with the inscriptions, CARAUSIUS ET FRATRES SUI, and PAX AVGGG, LÆTITIA AVGGG, upon which Genebrier, (Paris, 1740,) and Stukeley, (London, 1757,) have given very learned dissertations.

CARAVAGGIO, (Michael Angelo Amerigi da,) a celebrated painter, was born in 1569, at Caravaggio, a village of the Milanese, from which he took his name. Possessed of a natural taste, he acquired some knowledge of painting from his connexion with the artists of Milan, by whom his father was employed in preparing paste for their works in fresco. He was quickly inspired with a passion for the art, and, untaught save by nature, he soon became a painter. He commenced by working at portraits, and so rigid was he in the imitation of his model, as to copy defects and deformities, rejecting elegance and grace as unworthy of his notice. He despised the antique, and said that nature gave him nobler models than all the statues of the ancients. After employing his time at portrait-painting for upwards of five years, he went to Venice, where he followed the manner of Giorgione. In adopting this style he has admirably succeeded, and the productions of his pencil at this period are highly valued. From Venice he went to Rome; but, being unable to obtain employment, necessity compelled him to work for Giosepino at painting fruit and flowers. This being an occupation totally unsuited to the powers he possessed, he soon quitted his employer to execute figures for Prospero, a painter of grotesque, who instantly saw his rare abilities and fully appreciated his merit. While with this master, Caravaggio painted a picture, the subject being a gamester, which so pleased the cardinal del Monte, that he immediately purchased it, and took the painter into his service. The rising fame of Caravaggio soon excited the jealousy of his brother artists, who

combined by every means to lower him in public estimation, condemning his models for their want of grace, and endeavouring to cast ridicule on all his works for their unredeemed vulgarity. But all this did not divert him from his strict adherence to nature; and what was before so offensive, now became the popular style, and the whole body of artists imitated his example. Of an impetuous and vindictive spirit, Caravaggio was perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his associates. He went to Malta to obtain the honour of knighthood, purposely to enable him to fight with Giosepino, who held that dignity. Shortly after this he quarrelled with a person of rank at Rome, and having stabbed him, he was compelled to fly to Malta for safety. Here the grand master afforded him protection, and on his painting an altar-piece for the church of St. John, he received a chain of gold, and was allowed two slaves as his attendants. But his fiery disposition would not suffer him to remain quiet; he was involved in some quarrel with one of the knights, for which he was condemned to suffer imprisonment. His restless and daring spirit could ill brook this restraint, and he found means to effect his escape, and fled to Sicily: here he was pursued and dreadfully wounded by an armed party. From Sicily he went to Naples, where he painted a picture of John the Baptist, which he sent to the grand master, and it had the effect of softening his resentment; at the same time, through the interest of cardinal Gonzaga, he succeeded in obtaining a pardon from the pope. Feeling now secure, he ventured to return to Rome; but again he was attacked and severely wounded. Nothing daunted, he embarked in a felucca, and on landing he was seized by mistake for another person, and sent to prison. On regaining his liberty, he sought the felucca, but in vain; it had sailed, carrying away every article of property of which he had been master. Suffering from his recent wounds, and frustrated in all his efforts to regain his lost property, he endeavoured to reach some place where he might obtain assistance in his wretched condition; but the heat to which he was exposed completely exhausted him: as his anxiety increased his courage forsook him, a violent fever seized him, and he had scarcely reached Porto Ercole when he expired, in his fortieth year, in 1609. Whatever may have been the faults of Caravaggio as a painter, he must ever rank high among the masters of his art. His great excellence consisted in truth of colour; and so strict was he in the imitation of such objects as were placed before him, that he was universally called the Naturalist. His tints may be few, but they are true to nature; his colouring is vigorous, yet pure; and he has never been surpassed in the management of chiar-oscuro. His colouring so much excited the admiration of Annibal Caracci, that he said Caravaggio did not paint, but grind flesh. The gloom which pervades his pictures frequently gives to them an air of mystery and sublimity; and we occasionally observe in them a wildness of passion in consonance with the spirit of the painter. To give his works that dimness and force, he caused all the walls of his painting-room to be blackened, that the shades of objects might have no reflection, and the light only entered from a small window. Caravaggio was careless in his person, and rude and uncouth in his manners; his impetuous temper left him without a friend, and he was regardless of all the rules which regulate common civility or decorum. At Rome may be found by this master The Crucifixion of St. Peter, in the church of S. Maria del Popolo; and in the Borghese Gallery a Holy Family—a gigantic work; at Naples, the Scourging of Christ, a fine picture, in the church of S. Domenicho Maggiore; and Peter denying Christ, in the church of St. Martin. In the Berlin Gallery there is an admirable picture of his, Earthly Love. But his best production is the Entombing of Christ, formerly in the Chiesa Nuova at Rome, and now in the Louvre. Caravaggio had several scholars and followers, and among those who imitated him, we do not find a bad colourist. (Lanzi. Baldinacci. Kugler.)

CARAVAGGIO, (Polidoro Caldara da) an eminent painter, was born in 1495, and, like the subject of the preceding article, took his name from the place of his birth, the village of Caravaggio in the Milanese. Of humble parentage, his early years were passed in obscurity and want, necessity compelling him to leave his home to seek for the common means of support. Chance led him to Rome, where he gladly accepted employment as a porter to carry mortar for the artists who were then engaged, under the orders of Leo X., in decorating with fresco paintings the walls of the Vatican. While at this humble occupation his attention was drawn to the works of Maturino and Giovanni da Udina, who

were then executing the designs of Raphael. Struck with the extraordinary facility with which they worked, he was stimulated to try his own powers, and, inspired by natural genius, his first attempts were of sufficient excellence to attract the notice of Raphael, whose encouragement led him to fresh exertion. The progress he made was now so rapid, that he became the pupil of this great master, and applied himself to the study of ancient statues and bassi relievi. The result was that from imitation he rose to a style at once original, masterly, and pure; correctness of outline and a natural grace marking every work that came from his hands. The designs he made from the antique were executed merely in chiar-oscuro, which led him to neglect the importance of colouring; but the style, which was born and perished with him, carried with it an air of such originality, and there was in all his productions an excellence so matchless, that the illustrious Raphael himself fixed on him to paint the friezes connected with his own works in the apartments of the Vatican; a task he performed in such a manner as to call forth the unbounded admiration of his master. Caldara paid strict attention to correctness of costume. In the simplicity and ease of the cast of his drapery, in the grace of his attitudes and the elegance of his forms, we are brought back to that purity of style which distinguishes the brightest days of Athenian art. Though his pictures want variety from his neglect of colouring, yet the wonderful effect of chiar-oscuro, in the management of his masses of light and shade, and the grandeur of his composition, impart to all his productions a certain dignity that more experienced colourists have sought in vain to express. By exposure to the weather and by the ravages of time, the valuable frescos of Caldara have been nearly destroyed, and the engravings of Alberti, Goltius, and Galestruzzi, afford us now the only means we have of forming a judgment of their beauty and their excellence. In 1527, when Rome was attacked and taken by the Spaniards, Caldara was at the very height of his fame, but he was obliged for safety to fly to Naples: here he found refuge, and, through the kindness of Andrea da Salerno, he obtained employment. From Naples he went to Sicily, and at Messina he painted the triumphal arches erected in that city, to celebrate the return of Charles V. from Africa. On the restoration of peace he was desirous to return to Rome; and on leaving Sicily he had a considerable sum of money in his possession; this was unfortunately known to his servant, who, tempted to possess the treasure, murdered his master. His death took place in 1543. Among the best works of Caldara, will be found his friezes and other ornaments in the Vatican; in the court of the Palazzo Buffalo at Rome, his History of Niobe; in S. Silvestro a Monte Cavallo, his painting representing two passages in the life of Mary Magdalene, in which he has introduced a landscape of great beauty; and in the great church at Messina is his celebrated picture of Christ bearing his Cross, which Vasari assures us cannot be prized too highly.

CARBAJAL, or CARVAJAL, (Luis de) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo, in 1534, and was a pupil of Don Juan de Villoldo. He was one of the many eminent painters employed by Philip II. in the Escurial, where he had a principal part of the cloisters assigned to him for the exercise of his pencil, and where he has represented some of the incidents in the life of the Virgin. He also painted the Nativity for the grand altar of the Infermeria. Several of his pictures are in the churches of Toledo and Madrid. He died in the latter city, in 1591.

CARBEN, (Victor de,) a Jewish rabbi, a native of Germany, born in 1423. His parents were in narrow circumstances, but, such was his love of study, that, in spite of the disadvantages of his birth, he acquired so profound a knowledge of Oriental literature as to be chosen as their rabbi by the Jews of Cologne. His reputation led the archbishop of that city to attempt his conversion, and he succeeded. At the age of fifty-nine Carben read his recantation, abandoned his wife and children, was baptized, took orders, and became a zealous opponent of Judaism. He died, in 1515, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Of his numerous works the most remarkable are, his Propugnaculum Fidei Christianæ, and his Judæorum Errores et Mores, Cologne, 1509, 4to.

CARBO, (Louis,) a professor of divinity at Perugia, who lived towards the close of the sixteenth century, and wrote several works of Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Theology. He also published at Venice, 1579, an Introduction to Logic, 8vo.

CARBON. See FLINS.

CARBONE, (Giovanni, Bernardo) a painter, born at Albaro, near Genoa, in 1614. He studied under Giovanni Andrea

de Ferrari. His earlier subjects were historical and allegorical; but he afterwards painted portraits, after the manner of Vandyck, of whom he was a most successful imitator. He visited Venice for the purpose of improving his taste and enriching his imagination, and on his return was employed at Genoa to paint a fresco at Santa Maria del Zerbino, which had been left in an imperfect state by Valerio Castello. His pictures are some of them of colossal magnitude, while others, though painted in oil, are exceedingly diminutive. His best paintings are at Celle and Lerici. He died in 1683.

CARBONELLI, (Steffano,) a celebrated violinist, and pupil of Corelli, came to England from Rome about the year 1720. He was received into the family of the duke of Rutland, a great patron of music. During his residence with this nobleman, he published and dedicated to him twelve solos for a violin and bass, of his composition, which he frequently played in public with great applause. About the year 1725, he quitted the Opera-house and went to Drury-lane theatre, where he led the band, and frequently played select pieces between the acts. After continuing a few years at Drury-lane, Carbonelli quitted his station there and attached himself to Handel, at the time when he began to perform oratorios. For a series of years he played at the rehearsal and performance at St. Paul's, for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy. At his first coming into England, he professed himself to be of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but afterwards he became a Protestant. In the latter part of his life, he in some measure declined the profession of music, and betook himself to that of a merchant, and an importer of wines from France and Germany. By the interest of a powerful friend, he obtained the place of one of the purveyors of wine to the king, and died in that employment in the year 1772.

CARBONI, (Francesco,) a painter, born at Bologna. He was a pupil of Alessandro Tiarini, and became an emulous and successful imitator of Guido. His principal pictures are in his native city, where, in the church of S. Martini Maggiore, is a Crucifixion; in that of S. Paolo, an Entombing of Christ; and in that of the Servites, the Death of John the Baptist. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CARBURI, (Marin,) a native of Cephalonia, where he was born about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He is celebrated for his mechanical genius, of which he gave a memorable proof in the removal, from the vicinity of Cronstadt to Petersburg, of the enormous rock of granite which supports the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great in that capital. Catharine II. by whose orders the statue had been made, offered seven thousand roubles to the person who would transport the rock; and Carburi, who assumed the name of Lascary, undertook the arduous task, and accomplished it by means at once simple and ingenious. This great mechanical feat was performed in the winter of 1769. An account of the transaction is given in a work, published at Paris in 1777, entitled, Monument élevé à la Gloire de Pierre-le-Grand, &c. par le Comte Marin Carburi, folio. Carburi was assassinated in 1782, in his native island, whither he had obtained permission from the Venetian republic to return, and where he was endeavouring to introduce the cultivation of the indigo plant and sugar cane.

CARCANO, (Archelaus,) an Italian physician, born at Milan in 1556, celebrated as a poet and an orator. He was a disciple of the celebrated Alluzio, and filled a chair at the university of Pavia, where he died prematurely at the age of thirty-two, July 22, 1588. He is the author of—De Peste Opusculum, Mediol. 1577, 4to. In Aphorismos Hippocratis Lucubrationes, Patav. 1581, 8vo. Orationes duæ Ticini habitæ, *ib.* 1682, 4to.

CARCANO, (John Baptist,) surnamed Leone, a celebrated Italian physician, born at Milan, and was a distinguished pupil of Fallopius, whose taste for, and knowledge of anatomy, he seems to have inherited. The death of Fallopius prevented him from being appointed to teach at Venice, but, in 1573, he was elected to a chair in the university of Pavia, which he filled for twenty-five years, and was then succeeded by his son Charles. He corrected many of the errors of Vesalius, Aranzi, and Fallopius. His anatomical descriptions are exact, and his account of the fœtal heart is excellent for his day. His style is in general, however, diffuse and obscure.

CARCAVI, (Peter de,) an eminent French mathematician and bibliographist, born at Lyons, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was at first counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, where he made the acquaintance of the celebrated mathematician Peter Fermat, who, at his death, left him his valuable

MSS. He afterwards removed to Paris, and became intimate with Pascal and Descartes; but soon quarrelled with the latter, on account of his attachment to Roberval and his party. In 1645 he took part in the dispute which arose respecting the quadrature of the circle, the impossibility of which he affected to demonstrate. He now devoted himself to bibliography, in which he attained considerable skill. Colbert made him keeper of his library; and while holding that office he occupied himself for five years in arranging and superintending the transcription of the voluminous Memoirs of cardinal Mazarin. In recompense of his services, the minister caused him to be appointed curator of the royal library, which, during Carcavi's management of it, was transferred from the Rue de la Harpe to the Rue Vivienne. He died, soon after his illustrious patron, in 1684.

CARDAN, (Jerome,) a celebrated physician, mathematician, and philosopher, one of the most remarkable men of the sixteenth century, the son of Facio Cardan, a physician and jurisconsult of Milan, was born at Pavia, September 23, 1501. He is conjectured to have been illegitimate; an opinion somewhat countenanced by his own statement, that his mother several times essayed to procure abortion of him during her pregnancy. He was born apparently dead, but restored upon being immersed in a bath of hot wine. When four years of age he was brought to Milan, where his parents resided. His education was rigorously attended to, and coercion, often of a violent nature, was cruelly resorted to. Having arrived at an age to determine on the future course of his life, he first embraced the monastic order, and entered into the Franciscans, which, however, not proving agreeable to his taste, he, at the age of nineteen years, went to the university of Pavia, whence, at the expiration of one year, he withdrew to Padua. Here he studied philosophy and medicine with ardour; and his abilities attracting the attention of his teachers, he was frequently called upon, in the absence of Father Romolo, to deliver lectures on Euclid, and to assist Pandolpho, a physician, in his discourses on dialectics. In 1524 he was received a bachelor in letters at Venice, and made rector of the gymnasium of Padua, and he took the degree of M.D. in the following year. By the advice of Francis Buonafede he then established himself at Sacco, where he practised medicine for six years. He married the daughter of a Venetian adventurer, retired to Gallarato, and for nearly two years lived in great privacy, from which, however, he was withdrawn by the archbishop Archinto, and was appointed to teach mathematics, and to practise medicine, at Milan. Pope Paul III. and others made offers to him, which he declined. He was admitted into the college of Milan in 1539, and in 1540 he accepted a chair of medicine at Pavia, which he filled until 1545, when he returned to Milan. In the ensuing year Vesalius, by command of the king of Denmark, offered to him an appointment at Copenhagen, with a salary of 800 crowns, which, however, he refused. In 1552, John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and primate of Scotland, invited him for medical assistance. In this Cardan succeeded, and was rewarded magnificently, by a present of 1800 crowns. In his book, De Genituris, there is a calculation of the archbishop's nativity, from which he pretends both to have predicted his disease, and to have effected his cure. Robertson, the historian, says, that it is probable the archbishop considered him as a powerful magician when he applied to him for relief; but that it was his knowledge as a philosopher which enabled him to cure his disease. Having effected the cure of the archbishop, Cardan returned to Milan, and remained there until 1559, withstanding all entreaties from Henry II. of France, Ferdinand prince of Mantua, and the queen of Scotland, all of whom endeavoured to induce him to establish himself in their respective dominions. He now again accepted a chair at Pavia, and continued in it until 1562. He travelled into Germany, France, and England, where he was introduced to Edward VI. on whom he has passed a high encomium. He then went to Bologna, and there taught until 1570. In this year he was imprisoned for debts during several months, and as soon as he regained his liberty he went to Rome, was admitted into the College of Physicians, and received a pension from pope Gregory XIII. His practice was both extensive and lucrative, and he amassed a large fortune. He died towards the close of the year 1576, writing memoirs of his own life in the month of October of that year. It has been said that he had predicted the date of his death, and that to prevent the non-fulfilment of his prophecy he starved himself; but this

statement is undeserving of credit. His character was singular, and consisted of a strange mixture of dissimilar dispositions. His own account of his life, in the book, De Propria Vita, is altogether a most remarkable autobiography. To it he affixed a collection of testimonies relating to his character as given by his contemporaries. He was looked upon as the first of astrologers, and he regarded astrology as the first of all the sciences. He has been accused of impiety and atheism; but from his writings he does not appear to have been deserving of these charges, though his religious principles are not well developed in any of his publications. Archbishop Parker has defended him with great ability in his work, De Deo, against the charge of atheism and infidelity.

The writings of Cardan are so numerous and so voluminous that the hurry necessary upon their composition has led both Leibnitz and Naudé to suspect him of madness. From his father he had become deeply tinctured with the chimeras of astrology, and he seems to have entertained the opinion of the possibility of maintaining intercourse with demons. Scaliger was one of his bitterest enemies, yet he confesses that at times Cardan wrote as one inspired, and at others as an idiot. Cardan wrote on philosophy, morals, dialectics, physics, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, astrology, medicine, natural history, music, anatomy, history, grammar, and eloquence. From an epitaph composed by him for himself it will be seen that he held a high opinion of his writings:—

"Non me terra teget, cœlo sed raptus in alto
Illustris vivam docta per ora vitam.
Quidquid venturis spectabit Phœbus in annis
Cardanus noscet nomen et usque meum."

The style of his works corresponds completely with his character, and they are full of imagination and wild conceits. Leibnitz says of him that he was a great man, notwithstanding all his faults, and that without them he would have been incomparable. He was, however, a good observer, and he has given several relations of natural events with great precision. He mentions a remarkable fall of no less than 1,200 aerolites in a field near Adda, one of which weighed 120, and another 60 pounds. His mathematical works possess the greatest merit, and he is the inventor of one of the most important rules in algebra, which goes by his name. Many of his writings have been collected together and published by Charles Spohn, as Opera omnia, Lugd. 1663, 10 vols, folio

CARDENAL, (Peter,) born about the year 1205, according to some at Argense, near Beaucaire, according to others, at Puy-en-Velay, and embraced the profession of a poet, and held a conspicuous rank among those of Provençe, so well known under the name of troubadours. He seems to have passed some time at the court of Charles II. king of Naples and Sicily, after which he resided for some time at Tarascon, where, Nostradamus says, he kept a school; but this must have been after the death of king Charles; for his son, the celebrated Robert, who succeeded him on the throne of Naples and Sicily, and was besides count of Provence, exempted the town of Tarascon, for ten years, from every species of tax, on condition "that they should maintain, at the public expense, Peter Cardenal, a good troubadour." How long he continued to live in that town is uncertain; but it is highly probable that at the expiration of the ten years he went to Naples, where he died about the year 1302. He wrote many poems of different sorts, but all more or less partaking of the spirit of the age, which has been very properly designated the metaphysic of sentiment.

CARDI, (Ludovico,) called also CIVOLI, and CIGOLI, from the castle of Cigoli, in Tuscany, where he was born, in 1559. This eminent painter was at first a pupil of Alessandro Allori, at Florence, but was afterwards instructed by Santo di Tito, then the most celebrated painter in that city. Here Cardi studied closely the antique statues, together with the works of Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, and Pontormo, whose style he admired more than that of either of his masters. He also applied himself to the study of perspective and architecture in the school of Bernardo Buontalenti. He traversed the whole of Lombardy for the purpose of forming his judgment and refining his taste, and on his return to Florence he was received into the academy; his picture of reception was Cain slaying Abel. He was next employed in painting, for the palazzo Pitti, a Venus and Satyr, and the Sacrifice of Isaac, with which the grand duke of Tuscany was so well pleased, that he honoured him with a chain of gold, and sent him to Rome, were he was engaged to paint a picture for St. Peter's; on which occasion he executed a representation of St. Peter healing the lame man at the gate of the Temple; an admirable picture, which has

been ranked by some next to the Transfiguration by Raffaelle, and the Communion of St. Jerome by Domenichino; this piece has unfortunately been destroyed, partly by damp, and partly by the ignorance of cleaners. On this occasion, too, he painted, conjointly with Baroccio and Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, an Ecce Homo, which has been considered superior to other representations of that subject. He was now so much struck with the style of Baroccio as to feel an irresistible desire to imitate it. But on finding that his model was himself an imitator of Correggio, he resolved thenceforth to study the works of that great master, whom he copied with so much exactness as to obtain the appellation of the Florentine Correggio—a title which was bestowed upon him for his painting of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen. He did not, indeed, approach so near the manner of the illustrious master of the Lombard school, as Baroccio, Schidoni, and the Caracci, have done; but he profited, like an able artist, of the great style of Correggio, so far as relates to chiar-oscuro and the grandeur of design; but he has been immeasurably distanced by his great exemplar in that admirable impasto and variety of colouring, that impressive tenderness of expression, and that daring display of the *sotto in su*, which distinguish the works of Correggio. On his return to Florence he was employed in various architectural decorations for the public festivals, especially on the occasion of the marriage of Mary de Medicis with Henry IV. The statue and pedestal erected to that monarch on the Pont-Neuf were made after designs by Cardi. He died at Rome, in 1613, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

CARDILUCIUS, (John Hiskias,) count palatine and alchemical physician, who flourished towards the close of the seventeenth century. After having studied in Holland, he spent some time in the different cities of Lower Germany, and at last settled at Nuremberg with the title of first physician to the duke of Wurtemberg. He held that for the successful administration of any medicine it was necessary to make a previous comparison of the height of the sun in the ecliptic with that of certain signs of the zodiac, and that the same was requisite in collecting medical herbs. His works are nine in number, all relating to alchemical medicine. (Biog. Medicale.)

CARDISCO, (Marco,) called IL CALABRESE, a painter, a native of Calabria, supposed to have studied under Polidoro da Caravaggio. He painted at Naples, in the church of S. Pietro ad Aram, a Descent from the Cross, and a Pietá, with two laterals of S. Pietro and S. Paolo: but his masterpiece is in the church of S. Agostino, representing that saint disputing with the Manichees. Vasari has, by mistake, ascribed this last-mentioned picture to Aversa. Cardisco flourished between the years of 1508 and 1542.

CARDON, (Antony,) a Flemish engraver, who was born at Brussels, and flourished about the year 1766. He passed some time at Naples, where he engraved some prints, and among others, copies from Watteau.

CARDON, (Antony,) son of the preceding, born at Brussels, in 1773, was also an ingenious engraver, and was instructed in the art by his father. During the political commotions, at the period of the Belgic insurrection, in 1790, he took refuge in England, when he was only seventeen years of age. He brought with him an introduction to Colnaghi, who gave him immediate employment. His admirable engravings soon obtained for him a distinguished reputation; but his too close application to his profession shortened his days, and he died in 1813.

CARDONA, (John Baptist,) a Spanish ecclesiastic and antiquarian, born, in the sixteenth century, at Valencia, of the cathedral of which city he was canon. He was successively bishop of Perpignan, Vich, and Tortosa. He was a man of studious habits, and towards the close of his life applied himself to establish, by a careful collation of MSS. the true readings of the works of the Fathers. He had already restored upwards of eight hundred correct readings in the works of Leo the Great and St. Hilary, when he was cut off in 1589. He published, De Regiâ Sancti Laurentii Scorialensis Bibliothecâ Libellus, and De Bibliothecâ Vaticanâ, in both of which he gives directions for collecting books; and a short treatise of his, entitled De Dyptichis, contains some curious information respecting ancient public registers; copies of which are still to be seen in France, at Sens, Dijon, and Besançon, and have been well described by M. Coste, the librarian of the last-mentioned city.

CARDONNE, (Denis Dominique,) an eminent orientalist, born at Paris, in 1720. At the age of nine years he set out for Constantinople, where for twenty years he applied himself to the acquisition of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic

languages, and to the gaining of an acquaintance with the manners, customs, and character of the people of the East. On his return to Paris he was made, in 1750, secretary and keeper of the royal library, and professor of the Turkish and Persian languages at the royal college. He devoted himself to an assiduous examination of the oriental MSS. in the royal library, and published, in 1765, a History of Africa and Spain under the dominion of the Arabs, 3 vols, 12mo; a work which has been severely censured on account of its numerous inaccuracies. He also wrote Mélanges de Littérature Orientale, traduits de différents Manuscrits, Turcs, Arabes, et Persans, 1770, 2 vols, 12mo; a valuable and original collection, which was translated into English in the same year. He also published Contes et Fables Indiennes, 1778, 3 vols, 12mo, commenced by Galland. Cardonne died in 1783.

CARDUCCI, (Bartolomeo,) an eminent painter, born at Florence, in 1560. He was a pupil of Frederigo Zucchero, whom he assisted in painting the great cupola of the cathedral of his native city. He also, while young, painted two noble altar pieces for the church of the Jesuits, the subjects of which were, the Immaculate Conception, and the Nativity. When Zucchero was invited to Madrid by Philip II. Carducci accompanied him, and assisted him in the great works which he executed in the Escurial; and, in conjunction with Perugino Tibaldi and Pellegrini, he painted the famous ceiling of the library, the parts assigned to him being the figures of Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, and Cicero. He also gave so much satisfaction to the king by the manner in which he painted portions of the cloisters, that Philip rewarded him with two hundred ducats, in addition to his salary. But the work which, above all others, established his reputation in Spain, is his admirable picture of the Descent from the Cross, in the church of San Phelipe el Real, at Madrid, a piece which some have not scrupled to class with the best of Raffaelle's. After the death of Philip II. Carducci was appointed by his successor, Philip III., to paint a gallery in the palace of the Pardo, the subject of which was to be taken from the history of Charles V. He began this work, but was cut off, in 1610, before he had made any great progress in it. He had considerable skill in sculpture and architecture. When Carducci was invited to the French court, his merits were so highly estimated by Philip II. that the grateful artist, moved by the regret of his royal patron, excused himself to the French ambassador, and remained in Spain.

CARDUCCI, (Vincenzio,) a painter, younger brother of the preceding, born at Florence, in 1568. He was instructed in the art by his brother, and, at his request, followed him to Spain, and, on the death of Bartolomeo, was engaged by Philip III. to finish the gallery in the palace of the Pardo; but, instead of the history of Charles V. which his brother had undertaken to represent, he chose that of Achilles, which he executed greatly to the satisfaction of his royal patron, who appointed him his painter. He held the same office under Philip IV. His pictures adorn the churches in the cities of Castile, in Salamanca, Toledo, Segovia, and Valladolid, as well as in Madrid. In the convent del Rosario are the Warning to Joseph by the Angel, and a San Antonio de Padua. In the refectory of the Franciscans is a picture of St. John preaching. In the church of Alcala de Henares is his last work—an unfinished picture of St. Geronimo, with this inscription: "Vincentius Carduchi Florentinus hic vitam non opus finit, 1638." He published a work in eight books, entitled, Dialogo de la Pintura, sa Defensa, Origen, Essencia, Definicion, Modos y Diferencias, Madrid, 1633, 4to. Carducci had many pupils, among whom was the celebrated Ricci, painter to Philip IV. and Charles II.

CAREME, (Marie-Antoine,) well known for his skill in the culinary art, was born at Paris, in 1784. Suddenly deserted in his childhood by his parents, in an agony of destitution, in the streets of that capital, he rose from the lowest condition to a state of comparative opulence, and was employed as cuisinier by Bailly, Talleyrand, baron Rothschild, George IV. and the emperor Alexander. He wrote several elaborate works upon his art, the history and progress of which he has traced with singular industry. He died in 1833.

CARESTINI, (Giovanni,) a celebrated Italian singer, born at Mount Filantrana, in the marche of Ancona, and at twelve years old went to Milan, where he was patronized by the Cusani family, whence he was frequently called Cusanio. His voice was at first a powerful and clear soprano, which afterwards changed to the fullest, finest, and deepest countertenor that has perhaps ever been heard. His

first appearance on the stage seems to have been at Rome, in 1721, in the female character of Costenzo, in Buononcini's opera of Griselda. In 1723 he was at Prague during the great musical congress there, on occasion of the coronation of the emperor Charles VI. as king of Bohemia. In 1724 he was at Mantua; and in 1726 at Venice, where he performed with Farinelli and the famous tenor Paita. In 1728 he was at Rome, and again in 1730, where he performed in Vinci's celebrated operas of Alessandro nell' Indie, and Artaserse, both written by Metastasio. He was now engaged by Handel to supply the place of Senesino, who, together with his whole troop, except Strada, had deserted from his service, and enlisted under the banners of Porpora and the nobility at Lincoln's-inn-fields. Carestini's person was tall, handsome, and majestic. He was also a very animated and intelligent actor. It was the opinion of Hasse, as well as of many other eminent professors, that whoever had not heard Carestini was unacquainted with the most powerful style of singing. He continued in the highest reputation for twenty years after quitting England, and sang at Berlin in 1750, 1754, and 1755, and at Petersburg till the year 1758, when he returned to Italy, and soon after died.

CAREW, (Sir John,) baron of Carew and Mullesford, was born at Mohuns-Ottery, in the county of Devon. He was descended from Walter de Windsor, castellan, or governor of Windsor Castle, who had two sons, William and Gerald. Gerald was governor of the castle of Pembroke in Wales, and in great favour with king Henry I., who granted him the lordship of Mullesford in Berkshire. He married Nesta, daughter of Rees, prince of South Wales, by whom he had three sons, William, Maurice, and David. From Maurice, the second son, are descended the noble families of the Fitzgeralds of Leinster and Desmond in Ireland. William, the eldest, was the immediate ancestor of the family of Carew. Sir John was a valiant soldier, and served ably under Edward III. in his wars in France. At the battle of Cressy, his gallant son, Sir John Carew, whose courage and abilities had obtained for him also the honour of knighthood, was slain fighting by the side of the Black Prince. In 1348, baron Carew was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, and filled that important station with credit for about two years. He died in 1368.

CAREW, (Sir Thomas,) grandson of the preceding, a gallant soldier. He served under king Henry V. in his French wars, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. In the year 1418 he was selected to keep and defend the passage over the Seine, and was made captain of Harfleur. He died in 1430.

CAREW, (Thomas,) a descendant of the above, was born at Mohuns-Ottery, and became possessed of the estate of Brickleigh in the county of Devon, by his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Humphrey Courtenay, Esq. In the year 1513 he attended the earl of Surrey in the expedition against Scotland, and obtained great renown at the battle of Flodden. Some time previous, a Scottish knight having defied to single combat any gentleman in the English army, Carew accepted the challenge, and overcame his opponent. Having attended the earl of Surrey in a reconnoissance, he observed a body of Scots approaching in such a direction as to cut off all possibility of retreat, except by a narrow passage over a bridge. Carew prevailed upon the earl hastily to exchange his rich habit for his (Carew's) armour, and then posting himself upon the bridge, he gallantly defended the passage against numerous assailants, until the earl was beyond their reach; he was at length overpowered by numbers, and carried prisoner to Dunbar, but after some time was ransomed. On his return to England, the earl of Surrey treated him with high marks of esteem, and appointed him his vice-admiral. The date of his death is not known.

CAREW, (George,) earl of Totness, and baron Carew of Clopton in the county of Warwick, a descendant of the same family with the preceding, was born in 1557. His father, George, archdeacon of Totness and dean of Exeter, gave particular attention to the education of his son, who, at the age of fifteen, was entered at Broad-gate hall, (now Pembroke college,) Oxford, and made considerable proficiency in learning, especially in the study of antiquities. On leaving the university, he embraced the military profession, and served in the Irish wars against the earl of Desmond and other rebels. In 1580 he was made governor of Askeaton castle; and in 1589 obtained the degree of A.M. at Oxford. Shortly after, he was appointed lieutenant-general of artillery, and master of the ordnance in Ireland. In 1596, he was one of the commanders of the expedition to Cadiz.

In 1599 he was created lord-president of Munster; and the following year treasurer of the army, and one of the lords justices of Ireland. On entering upon his government, he found matters in a most deplorable state, the country in open rebellion, while the entire force at his disposal consisted only of 3,000 infantry, and 250 cavalry. By his consummate skill, prudence, and valour, however, he overcame all difficulties; he reduced all the strong castles and forts, made the earl of Desmond, and the chieftain O'Connor, prisoners, and brought under subjection the other chiefs of the rebels. He defeated a body of Spaniards who had landed at Kinsale in 1601. In 1602 he attacked and captured the strong castle of Dunboy, reckoned until then impregnable by the Irish; an exploit of the utmost importance, inasmuch as he thereby prevented the execution of a project for another invasion by the Spaniards, which was abandoned on the intelligence of the fall of Dunboy. He had long solicited Elizabeth's permission to resign this burdensome charge, which was at length granted in 1603. He returned immediately to England, and arrived only three days before the death of his royal mistress. King James, sensible of his great merit, appointed him governor of Guernsey in the same year; and on the 4th of June, 1605, raised him to the peerage by the title of baron Carew, of Clopton in the county of Warwick. In 1608 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance of Great Britain, and a privy counsellor. On the accession of Charles I. he was created earl of Totness, February 1, 1625. He died full of years and honours at the Savoy in London, in 1629.

CAREW, (George,) second son of Thomas Carew, Esq., probably born at his father's seat at East Anthony, but in what year is not known. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the inns of court, and then set out on his travels. On his return he was called to the bar, and after some time was appointed secretary to Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor, by the especial recommendation of queen Elizabeth, who gave him a prothonotaryship in the chancery, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1597, being then a master in chancery, he was sent ambassador to the king of Poland. In the next reign, he was one of the commissioners for treating with the Scotch concerning the union; after which he was appointed ambassador to the court of France, where he continued till 1609. During his residence in that country he sought the conversation of men of letters; and formed an intimacy with Thuanus, to whom he communicated an account of the transactions in Poland, whilst he was employed there, which was of great use to that author in drawing up the 121st book of his History. After his return from France, he was advanced to the post of master of the court of wards, which situation he did not long live to enjoy; for it appears from a letter written by Thuanus to Camden, in the spring of the year 1613, that he was then lately deceased. In this letter, Thuanus laments his death as a great misfortune to himself; for he considered his friendship not only as a personal honour, but as very useful in his work. When Sir George Carew returned in 1609 from his French embassy, he drew up, and addressed to James I. a Relation of the State of France, with the character of Henry IV. and the principal persons of that court; which reflects great credit upon his sagacity and attention as an ambassador, and his abilities as a writer. The composition is perspicuous and manly, and entirely free from the pedantry which prevailed in the reign of James I., the writer's taste having been formed in a better æra—that of Elizabeth. This valuable tract lay for a long time in MS. till happily falling into the hands of the earl of Hardwicke, it was communicated by him to Dr. Birch, who published it in 1749, at the end of his Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from the year 1592 to 1617. That writer justly observes, that it is a model, upon which ambassadors may form and digest their notions and representations; and the poet Gray spoke of it as an excellent performance.

CAREW, (Nicholas,) descended from the Carews of Beddington, in Surrey. At an early age he was introduced to the court of Henry VIII., where he soon became a favourite, and was made one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber. Having been employed upon some public business in France, he became so enamoured of French fashions and amusements, that, when he returned to his own country, he was continually making invidious comparisons to the disadvantage of the English court. The king, provoked by his petulance, removed him from his presence, and sentenced him to an honourable banishment, appointing him governor of Ruysbank in Picardy.

He was, however, soon recalled, and was again employed by the king, and was for several years his constant companion, and was appointed master of the horse, an office of great honour, being reckoned the third in rank about the king's household. He was afterwards created knight of the garter. His promotion may probably be attributed in some measure to the interest of Anna Bolleyn, to whom he was related through their common ancestor, lord Hoo. His indiscretion, however, soon marred his fortunes, for in 1539 he engaged in a conspiracy with the marquis of Exeter, the lord Montacute, and Sir Edward Neville; the object of which was to set cardinal Pole upon the throne. The accuser was sir Geffrey Poole, lord Montacute's brother; the trial was summary, and the conspirators were all executed. Sir Nicholas Carew was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 3, 1539, when he made, says Holinshed, "a godly confession, both of his fault and superstitious faith." Fuller mentions a tradition of a quarrel which happened at bowls between the king and Sir Nicholas Carew, to which he ascribes his majesty's displeasure, and Sir Nicholas's death.

CAREW, (Richard,) author of the Survey of Cornwall, and brother of Sir George Carew, the ambassador, was born in 1555. When very young, he became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; and at fourteen years of age had the honour of disputing, extempore, with Sir Philip Sydney, in the presence of the earls of Leicester, Warwick, and others of the nobility. After spending three years at the university, he removed to the Middle Temple, where he also resided three years, and then travelled in France. In 1581, he was made justice of the peace, and in 1586 was appointed high sheriff of the county of Cornwall; about which time he was, likewise, queen's deputy for the militia. In 1589 he was elected a member of the College of Antiquaries, a distinction to which he was entitled by his literary abilities. What particularly engaged his attention was his native county, his Survey of which was published in 4to, at London, in 1602. It has been twice reprinted; in 1723 and in 1769. Of this work Camden speaks in high terms of commendation. But Gough remarks that the history and monuments of this county were faintly touched by Carew; he adds, however, that he was a person well capable of describing them. Another work of Carew was a translation from the Italian, but originally written by Huarte in Spanish, entitled The Examination of Men's Wits; in which, by discovering the variety of natures, is showed for what profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein. This was published at London in 1594, and afterwards in 1604. According to Wood, Carew wrote also the True and Ready Way to Learn the Latin Tongue, in answer to a query, whether the ordinary method of teaching the Latin by the rules of grammar, be the best mode of instructing youth in that language? This tract is involved in Mr. Samuel Hartlib's book upon the same subject, and with the same title. It is certain that Carew was a man of considerable talents, and that he was held in great estimation by some of the most eminent scholars of his time. He was particularly intimate with Sir Henry Spelman, who extols him for his ingenuity, virtue, and learning. He died in 1620. In an epigram written upon him he was styled another Livy, another Maro, another Papinian. An English translation of Godfrey of Bulloigne, from Tasso, by him, was published in 1594, 4to.

CAREW, (Thomas,) an English poet, a zealous adherent to Charles I., allied to the Carews of Gloucestershire, but descended from the more ancient family of that name in Devonshire, and supposed to have been born in 1589. According to Wood, he received his academical education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, but was neither matriculated, nor took any degree. After leaving college he improved himself by travelling, according to the custom of the age, and being distinguished for superior elegance of manners and taste, he was received into the court of Charles I. as gentleman of the privy-chamber, and sewer in ordinary. His wit had recommended him to his sovereign, who, however, as Clarendon informs us, incurred the displeasure of the Scotch nation by bestowing the last mentioned office upon Carew, in preference to a gentleman recommended upon the interest of the courtiers of that nation. He appears after this appointment to have passed his days in affluence and gaiety. His talents were highly valued by his contemporaries, particularly by Ben Jonson and Sir Walliam Davenant. Sir John Suckling only, in his Session of the Poets, insinuates that his poems cost him more labour than is consistent with the fertility of genius. His death is said to have taken place in 1639, which agrees

with the information we have in Clarendon's Life. He was a person of a pleasant and facetious wit, and made many poems (especially in the amorous way) which, for the sharpness of the fancy, and the elegance of the language in which that fancy was spread, were at least equal, if not superior to any of that time. But his glory was, that after fifty years of his life spent with less severity or exactness than it ought to have been, he died with great remorse for that licence, and with the greatest manifestation of Christianity that his best friends could desire. It does not appear that any of his poems were published during his life-time, except such as were set to music. The first collection was printed in 1640, 12mo, the second in 1642, the third in 1651, and a fourth in 1670. In 1772 Mr. Thomas Davies published an edition, with notes. Carew's Cœlum Britannicum, at one time erroneously attributed to Davenant, was printed with the first editions of his poems, and afterwards separately in 1651. Oldys, in his MS. notes on Langbaine, informs us, that Carew's sonnets were more in request than any poet's of his time, that is, between 1630 and 1640. They were many of them set to music by the two famous composers, Henry and William Lawes, and other eminent masters, and sung at court in their masques. It is said that Carew was one of the old poets whom Pope studied, and from whom he borrowed. Dr. Percy says of him, that he is an elegant, and almost forgotten writer, whose poems deserve to be revived. Wood says he was famed for the charming sweetness of his lyric odes and sonnets. In the contrivance of his masque, called Cœlum Britannicum, performed at Whitehall, February 18, 1633, he was assisted by Inigo Jones, and all his songs were set to music by Henry Lawes, gentleman of the king's chapel. "In point of versification," says Mr. Hallam, "others of the same age have surpassed Carew, whose lines are often very harmonious, but not so artfully constructed or so uniformly pleasing as those of Waller. He is remarkably unequal; the best of his little poems (none of more than thirty lines are good) excel all of his time; but after a few lines of great beauty, we often come to some ill expressed, or obscure, or weak, or inharmonious passage. Few will hesitate to acknowledge that he has more fancy and more tenderness than Waller, but less choice, less judgment and knowledge where to stop, less of the equability which never offends, less attention to the unity and thread of his little pieces."

CAREW, (Sir Benjamin Hallowell,) a British admiral, son of Benjamin Hallowell, Esq., the last surviving commissioner of the American Board of Customs, was born in Canada, in 1760. He entered the navy in early life, and served as lieutenant on board the *Alcide* (74), in the action off the Chesapeak. He shortly afterwards went to the West Indies in the *Alfred* (74), commanded by captain Bayn, who, after acting a glorious part in the actions of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, under Rodney, was killed on the latter day. Hallowell himself received a contusion, but did not report it, so that he kept to his duty, and actively assisted in the subsequent pursuit and capture of two sail of the line, a frigate and a corvette. In 1791 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the *Scorpion*, a sloop of war of 16 guns, in which ship he was very serviceable, by his activity and humanity, to the new colonies on the coast of Western Africa. During a great part of the time he remained on that station he was under the orders of captain I. N. Inglefield, so celebrated by his memorable escape from the wreck of the *Centaur;* and he afterwards married his commodore's daughter. From the *Scorpion* he was removed to the *Camel*, a store-ship of 20 guns, attached to lord Hood's fleet, in which he sailed to the Mediterranean, in 1793, and was soon placed in the *Robust*, (74,) as her acting captain. Having acted also in this capacity on board the *Leviathan* and *Swiftsure*, he was at length promoted to post rank by commission in 1793. He next served as a volunteer under Nelson, at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, and for his exertions on those occasions was rewarded by the command of the *Lowestoffe* frigate. From this ship he was re-appointed to the *Courageux*, and commanded her till December 1796, when she was driven out of Gibraltar Bay, in a furious gale, and dashed to pieces under Ape's Hill, on the opposite coast of Barbary, with the loss of 470 of her crew. He now joined the *Victory*, Sir J. Jervis's flag-ship, and served as a volunteer in the action off Cape St. Vincent, with such credit, that he was sent home with duplicates of the despatches. This procured him the command of the *Lively*, a frigate of 32 guns, in which ship he returned to the Mediterranean, where he was afterwards removed into the *Swiftsure*, of 74 guns, placed under the orders of Nelson, and took a

distinguished part at the battle of the Nile. Having been ordered to reconnoitre the port of Alexandria, he was not present at the commencement of the engagement, nor until it was quite dark; but, guided only by the fire of the contending fleets, he joined the conflict shortly after eight o'clock, taking the place which had been evacuated by the *Bellerophon*, and immediately commenced a well-directed fire on the quarter of the *Franklin* and bow of *L'Orient*, which mainly contributed to the blowing up of the latter majestic ship. After that awful event, the conflict was recommenced by the *Franklin*, and Carew assisted the *Defence* and *Leander* in reducing her to submission. On the 8th of August he took possession of the island of Aboukir; and on the 10th, captured *La Fortune* corvette of 16 guns. On the same day Nelson, in a letter to earl St. Vincent, remarked, "I should have sunk under the fatigue of refitting the squadron, but for Trowbridge, Ball, Hood, and Hallowell; not but all have done well, but these are my supporters." From a part of the mainmast of *L'Orient*, which was picked up by the *Swiftsure*, Hallowell directed his carpenter to make a coffin, which he afterwards sent to his old friend and commander, Nelson, with the following letter:—"Sir, I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin, made from the mainmast of *L'Orient*, that when you have finished your military career in this world, you may be buried in one of your trophies. But that that period may be far distant is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL." This singular present was received in the spirit with which it was sent. Nelson placed it upright against the bulk-head of his cabin, behind the chair he sat in at dinner, where it remained for some time, until his favourite servant prevailed upon him to have it removed; and in this coffin the remains of the hero were finally deposited. Captain Hallowell remained in the Levant till the spring of 1799, when he rejoined Nelson at Palermo, whither the Neapolitan court had fled. From thence he was despatched to the Bay of Naples, and served under Trowbridge in the reduction of the castle of St. Elmo, and the fortress of Capua, for which successful result he was honoured with the cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. He was directed to join the squadron under Sir J. Duckworth, and cruized for some months off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and at last caught part of a convoy bound from Cadiz to Lima. He then carried Sir R. Bickerton to Egypt, and bore his flag for a time. In June 1801, being on his return to Malta, with a convoy, he heard that a strong French squadron, under the well-known Gantheaume, was in the vicinity. After an anxious consideration, he was induced to quit the vessels under his charge, as a secondary object, and endeavoured to hasten on to reinforce rear-admiral Sir J. B. Warren: but he unfortunately fell in with the enemy; and the *Swiftsure*, being leaky and foul, and nearly 100 men short of complement, was in no condition either for flying or for fighting. Thus circumstanced, he decided on engaging the two leeward ships, as his only chance of escape was the getting off in that direction, if he crippled his antagonists. Escape, however, was out of the question; for besides the fearful odds before him in force, the French commanders were men of remarkable bravery and talent. The *Indivisible*, of 80 guns, bearing Gantheaume's flag, and the *Dix-Août*, a heavy 74, commanded by the well-known and active Bergeret, being in close order, opened their fire within half gun-shot of the *Swiftsure*. She, however, though there was no hope, behaved nobly. A severe action ensued, and continued for upwards of an hour; when, finding every effort to get to leeward baffled, and two other line-of-battle ships fetching into his wake, he was compelled to strike, and with pain, as he expresses himself, "ordered the colours which he could no longer defend to be hauled down." During the peace of Amiens, Carew was stationed as commodore off the coast of Africa, with his broad pendant on board the *Argo*, a little two-decker of 44 guns. Returning from this station by way of Barbadoes, and learning that hostilities were likely to be renewed with France, he offered his services to Sir Samuel Hood, and shared in the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, at which last place, while the *Venus* frigate attacked the main battery in Great Courland Bay, he superintended the landing of the troops during the fire; and after the final disembarkation, he proceeded, with a brigade of seamen and marines, to cooperate with the army under general Grinfield. These services were gratefully acknowledged by commodore Hood, who entrusted him with the despatches home. The *Argo* was next ordered to Egypt, with the notorious Elfi Bey on board,

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and Carew appears to have been one of the first who detected his true character. In the summer of 1804 he convoyed the Mediterranean trade into the Channel, and on his arrival was appointed to that fine ship the *Tigre*, of 80 guns, in which he accompanied Nelson to the West Indies, in his fruitless pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Captain Hallowell convoyed the second expedition to Egypt, with 5000 troops under major-general Fraser, early in 1807; and he remained on that coast till the evacuation of Alexandria, in September, when he was stationed off Toulon. In July 1810, he was rewarded with a colonelcy of Marines. In the following year he became a rear-admiral; and in January 1812, hoisting his flag in the *Malta*, of 80 guns, he again proceeded to the Mediterranean, and availed himself of every opportunity for aiding and encouraging the Spanish patriots in Catalonia, Valencia, and other parts of that country. After the fall of Napoleon, Sir Benjamin retired to private life, and on the opening of the order of the Bath, he was created a knight commander. He subsequently commanded on the Irish station for the customary period of three years; and in the summer of 1821 hoisted his flag on board the *Prince Regent*, of 120 guns, as commander-in-chief in the Medway. This was his last service afloat, but he was decorated with the grand cross of the Bath, and became a full admiral in July 1830. Sir Benjamin succeeded to the estates of the Carews of Beddington, and assumed the name and arms, pursuant to the will of his cousin, Mrs. Anne Paston Gee, who died March 28, 1828. He died on the 2d of September, 1834.

CAREW, (Bampfylde Moore,) an eccentric character, born in 1693. He was the son of a clergyman, who resided at Bickley in Devonshire. He was educated at Tiverton grammar school; but he disappointed the expectations of his parents by withdrawing himself from their protection, and associating with gypsies. A wandering life, and the adventures of a mendicant, had greater charms for him than all the refinements and splendour of polished society; and Carew, the friend, companion, and hero of that singular fraternity, was unanimously elected their king—an honour of which, for the rest of his life, he endeavoured to prove himself worthy. It is said that he was twice transported from Exeter to North America for dog-stealing, but by artful expedients he escaped, and on both occasions returned before the ship which conveyed him from Europe. He prided himself on his skill in soliciting charity under various assumed characters, either as a shattered sailor, a ruined tradesman, a disabled soldier, or a distressed clergyman, and he met with equal success whether in the disguise of a mendicant or a gentleman. He died about 1770.

CAREY, (Henry,) earl of Monmouth, was the eldest son of Robert, the first earl of Monmouth, who died in 1639, and whose Memoirs, written by himself, and containing some curious particulars of secret history of the Elizabethan period, were published from a manuscript in the possession of the earl of Corke and Orrery, in 1759, 8vo. Henry, his son, was born in 1596, admitted a fellow commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, at the age of fifteen, and took the degree of B.A. in 1613, after which he was sent to travel into foreign countries. In 1616 he was made a knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles prince of Wales. In 1625 he was known by the name of lord Lepington, his father's title before he was created earl of Monmouth, and was noted, Wood says, as "a person well skilled in modern languages, and a general scholar." This taste for study was his consolation when the depression of the nobility after the death of Charles I. threw many of them into retirement. He died in 1661. He was a most laborious writer, but chiefly of translations. Of his publications we have, 1. Romulus and Tarquin; or, De Principe et Tyranno, Lond. 1637, 12mo, a translation from Malvezzi, in praise of which Sir John Suckling has some verses in his Fragmenta Aurea, and others were prefixed by Stapylton, Davenant, Carew, &c. 2. Historical Relations of the United Provinces, and of Flanders, Lond. 1652, fol. translated from Bentivoglio. 3. History of the Wars in Flanders, *ib.* 1654, fol. from the same author. 4. Advertisement from Parnassus, in two centuries: with the Politic Touchstone, *ib.* 1656, fol. from Boccalini. 5. Politic Discourses, in six books, *ib.* 1657, fol. 6. History of Venice, *ib.* 1658, fol. both from Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian. 7. The Use of Passions, *ib.* 1649 and 1671, 8vo, from the French of J. F. Senault. 8. Man become guilty; or, the Corruption of his Nature by Sin, *ib.* from the same author. 9. A translation of Sir Francis Biondi's History of the Civil Wars of England, between the Houses of York and Lancaster. 10. Capriata's History of Italy,

1663, fol. He began also to translate from the Italian Priorato's History of France, but died before he could finish it. It was completed by William Brent, Esq. and printed at Lond. 1677.

CAREY, (Henry,) a musical composer and poet, was an illegitimate son of George Savile, marquis of Halifax, who had the honour of presenting the crown to William III. At what period he was born is not known. His first lessons in music he had from one Lennert, a German; and had some instruction also from Roseingrave and Geminiani, but he never attained much skill in the science. The extent of his abilities seems to have been the composition of a ballad air, or at most a little cantata, to which he was just able to set a bass; yet if mere popularity be the test of genius, Carey was one of the first in his time. His chief employment was teaching at boarding-schools, and among people of middling rank in private families. Though Carey had but little skill in music, he had a prolific invention, and very early in life distinguished himself by the composition of songs, which he set to music. One of these, beginning, "Of all the girls that are so smart," and since its late revival, known by the name of "Sally in our alley," he set to an air so very pleasing and original, that it still retains its popularity. Addison praised it for the poetry, Geminiani for the music. In 1715 he produced two farces, one of which, The Contrivances, had considerable success. In 1720 he published a small collection of Poems; and in 1722, a farce called Hanging and Marriage. In 1732 he published six cantatas, written and set to music by himself; and about the same time he composed several songs for the Provoked Husband, and other modern comedies. In 1729 he published, by subscription, his poems much enlarged, with the addition of one entitled Namby Pamby, in ridicule of Ambrose Phillips's lines on the infant daughter of lord Carteret. Carey's talent lay in broad, burlesque humour; and in ridicule of the bombast of modern tragedies, he produced his Chrononhotonthologos, in 1734. He also wrote a farce called the Honest Yorkshireman, which was very successful: two interludes, Nancy, and Thomas and Sally, and two serious operas, Amelia, set to music by John Frederic Lampe, and Teraminta, by John Christopher Smith, a pupil of Handel. The year 1737 was rendered memorable at Covent-garden theatre, by the success of the burlesque opera of the Dragon of Wantley, written by Carey, and admirably set to music by Lampe, after the Italian manner. This excellent piece of humour had run twenty-two nights, when it was stopped, with all other public amusements, by the death of queen Caroline, Nov. 20, but was resumed again on the opening of the theatres in January following. In 1738 Margery, or the Dragoness, a sequel to the Dragon of Wantley, written with equal humour, and as well set by Lampe, came out; but it appeared only for a few nights, and was never revived. Carey published his songs by subscription in 1740, in a collection entitled The Musical Century, and his dramatic works in 1743, in a small 4to volume. But whether from embarrassed circumstances, domestic uneasiness, or, as has been supposed, the malevolence of some of his own profession, he sunk into despondency, and put an end to his life in 1743. Carey's humour, however low, was never offensive to decency, and all his songs have a moral or patriotic tendency. The claim put forward in his name by his son, George Savile Carey, to the authorship of our national air, God Save the King, has long been proved to be utterly groundless.

CAREY, (George Savile,) son of the preceding, inherited a considerable portion of his father's taste and spirit, and much of his misfortunes. He was intended for a printer, but his inclination led him to the theatres, in which he had little success. For forty years he employed himself in composing and singing a number of popular songs, chiefly of the patriotic kind, in which there was not much genuine poetry, or pleasing music. These he performed from town to town, in what he called Lectures. He wrote also, from 1766 to 1792, several farces, by the performance of which he earned temporary supplies. Like his father, he excluded every thing indecent or immoral from his compositions. Besides these dramatic pieces, he wrote, 1. Analects in prose and verse, 1771, 2 vols. 2. A Lecture on Mimickry, a talent in which he excelled, 1776. 3. A Rural Ramble, 1777; and 4. Balnea, or sketches of the different Watering-places in England, 1799. He died in 1807.

CAREY, (John,) an industrious and useful writer, and classical scholar. He was a native of Ireland, whence, at the age of twelve, he was sent to finish his education in a French university. He does not seem to have appeared as an

author before the publication of his Latin Prosody made easy, in 1800, which was succeeded by the following classical and elementary works:—Skeleton of the Latin Accidence, 1803; Alphabetic Key to Propria quæ Maribus, 1805; Practical English Prosody and Versification, 1809; Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana; The Eton Prosody illustrated; Introduction to English Composition and Elocution, &c. As an editor, Dr. Carey's labours were very extensive. In 1803, and again in 1819, he edited Dryden's Virgil, in two vols, 8vo; he subsequently accomplished the lengthened task of editing more than fifty volumes of the Regent's Classics, as well as two editions in 4to of Ainsworth's Dictionary, five of the Abridgment of the same, the Gradus ad Parnassum in 1824, the Latin Common Prayer in Bagster's Polyglott edition, the Abridgment of Schleusner's Greek Lexicon, Ruperti Commentarius in Livium, &c. &c. He translated the following works:—The Batavians, from the French of Mons. Bitaubé; the Young Emigrants, from Madame de Genlis; Letters on Switzerland, from the German of Lehman; a volume of the Life of Pope Pius VI.; a volume of Universal History; and revised the old translation of Vattel's Law of Nations. He was the editor of the early numbers of the School Magazine, published by Phillips; was a contributor to several other periodicals, and was a frequent correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine. His communications to that miscellany were generally short, and mostly on classical trifles. The last eight years of his life were embittered by the most distressing and painful bodily complaints; and the disease which terminated his mortal career was of a calculous nature. He died in 1829.

CAREY, (William,) an eminent Oriental scholar, and missionary, of the Baptist persuasion, born at Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, in 1761. His father kept a small free-school in the village, in which he gave his son an ordinary English education. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in the village of Hackleton, where his correct deportment, and his earnest inquiries on religious subjects, attracted the notice of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. While resident at Hackleton, and before he had reached his twentieth year, he united himself with a Baptist congregation, and commenced village preaching, and in the year 1783 was publicly baptized at Northampton, by Dr. Ryland. Three years afterwards he was chosen pastor of the Baptist congregation at Moulton, near Northampton, whence, after struggling under straitened circumstances, he removed to Leicester in 1787, having been invited to take charge of the Baptist congregation in that town. In 1792 an association of ministers assembled at Kettering in Northamptonshire, and formed themselves into a Baptist missionary society, and immediately selected Carey as the most fit agent for the execution of their design of converting the heathen. India was the field which they chose for the commencement of their operations, and Carey, on the 13th of June, 1793, embarked on board a Danish Indiaman, accompanied by his family. Early in 1794 they arrived in Bengal, where they had the misfortune to lose all their money and effects, by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. Thus left in a foreign land, among people of a strange speech, and suddenly deprived of nearly all their means of subsistence, they proceeded about forty miles east of Calcutta, in an open boat, in search of a home, and on the night of the 6th of February, 1794, landed at Dehatta, the residence of Charles Short, Esq., from whom they received the kindest attention and hospitality. While in this neighbourhood, Carey erected a temporary residence, or tent, purposing to support his family by the cultivation of land; but early in the month of March he had an invitation to take charge of an indigo factory near Malda, the property of Mr. Udney, a servant of the East India Company, of high rank. At this period he devoted all his energies, and all his surplus earnings, to the translation and printing of a Bible in the Bengalee language, and in 1795 succeeded in establishing a school in the neighbourhood of his factory, and began to preach there in the language of the country twice a week. In 1797 he made a journey into Bootan, and obtained the consent of the Soubah for an attempt to introduce Christianity into that country, so soon as a fit agent could be provided. In the same, and in the following years, he preached publicly in Dinagepore. Towards the close of the year 1799, he resolved to relinquish his appointment in the neighbourhood of Malda, and to take up his residence in the Danish settlement of Serampore, a place which has since derived its chief importance and celebrity from its being the seat of this mission. A school for children and youth was immediately

opened, and preaching commenced; the missionaries supplying both departments of service in rotation. A printing press was also established, with the consent of the governor, and under a condition that it should be confined in its operations to the printing of philological works and the Scriptures in the native languages; and an edition of the Scriptures in the Bengalee language was immediately commenced, with the aid of types from Europe. In 1801 Carey's success in the study of the vernacular languages of India recommended him for an honourable and lucrative employment under the government. About this time the governor-general, marquis Wellesley, took upon himself the responsibility of founding a college in Fort William, in which the junior servants might undergo a regular course of training for the public service; and he, when anxiously looking round to discover the most fit person to fill the chair of professor in the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, had his attention directed towards Carey, upon whom, after due inquiry, his choice fell, and the Bengal government appointed him accordingly. In 1805 Carey published his grammar of the Mahratta language, and in the same year opened a mission chapel in the Loll bazaar in Calcutta; but in consequence of the Vellore mutiny, in the following year, preaching in that place was for a time discontinued. The proceedings in India consequent on the Vellore mutiny, led, of course, to agitation and discussion at home, in the court of directors, the court of proprietors, in parliament, and from the press. It became evident, in the course of these discussions, that the Vellore mutiny did not originate in any apprehension on the part of the natives of India of attempts at forcible proselytism, but that it was occasioned by the inconsiderate enforcement of military costume, in matters not necessarily connected with religion. About the year 1805 Carey received from one of the British universities a diploma as doctor of divinity, and in the following year was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. In the department of philology his labours were immense; his Mahratta Grammar, already mentioned, was followed by a Sanscrit Grammar, 4to, in 1806; a Mahratta Dictionary, 8vo, in 1810; a Punjabee Grammar, 8vo, in 1812; a Telinga Grammar, 8vo, in 1814; also between the years 1806 and 1810 he published the Raymayana, in the original text, carefully collated with the most authentic MSS., in three vols, 4to. His philological works of a later date are a Bengalee Dictionary, in three vols, 4to, 1818, of which a second edition was published in 1825; and another in 8vo, in 1827—1830; a Bhotanta Dictionary, 4to, 1826; also a Grammar of the same language, edited by him and Dr. Marshman. He had also prepared a Dictionary of the Sanskrit, which was nearly completed, when a fire broke out in Serampore and burnt down the printing office, destroying the impression, together with the copy, and other property. The versions of the sacred Scriptures which have issued from the Serampore press, and in the preparation of which Dr. Carey took an active and laborious part, are numerous. They are in the following languages:—Sanscrit, Hindee, Brij-Bhassa, Mahratta, Bengalee, Orissa, or Ooriya, Telinga, Kurnata, Maldivian, Gujurattee, Buloshee, Pushtoo, Punjabee, or Shekh, Kashmeer, Assam, Burman, Pali, or Magudha, Tamul, Cingalese, Armenian, Malay, Hindostanee, and Persian; to which must be added the Chinese. Dr. Carey lived to see the sacred text, chiefly by his instrumentality, translated into the vernacular dialects of more than forty different tribes, and thus made accessible to nearly 200,000,000 of human beings, exclusive of the Chinese empire, in which the labours of the Serampore missionaries were in some measure superseded by those of Dr. Morrison. He died of apoplexy in 1834.

CAREZ, (Joseph,) a printer of Toul, in Languedoc, who made some important improvements in stereotype printing. His invention is at once simple and ingenious, and proved eminently successful; and he gave it the name of homotype, which aptly expresses its nature. He was elected deputy to the legislative assembly by the department of Meurthe in 1791, and in 1801 he was made subprefect of Toul, where he died in the same year. Carez printed an edition of the Bible in 8vo, remarkable for the exquisite beauty of the typography, which exceeds that of Valleyre, Ged, or Hoffmann.

CARGILL, (Donald,) an eminent Scottish Covenanter, in the reign of Charles II. and during the Commonwealth, was born in the year 1610, in the parish of Rattray, in the county of Perth. His parents were in respectable circumstances, and sent him to the parish school, and afterwards to the university of St. Andrews. During the triumph of

the Presbyterian cause, after the Glasgow Assembly, he entered into that ministry, and in the political division which took place in 1650 he united himself with the party called Protestors, or Remonstrators, so denominated from their protesting or remonstrating against the admission of persons into places of public trust, either civil or military, who had refused to subscribe the Covenant; and opposed Presbyterianism, when Charles II. required men and officers to enter his army previous to the battle of Worcester, without any reference to their political or religious opinions. Soon after his appointment to the ministry, he obtained the Barony parish of Glasgow; and on the restoration of the church, in 1661, he was one of those who, having gained possession of their parishes by irregular means, were called on, in terms of the act of parliament, to ask a presentation from the patron of the parish.

Cargill refused to observe the state festival of the king's restoration (29th of May), and his resistance to the law drew upon him the attention of the government, but he eluded pursuit. After deserting his church he ventured to hold a communion in it, which induced the privy council to arrest him. He was taken to Edinburgh and examined, and would have been severely dealt with, but, in consequence of the interposition of some persons of quality who were related to him, he was set at liberty, and returned to Glasgow to pursue the same course. He refused the Indulgence (see Life of Archbishop Leighton), and openly denounced those of his brethren who accepted and profited by it. He encouraged the Covenanters in their rebellion, and was present in the field when the rebels were discomfited by the king's troops at Bothwell bridge, in 1679, where he was severely wounded, but made his escape after the battle. To avoid the vengeance of government after the defeat of the rebels at Bothwell bridge, Cargill took refuge in Holland for a few months, but returned in June 1680. He assisted Richard Cameron in the affair of the Sanquhar Declaration, on the 22d of June, 1680. His rebellious proceedings rendered it necessary for government to offer a reward for his apprehension, and he was arrested at Covington, in Lanarkshire, in May 1681, and delivered up to the authorities at Lanark, whence he was sent to Glasgow, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where he was tried for high treason on the 26th of July, and condemned to be hanged and beheaded. He suffered on the following day.

CARIANI, (Giovanni,) an eminent painter, born at Bergamo, in 150[illegible]. He acquired great reputation by his skill in portraits; but he also excelled in historical subjects. In the church of St. Gotardo, at Bergamo, is a justly celebrated picture by him, representing the Virgin and Child in the clouds, surrounded by a choir of adoring angels; this charming composition is coloured with great amenity and sweetness, and has secured for the painter a high rank among the great artists of Italy.

CARIBERT, CHARIBERT, or ARIBERT, one of the four sons of Clotaire I. He became king of the city and district of Paris, which fell to him by lot, on the expulsion of his usurping brother Childeert, in 562, and was reckoned one of the ablest and most learned princes of his age. He was excommunicated, however, by Germanus, bishop of Paris, for his licentious conduct in repudiating his first wife (by whom he had a daughter, afterwards married to Ethelbert, king of Kent,) and marrying successively two of his servants, sisters, the daughters of a wool-comber. He died at the castle of Blaye, on the Garonne, in 567.

CARIGNANO, (Tommaso Francesco,) prince of Carignano, son of Charles Emmanuel I. duke of Savoy, and of Catharine of Austria, was born at Turin in 1596. At the age of sixteen he followed his father during the whole Italian war against the Spaniards, and gave singular proofs of courage and talent. After the establishment of the peace, having in 1624, in the presence of the king and queen, married at St. Germain Mary of Bourbon, daughter of Charles Bourbon, count of Soissons, and by the hostility of cardinal Richelieu, who detested his family, having been prevented from settling in France, he quitted the French, espoused the Spanish interest, went in 1634, with the cardinal Infante, son of the king of Spain, to the Low Countries, surprised the city of Treves in 1635, made the archbishop prisoner, and in endeavouring to prevent the junction of the Dutch troops with the French, lost in the battle of Avein literally one-half of the Spanish army under his command. He regained his reputation in the following year by forcing the Dutch to raise the siege of Breda, and having afterwards entered Picardy, took several places, routed in 1638 the French under marshal La Force, saved St. Omer, and obtained

other considerable advantages over them, as well as over the prince of Orange their ally. In the following year he went to Italy, and being joined by his brother cardinal of Savoy, made war against his sister-in-law, the duchess of Savoy, to take upon himself the regency of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew her son, seized several imporant places, and, being joined by the Spaniards under the marquis of Leganes, laid siege to Turin, which he took by surprise. By the mediation of the pope Urban VIII. a treaty of peace with the duchess, and another with Louis XIII. king of France, obtained for Carignano the commission of lieutenant-general of the French and Piedmontese army, and assisted by Turenne he attacked the Spaniards, took from them Asti and Trino, by which Turenne, though scarcely thirty-two years old, was made field-marshal, and on the whole, materially curbed the Spaniards during the campaigns of 1643, 1644, and 1645. In the beginning of the following year he went to Paris, and obtained the confidence of cardinal Mazarin. In 1646 he returned to Italy to seize Orbitello, in which he failed, as he also did in the attack of Cremona in 1647. In the next year he was sent with a large fleet to Naples, and took possession of the island of Procida, but was obliged to give up the siege of Salerno, and returned to France, where in 1654 he was made high steward of the kingdom, in the place of the prince of Condé, who had been declared guilty of high treason. In 1655 he returned to Piedmont to assist the duke of Modena, forced the Spaniards to raise the siege of Reggio, failed at the siege of Pavia, and died at Turin in 1656.

CARILLO D'ACUNHA, (Alphonse,) a Portuguese by birth, who lived during the fifteenth century. In his youth he was created by John III. king of Castile, bishop of Siquenza; in 1446 archbishop of Toledo; and at last minister of state by his son the imbecile Henry IV. who had ascended the throne in 1454, and whom he betrayed, and declared unfit to reign. Being defeated by Henry and condemned by pope Paul II. he still continued at the head of the rebels, and at last forced Henry to sign a treaty of peace, by which his own daughter Jane was declared illegitimate, and the celebrated Isabella, his sister, then only seventeen years old, appointed heiress to the throne. Being now the absolute ruler of the kingdom, he again took up arms against Henry, who, by applying to the pope, obtained a second brief, by which four canons of Toledo were appointed to try the ambitious archbishop; to insure impunity, Carillo imprisoned the canons, and tried to reconcile Henry with Isabella, who had now married Alphonso of Arragon, but whose interest he soon deserted through the jealousy of the power of cardinal Mendoza, and at the head of the rebels he began to defend the right of the unfortunate Jane to the throne of Castile, of which his intrigues had deprived her. Failing in this attempt, he was at last obliged to submit in 1478, and retired to a convent he had founded at Alcala, of Henares, where he died in 1482.

CARINUS, emperor of Rome, was the eldest son of the emperor Carus. In 282 he and his brother Numerianus were declared Cæsars, and admitted to a participation of the imperial power. Though early addicted to licentious pleasures, his courage and activity in repelling the inroads of the Gauls seemed to justify the choice of his father, who, on his departure for the Persian war, had selected him as governor of the western provinces. But a residence at Rome gave opportunities and incentives for the indulgence of his passion for forbidden enjoyments, which the death of his father, in 283, and of his brother shortly afterwards, encouraged him to pursue without restraint. But Diocletian, being raised to the purple by the eastern army, immediately marched through Illyrium to take possession of the throne. Carinus hastened to meet him, and after several engagements, in which he fought with doubtful success, was at length cut down at a single blow by one of his own officers, whose wife he had debauched, just as victory was about to declare in his favour, on the fields of Margus, in Mœsia, A.D. 285. That Carinus was not wholly destitute of military skill and bravery, is not only proved by his repulse of the Gauls, but also by his total defeat of Sabinus Julianus, governor of Venetia, on the plains of Verona. It is still a disputed point among the learned whether Magnia Urbica, of whom medals are still extant, was the wife of Carus, or of Carinus; though the prevailing opinion seems to be that she was the wife of the former.

CARION, (John,) a mathematician and historian, born at Bütickheim, in 1499, He was professor of mathematics at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and had for his pupil the celebrated Melancthon, to whom he submitted his Chronicle for

revision; but instead of correcting it, the latter re-wrote the whole himself, and published it in German, under the name of Carion. It would appear that there are two Chronicles extant bearing Carion's name: that by Melancthon has been translated into Latin by Bonnus, and that by Carion himself has been translated into French by Leblond, Paris, 1556, 12mo. Carion died at Berlin, in 1538, aged 39.

CARISSIMI, (Giacomo,) chapel-master of the German college at Rome, and of the pontifical chapel, from about the year 1640. His productions are very numerous, though it does not appear that he composed for the theatre. His sacred and secular cantatas and motets have always had admission into every collection of good music. He did not invent the cantata, but has the merit of transferring this invention from the chamber to the church, and of improving recitative in general. There is something interesting, says Dr. Burney, in the most trivial compositions of this admirable master, and in his works may certainly be traced more traits of fine melody than in those of any composer of the seventeenth century. It is manifest that Purcell partly formed his style on the productions of Carissimi. He is said to have acquired a considerable fortune by the exercise of his profession, and to have lived to the age of ninety. Being praised for the grace and ease of his melodies, he is said to have replied, "Ah! questo facile, quanto e difficile!" "Ah! with what difficulty is this ease acquired!" There are some curious specimens of this composer's works in Dr. Burney's History, vol. iv.

CARITEO, a poet of the fifteenth century, born, according to Quadrio and Crescembini, at Barcelona, but he resided for the most part at Naples. His real name is not known; and it is believed that Cariteo is a poetical appellation given to him by his friend Sannazarius, implying that he cultivated the Graces. He was a member of the celebrated academy of Pontanus. Strongly attached to the reigning family of Arragon, he denounced, in spirited and indignant strains of poetry, the incursion of the French forces into Italy, under the command of Charles VIII. In 1519 appeared his Opera Nuova e Amorosa Composta, 8vo; a work which is now very scarce. He died about 1508.

CARL, (Antony Joseph,) born in 1725, at Edenhof in Bavaria. After completing his professional education at Ingolstadt, and spending some time at Paris, he was, in 1754, appointed professor of chemistry, materia medica, and botany, at Ingolstadt. He also taught natural philosophy, which had not previously been taught in that university. He subsequently was professor of midwifery. He died in 1799, leaving eight treatises on botany, and on subjects connected with the chemical doctrines of Stahl.

CARL, (John Samuel,) born at Oehringen, in 1707, being the son of an apothecary, a man of considerable abilities, who sent him to Halle, where he became a favourite pupil of Frederic Hoffman and Stahl. Having returned home, he became physician to some of the highest nobility, and, in 1736, to the king of Denmark. He died in 1757, at Melldorf, in Holstein. He appears to have been a man of singular piety, and his works combine religious ideas with the system of Stahl. They are thirty-six in number. The following are the most remarkable:—Otia Medica dicata Contemplationibus Philosophicis, 1725. Historia Medica in qua Morborum Circumstantiæ perpetuæ Essentiales et extra Essentiales aphoristicè exponuntur, 1737, 2 vols. Hygiene Lumine Revelationis rationis Experientiæ Gratiæ Naturæ Sensûs commendata in usum moralem I. de Diætetica Sacra II. de Diætetica Mosaica, 1740.

CARLETON, (Sir Dudley,) lord Dorchester, an eminent statesman, born at Baldwin Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, in 1573. He was educated at Westminster and at Oxford, where he became a student of Christ Church about 1591. After taking a bachelor's degree in 1595, he set out on his travels, and in 1600 he was appointed secretary to Sir Thomas Parry, ambassador in France; and in 1603 he served in the same capacity in the house of Henry, earl of Northumberland. In the first parliament of James I. he represented the borough of St. Mawes in Cornwall. In April 1605, he accompanied lord Norris into Spain, but in the latter end of that year he was summoned to England, and on his arrival was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the gunpowder-treason; but his innocence being proved, he was honourably discharged. After being disappointed, from political reasons, in two prospects, that of going to Ireland, and that of going to Brussels, in an official capacity, he was nominated to the embassy at Venice, and, before setting out, in 1610, received the honour of knighthood. In 1615 he returned to England, Sir Henry Wotton

being appointed in his room, and on his arrival found all ministerial power and favour centered in Sir George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham. Soon after, on the recommendation of Sir Ralph Winwood, one of the secretaries of state, he was sent as ambassador to the States-General of Holland, in which office he continued from 1616 to 1628, and was the last English minister who had the honour of sitting in the council of state for the United Provinces, a privilege which queen Elizabeth had wisely obtained when she undertook the protection of these provinces, and which was annexed to the possession of the cautionary towns. On his arrival in Holland, he was soon involved in the disputes which then raged between the Arminians and Calvinists; and as the French supported the pensionary Barnevelt, Sir Dudley Carleton took the part of prince Maurice. His situation here, owing to the politics of the duke of Buckingham and other events, was one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty; yet he appears to have conducted himself with great wisdom, firmness, and prudence. Thinking that such services merited some reward, and as every thing of that kind depended on the duke of Buckingham, Sir Dudley addressed him on the subject. His application, however, seems to have been unsuccessful. In December 1625, soon after his return to England, he was appointed vice-chamberlain of the royal household, and at the same time was joined with earl Holland in an embassy to France, respecting the restitution of the ships which had been lent to Louis XIII. and were employed against the inhabitants of Rochelle; to obtain a peace for the French protestants, agreeably to former edicts; and to obtain the French accession to the treaty of the Hague. Although all these objects were not fully attained, yet the ambassadors were thought entitled to commendation for their firmness and prudence. On their return, in March 1625-6, they found the parliament sitting, and the nation inflamed to the highest degree at the mismanagement of public affairs. At this crisis, Sir Dudley Carleton, who represented Hastings in Sussex, endeavoured to mitigate the violence of the commons in their impeachment of the duke of Buckingham; but his arguments, although not well suited to the humour of the times, were acceptable at court, and immediately afterwards he was called up to the house of peers by the style and title of baron Carleton, of Imbercourt, in the county of Surrey. He was then sent on an embassy-extraordinary to France, to justify the sending away of the queen of England's French servants; a mission which he managed with his usual skill. In March 1626-7 he was ordered to resume his post of ambassador in Holland, where our interest, from various causes, was on the decline, and all his address and knowledge was tasked to revive it. He had not, however, the same influence with the States as on former occasions; and he returned in May or June 1628, leaving as his deputy, Mr. Dudley Carleton, his nephew. Soon after his arrival in England, Charles I. bestowed on him an additional mark of his approbation, by creating him viscount Dorchester; and in the mean time he continued to attend the court in his office of vice-chamberlain, and was employed in foreign affairs of the most secret nature, as assistant to the duke of Buckingham. When that minister set out for Portsmouth, to take the command of the fleet and army which was preparing for the relief of Rochelle, lord Dorchester accompanied him, and was entrusted by Contarini, the Venetian ambassador here, to manage the first overtures of an accommodation with France. After the death of the duke of Buckingham, the king gave the seals of secretary of state to lord Dorchester, and in this capacity he was a chief agent in carrying on and completing the treaties with France and Spain; and besides these, he directed in the course of the years 1629 and 1630, the negotiations of Sir Henry Vane in Holland, and Sir Thomas Roe in Poland and the maritime parts of Germany. He appears, likewise, to have kept up a private correspondence with the queen of Bohemia, and used his best exertions to prevent misunderstandings between her and the king her brother. He did not live to see an end of the perplexed negotiations on the affairs of Germany, and the restitution of the palatinate, being cut off in 1631, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Charles I. who was a good judge of his servants' abilities, used to say, as Sir P. Warwick relates in his Memoirs, "that he had two secretaries of state, the lords Dorchester and Falkland; one of whom was a dull man in comparison of the other, and yet pleased him the best; for he always brought him his own thoughts in his own words; the latter clothed them in so fine a dress, that he did not always know them again." The earl of Clarendon's assertion, that

lord Dorchester was unacquainted with the government, laws, and customs of his own country, and the nature of the people, is disputed by Dr. Birch, in his Review of the Negotiations, who considers it as absolutely incompatible with the experience which he must have acquired in the house of commons. The letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton, during his embassy in Holland, from January 1615-16, to December 1620, properly selected, and, as occasion required, abridged, or only noted, were published by the earl of Hardwicke, in 1757, in one vol. 4to, with an excellent historical preface. The second edition of the same work, with large additions to the historical preface, appeared in 1775, and has been twice reprinted. Many other letters of his are dispersed in various collections; besides which, several political tracts, enumerated by Wood, are ascribed to him.

CARLETON, (George,) a learned bishop in the seventeenth century, was born at Norham, in Northumberland, of the castle of which his father was then governor. He received his earlier education under the care of the eminent Bernard Gilpin; and was sent by him to Edmund hall, Oxford, in the beginning of the year 1576. In 1579 he took his degree of B.A. at the completing of which he exceeded all that performed their exercises at that time. The same year he was elected probationer fellow of Merton college, and remained in that society above five years before he proceeded in his faculty, not taking the degree of M.A. till June 14, 1585. While he remained in college, he was esteemed an excellent orator and poet, and soon became an eminent disputant in divinity. After staying for many years at the university, and taking the degree of B.D. in 1594, and that of D.D. in 1613, he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1618. The same year he was sent by king James I. with three other English divines, Dr. Hall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, Dr. Davenant, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and Dr. Ward, master of Sidney college, Cambridge, and one from Scotland, Dr. Walter Balcanqual, afterwards dean of Durham, to the synod of Dort; where he ably defended episcopacy, and behaved so well in every respect, that on his return, he was, upon the translation of Dr. Harsnet to Norwich, elected to succeed him in the see of Chichester. He died 1628, and was buried in the choir of Chichester cathedral. He was a man of solid judgment, and of various reading, and was well versed in the fathers and schoolmen; a bitter enemy to the Papists; and in the point of predestination a rigid Calvinist. "I have loved him," says Mr. Camden, "for his excellent proficiency in divinity, and other polite parts of learning." Echard and Fuller also speak of him in very high terms of commendation. He perhaps wrote upon a greater variety of subjects than any other divine of his time. Among his works are enumerated:—Tithes examined, and proved to be due to the Clergy by a Divine Right, Lond. 1606 and 1611, 4to. Jurisdiction Regal, Episcopal, Papal; wherein is declared how the Pope hath intruded upon the Jurisdiction of Temporal Princes, and of the Church, &c. Lond. 1610, 4to. Consensus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ contra Tridentinos, de Scripturis, Ecclesia, Fide, et Gratia, &c. Lond. 1613, 8vo. A thankfull Remembrance of God's Mercy. In an Historicall Collection of the great and mercifull Deliverances of the Church and State of England, since the Gospel beganne here to flourish, from the beginning of Queene Elizabeth, Lond. 1614. The historical part is chiefly extracted from Camden's Annals of queen Elizabeth. Short Directions to know the true Church, Lond. 1615, &c. 12mo. Examination of those Things wherein the Author of the late Appeal (Montague, afterwards bishop of Chichester) holdeth the Doctrine of Pelagians and Arminians to be the Doctrines of the Church of England, Lond. 1626 and 1636, 4to. A joynt Attestation, avowing that the Discipline of the Church of England was not impeached by the Synod of Dort, Lond. 1628, 4to. Vita Bernardi Gilpini, Viri sanctiss. famâque apud Aglos Aquilnonares celeberrimi, Lond. 1626, 4to, inserted in Dr. W. Bates's Collection of Lives, Lond. 1681, 4to. Latin Letter to Mr. Camden, containing some Notes and Observations on his Britannia. Printed by Dr. Smith, amongst Camdeni Epistolæ, No. 80. He had also a share in the Dutch Annotations, and in the new translation of the Bible, undertaken by order of the Synod of Dort, but not completed and published till 1637.

CARLETON, (Sir Guy,) lord Dorchester, descended from an ancient northern family, which removed to Ireland, was the third son of Christopher Carleton, of Newry, Esq. He was born at Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, in 1724. Having embraced a military life, he entered into the Guards, in which corps he continued

until 1748, when he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 72d regiment. In 1758 he embarked with general Amherst for the siege of Louisburg, where, and at the siege of Quebec, in the following year, he distinguished himself by his bravery and good conduct. He was afterwards wounded at the siege of Belleisle, where he acted as brigadier-general. In 1762 he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and he soon after embarked for the siege of the Havannah, where he was again wounded in investing the Moro castle. In 1766 he was appointed colonel of the 47th regiment of foot. In 1772 he arrived at the rank of major-general, and in May following was appointed governor of Quebec, and was supposed to have been instrumental in passing the celebrated Quebec bill, for the government of that settlement. In 1775, when the American war broke out, he had ample scope for the display of his military talents. The American congress, having resolved to resort to arms, began soon to turn their eyes to Canada, where they knew the late acts were very unpopular, not only among the British settlers, but among the French Canadians themselves, who, having experienced the difference between a French and British constitution, gave the preference to the latter. To cooperate with the disaffected in Canada, and to anticipate the probable and suspected designs of general Carleton, the congress formed the bold project of invading this province. General Montgomery, their commander, headed the expedition, and proceeded with such vigour, that he compelled the fort of St. John's to surrender at discretion on the 2d of November. Hence, crossing the St. Lawrence, he proceeded to Montreal, which, being incapable of defence against the American force, was evacuated by general Carleton, who retired to Quebec. Having taken possession of Montreal, Montgomery made dispositions for advancing to besiege the capital of Canada. While Carleton, amidst numerous discouragements, was endeavouring to defend Quebec, the American generals Montgomery and Arnold summoned him to surrender; but he treated their summons with contempt, and refused to hold any correspondence with rebels. The inhabitants, too, displeased as they were with their new constitution, joined the British troops with cordial unanimity, and Montgomery, unprepared for a regular siege, endeavoured to take the place by storm. In this attempt he fell at the head of his troops, whom the garrison, after an obstinate resistance, drove from the town with great loss. General Carleton being now reinforced by troops, which, added to what he had, formed a body of 13,000, prepared for offensive operations, and the Americans evacuated their conquests, stationing themselves at Crown Point. An armament was now prepared for crossing Lake Champlain, in order to besiege Crown Point and Ticonderago. The Americans had a considerable fleet on Lake Champlain, whereas the British had not a single vessel. The general, therefore, used every effort to procure the requisite naval force; but October had arrived before this was ready to oppose the enemy. On the 11th of that month the British fleet, commanded by captain Pringle, and under the general direction of Carleton, engaged the American squadron; the conflict was continued for several hours with great intrepidity; but, a contrary wind preventing the chief British ships from taking a part, and night coming on, it was thought prudent to discontinue the action, and Arnold took advantage of the night to retreat. The British pursued them the two next days, and overtook them a few leagues from Crown Point; where, after an action of two hours, the Americans were defeated, and driven out of Canada. In July 1776, general Carleton was made a knight of the Bath; and in the following year an expedition proceeded from Canada, to effect a cooperation with the principal British force; and the command of the army was conferred on general Burgoyne. Sir Guy Carleton, thus unfairly superseded, resigned his government in disgust, in which he was succeeded by general Haldimand; but before he departed, he exerted himself to the utmost to enable Burgoyne to take the field with advantage. In Aug. 1777 he was made a lieutenant-general in the army, and in 1781 was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, where he remained until the termination of the contest; when, after an interview with general Washington, he evacuated New York, and returned to England. In April 1786, he was once more appointed governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and, as a reward for his long services, he was, in August following, raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Dorchester, of Dorchester, in the county of Oxford. He remained in this extensive government for several years. He returned at length to England, and

died in 1808. He was succeeded in his titles and estate by his grandson.

CARLI, (Gian Rinaldo, count of,) called likewise Carli Rubbi, from the name of his wife, was born of an ancient and noble family, at Capo d'Istria, in the Venetian territory, in 1720. After receiving his earlier education at home, where he applied himself with incredible diligence and success to the study of classical literature and science, he removed to Flambro, in the Friuli, where he had for his instructor the learned abbé Bini. Here he studied natural philosophy and geometry, and at the age of eighteen published a paper on the aurora borealis. He then removed to Padua, where he also studied Hebrew. At twenty he was elected a member of the academy of the Ricovrati, of which he afterwards became president; and at twenty-four he was appointed by a decree of the senate of Venice, who wished to improve their marine, professor of a new chair of astronomy and navigation established at Padua. Before this time his taste for the study of the monuments of the middle ages had led him to acquire sufficient knowledge of that subject to enable him to engage in discussions with Fontanini and Muratori, the results of which he published, together with some able translations and some learned treatises on the antiquities of Greece. He was soon involved in a troublesome controversy with the abbé Tartarotti on the now exploded subject of magic, and exposed the tricks and devices by which the professors of that art had practised upon the credulity of the people in ancient and more recent times. The freedom of his remarks caused him to be accused of heresy by his antagonist, who found more numerous abettors than Carli; the latter, however, was supported by the marquis Maffei, who, after the contest had raged for ten years, silenced it at last by his La Magia Annichilati. In 1747 Carli addressed to the marquis an able treatise on the subject of bullion, in which he discovered that acute penetration respecting the nature of metallic currency, which he afterwards more fully exhibited in an elaborate work. He also published his Andropologia, or Della Società. After holding his professorship at Padua for seven years he resigned it and returned to Istria, to attend to the management of his private affairs. About this time he visited the antiquities of Pola, which he afterwards described at length in his work on Italian antiquities. He had for a companion in his researches the naturalist Vitaliano Donati, whose work on the natural history of the Adriatic was edited by Carli after the author's death: Saggio della Storia Naturale Marina dell' Adriatico, 4to, Venezia, 1750. In 1754 Carli published the first volume of his great work, Delle Monete e della Istituzione delle Zecche d' Italia. The second volume appeared in 1757, and the third and fourth in 1760. Carli employed nine years in the compilation of this work, during which he inspected the cabinets of medals and the archives of Milan, Turin, Tuscany, &c. A new edition, with corrections and additions by the author, was published at Milan in 1785, in 7 vols, 4to. Carli begins the monetary history of Italy with the mint of Odoacer at Ravenna, after the fall of the western empire, and comes down as far as the seventeenth century, describing and illustrating the numerous coins, national and foreign, which were current in Italy during the intervening ages; their weight, title, legends, and relative value, and also their value compared with the price of provisions at different epochs. He treats also of the commerce of bullion, and of the frequent alterations and deteriorations which took place in the weight and intrinsic value of the currency. He demonstrates, among other things, that the quantity of the precious metals in Italy was considerably greater in the fifteenth century, before the discovery of America, than in the eighteenth, and that the real price of provisions was proportionably higher; an assertion which appeared quite novel at the time. In the fifteenth century every petty state of Italy had its mint at work; the mint of Venice alone, under the doge Mocenigo, coined yearly 1,000,000 of gold sequins, besides 2,000,000 sequins in silver coins. All this is explained by the fact, that Italy was then the most commercial country in Europe; and it serves to confirm the accounts of the prodigious wealth of Italy previous to the French and Spanish invasions in the beginning of the sixteenth century, of which wealth the innumerable palaces, churches, paintings, and other monuments of splendour and luxury still remaining in that country, are sufficient evidence. In his Ragionamento sopra i Bilanci economici delle Nazioni, Carli asserted, against the then received opinion of the economists, that the balance of trade between nation and nation proved little or nothing as to the real prosperity of each. He was also at variance with

the economists in his dissertation Sul libero Commercio dei Grani, addressed to Pompeo Nero in 1771, in which he combated the general application of the principle of the freedom of the corn trade under all circumstances. He considered it as a question more of administration than of commerce. He quoted the example of Poland, Hungary, Sicily, Apulia, Egypt, &c., which countries produce and export enormous quantities of corn, and yet always remain poor. Another interesting work of Carli is his Relazione sul Censimento dello Stato di Milano. The censimento, or catasto, was a survey and valuation of all the lands of Lombardy, effected under Maria Theresa, and completed in 1759, for the purpose of equalizing the land-tax and other public burthens. The plan was afterwards imitated in Prussia under Frederic II., in France under Napoleon, and in other countries. Carli was appointed president of the new council of commerce and public economy established at Milan, as well as of the board of public studies. In these capacities he repaired to Vienna in 1765, to confer with the minister Kaunitz, and was received at court with great distinction. When Joseph II. went to Milan in 1769, he apppointed Carli his privy counsellor, and it was at Carli's suggestion that the emperor finally abolished the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed at Milan for centuries. In 1771 he was made president of the new council of finances, which made useful reforms in that branch of administration. His labours having seriously impaired his health, he resigned the presidency of the council of commerce, and devoted his time chiefly to complete his Antichità Italiche, which appeared in 1788, 5 vols, 4to. Carli being now old and infirm, the emperor Leopold II. restored to him the whole of the pension, amounting to 20,000 francs, which he had enjoyed when in the full exercise of his office. He lived some years longer, and died in February, 1795. Carli's epistolary correspondence, spread over a period of fifty years, was very extensive, was carried on with the most enlightened men of his age, and was upon the most interesting subjects. He published many other works, among which are, Lettere Americane, in which he investigates the antiquities of America, and refutes Pauw's assertions in disparagement of the natives. In his L'Uomo Libero, ossia Ragionamento sulla Libertà Naturale e Civile dell' Uomo, he ably combats Rousseau's theory, put forward by that ensnaring sophist in the Contrat Social. He wrote also many dissertations on classical subjects, on the triremes, on the Argonauts, on Hesiod's Theogony, on the geography of the ancients, &c. Carli's works were published in 19 vols, 8vo, Milan, 1784-94, exclusive of his Italian Antiquities. (Bossi, Elogio Storico di Gian Rinaldo Carli.)

CARLISLE, (Frederic Howard, fifth earl of,) son of Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle, was born May 28, 1748. He was educated at Eton. Thence he repaired to the continent, and during his travels was elected one of the knights companions of the order of the Thistle, and was invested with the insignia of the order Feb. 27, 1763, at Turin; the king of Sardinia representing his Britannic majesty on that occasion. On the expiration of his minority, he returned to England, and took his seat in the house of peers. Under the administration of lord North, during the earlier period of the American war, the earl of Carlisle began to distinguish himself in the house of peers, was sworn a member of the privy council, and nominated treasurer of the household; and when it was found that measures of coercion had failed in their anticipated effect, he was selected, on account of his acknowledged temper and moderation, to act a conspicuous part during the disputes between the mother country and the insurgent colonists. Accordingly, in 1778, he repaired to America, in the character of one of his majesty's commissioners for the purpose of restoring peace. He was accompanied by governor Johnstone, who was included in the mission, and by Mr. Eden, afterwards lord Auckland. It is well known that their joint efforts were ineffectual; and that all their arguments failed to persuade the Americans to return under the government of Great Britain; but it was acknowledged by all parties that the earl of Carlisle executed the office entrusted to him in a manner that redounded greatly to his honour. Soon after their return Mr. Eden published four letters, which he addressed to his patron, lord Carlisle, on the spirit of party, the financial condition of the country, and the representations of Ireland respecting a free trade. Immediately after this, in October 1780, the earl of Carlisle, who had been nominated lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, was appointed viceroy of Ireland; whither he was accompanied by his friend,

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Mr. Eden, who, in the capacity of chief secretary, managed the interests of England in the parliament of the sister kingdom. The period at which lord Carlisle was called upon to preside over the affairs of Ireland was peculiarly arduous and critical. The administration of lord North had become odious; America had boldly thrown off her allegiance; and various parts of the empire had strongly marked their disapprobation of the measures of government. Ireland having been drained of all the regular troops for the purpose of carrying on the contest in America, the inhabitants had associated for their own defence and protection; and an army of volunteers, officered by gentlemen of rank and fortune, and headed by the earl of Charlemont, was in complete possession of the country. The situation of a viceroy was therefore extremely delicate; more especially as a formidable and increasing party in opposition tended not a little to embarrass those entrusted with the government, and obliged them at times to deviate from the course which had been marked out for their conduct. Yet, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the administration of the earl of Carlisle was so conducted as to conciliate popular favour. It was during his lordship's government that a national bank was established; and many excellent plans were formed and bills passed for increasing the trade of that part of the empire. In the mean time, the existing British cabinet was threaten d with destruction. Lord North, unfortunate in his attempts to subjugate America, and perceiving the storm that was gathering around him, wished to escape from its fury by withdrawing from public affairs. The marquis of Rockingham, the duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, and their political adherents, had, in fact, already rendered it impossible for the minister to keep the helm. About the end of March 1782, an entire change took place, and the government of Ireland fell to the share of the duke of Portland. This event occurred at a period when the earl of Carlisle happened to be negotiating the repeal of so much of the statute of George I. as affected the legislative independence of Ireland; and it was accompanied with some circumstances that rendered his recall far from agreeable. The Irish parliament, however, was not unmindful of the services of the viceroy; for, after the appointment and arrival of his successor, the house of commons, on the 15th April, 1782, passed the following vote: "That the thanks of this house be presented to the right honourable Frederic earl of Carlisle, for the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and for his uniform and unremitted attention to promote the welfare of this kingdom." The demise, however, of the marquis of Rockingham dissolved all the hopes and projects of his coadjutors. From that moment, a spirit of personal aggrandizement, which had been checked by his virtues, appeared to infect their councils, and to spread jealousy and suspicion among their ranks. In the subsequent changes, the earl of Carlisle was appointed steward of the household; and soon after lord privy seal. During the discussions that took place in parliament in 1789, relative to the regency, lord Carlisle took an active part in favour of the claims of the heir-apparent; and, when the subject came before the house of peers, he strongly asserted the pretensions of the prince of Wales.

In 1791 he again opposed Mr. Pitt's administration; and when it was determined by the English ministry that Great Britain should arm to oppose the claims of Russia, and vindicate the cause of the Turks against the aggressive measures of Catharine II., the earl of Carlisle vehemently objected to the policy of the administration. In February 1792, when lord Porchester moved a vote of censure on the ministers, for having urged the continuance of the armament against Russia after they had determined to accept the conditions offered by that power, and for having thereby abused the confidence reposed in them by parliament, the earl of Carlisle, at considerable length, supported the motion. On the sudden recall of earl Fitzwilliam from the government of Ireland, that nobleman addressed a letter to his old friend the earl of Carlisle, detailing the principal events of his administration, and explaining the motives by which he had been actuated. This letter was soon after published in Dublin, and a reply appeared in the course of a short time in London; which rendered it evident that the sentiments of the two noble lords were not exactly in unison with respect to Irish affairs. In this reply, after mentioning his early friendship for earl Fitzwilliam, and the continued respect that he entertained for him, lord Carlisle laments that his noble friend "had adopted a system difficult to recede from or abandon, before he had been long enough near the source of real

information confidently to take, by his own scale, the just measure of its magnitude." Both these pamphlets occasioned a considerable sensation at the time: the first was reprinted both in England and in Ireland; the second passed through two, if not three editions.

When, after the first burst of the revolution in France, it appeared that the French, instead of employing themselves in the establishment of a free and wise system of government in their own country, were endeavouring to induce the people of other countries to rebel against their respective governments, and to subvert every existing institution, lord Carlisle took the alarm, and, quitting the ranks of opposition, ranged himself on the side of the ministers, and powerfully contributed to give efficacy to their measures. On the 26th of December, 1792, on the motion, in the House of Lords, for the third reading of the Alien Bill, lord Carlisle said, "that though not accustomed to agree with the present administration, yet he would support their measures in this instance. If there was to be a change of ministers, it might naturally be supposed, that the first act of a new ministry would be to negotiate with France, and that of all things was what he never wished to hear of; because it would only tend to strengthen our enemies, and could be of no use to ourselves." Again, in the debate on the king's message for the augmentation of the forces, Feb. 1, 1793, lord Carlisle expressed "his astonishment that there should be any opposition to a measure upon which he had conceived there could be but one voice, one heart, and one mind, throughout the nation at large. Of the necessity and justice of the war, he entertained no doubt. We had been driven into it, not only by the necessity of the preservation of our good faith with our allies, but by the total want of it in those who had been endeavouring to divert our attention by professions to which their every action gave the lie. He trusted that we should never be brought to negotiate with men avowing such principles and abetting such practices, as those which disgraced the existing faction of France." For the distinguished loyalty thus exhibited by him, under circumstances of so critical a nature, he was, in 1793, honoured with the order of the Garter. In the debate on the address, January 21, 1794, he repeated the sentiments which he had expressed in the preceding year, and on the 17th of February he opposed the marquis of Lansdowne's motion for treating with France.

On the 22d of May, 1794, in the debate on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, lord Carlisle asserted the necessity of the measure. On the 6th of January, 1795, he moved an adjournment, which was carried, on lord Stanhope's motion against any interference in the internal affairs of France; observing, "that the noble earl's proposition was not objectionable in itself, but objectionable or not according to the application of it. If it meant generally that no nation had a right to interfere with the internal affairs of another country, or with its government, he could not have a difficulty in acceding to it; but if the noble lord meant that one country had not a right to interfere with another which had formed such a system of government as contained in it seeds of alarm and danger to the safety of its own, he could not concur in it. It was not against the French republic that we directed our arms, merely because it was a republic, but because it threatened Europe with destruction: a monster had sallied forth from its den, and menaced the adjoining states with ruin and devastation; common safety therefore made it necessary to hunt it back to its retreat, and, if possible, to hedge it in, so as to secure ourselves from encroachment."

In 1798, lord Carlisle published, for general distribution, a spirited tract, entitled, Unite, or Fall. He was a great advocate for the union with Ireland. On the 19th of March, 1799, in the debate on the resolutions relative to that subject, he adverted to his former administration of the government of that country as qualifying him to speak on the subject, and remarked, "that if the union should produce the desirable effect of ameliorating the condition of the Irish peasant, making him feel an interest in his existence, rescuing him from the sullen despair in which he held his miserable being, and converting him into the child of hope and expectation, so as to put him on a footing with every description of British subjects, it would be a measure the most politically useful that human invention could have devised."

In the debate of the 28th of January, 1800, on the king's message respecting an overture of peace from the consular government of France, lord Carlisle observed, that the war in which we were engaged "was not a war to retain a trifling colony, or to gain an extension of dominion; but a war to preserve our

laws, our liberties, our religion, our property,—every thing we held dear. We fought for security, and we should accept of no offers of peace, until it could be established on a permanent basis. To enter into a negotiation at that time would be to ruin the country." On the 27th of February, in the same year, he again supported the bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, on the ground that "although the horrid principles which had occasioned the suspension appeared to be weakened, they were not yet extinct."

When the treaty of peace with France was concluded in 1802, lord Carlisle remonstrated strongly in the House of Lords against the neglect of the interests of the stadtholder which that treaty evinced. And in the debate on the address, November 23, 1802, he again declared his disapprobation of the peace, and his conviction of the imbecility of the administration by which it had been concluded.

Lord Carlisle took a decided part in the discussions on the Corn Bill, in 1815; and on the motion for the third reading he objected to it, as being calculated to excite great discontent, without its having been shown that any advantage could be derived from it. This was the last important public question on which he expressed his opinion in the House of Lords. He died on the 4th of September, 1825.

In 1801 appeared a splendid edition, from the press of Bulmer, of The Tragedies and Poems of Frederic, Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the Garter, &c. In this collection is a tragedy, The Father's Revenge, commended by Dr. Johnson. In 1806 lord Carlisle published some verses on the death of lord Nelson; and in 1808 (anonymously), Thoughts on the present Condition of the Stage, and the Construction of a new Theatre. In the Hours of Idleness, published by lord Byron in 1808, his noble relative, lord Carlisle's works are said "to have long received the meed of public applause, to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were entitled." This forms a striking contrast to lord Byron's subsequent asperity. On his coming of age, lord Byron wishing to take his seat in the House of Lords, applied to lord Carlisle to introduce him; the earl, however, declining to accompany lord Byron, the latter expunged from his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, upon which he was then engaged, a laudatory couplet upon his noble kinsman, and substituted for it another, in which was couched a heartless sarcasm. For this he afterwards endeavoured to atone in the third canto of Childe Harold. Lord Carlisle was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and, in some of his writings, has treated of them with taste and judgment. In the year 1804 he presented to the dean and chapter of York, for the embellishment of the minster, a window of beautiful painted glass, purchased, during the revolutionary troubles in France, from the church of St. Nicholas at Rouen. The subject is the Visitation of the Virgin Mary; the figures are as large as life, admirably drawn: and the composition has been always considered as having been designed either by Sebastian del Piombo, or by Michael Angelo.

CARLISLE, (Anne,) an ingenious English artist, who lived in the reign of Charles II., and is said by Walpole to have obtained great credit by her copies from the works of eminent Italian masters, as well as by her portraits. She died about 1680.

CARLISLE, (Sir Anthony,) an English surgeon and physiologist, descended from an ancient family, was born in the county of Durham, in 1768. He was educated under his uncle, a surgeon at York, and afterwards placed with Mr. Green, the founder of the Durham City Hospital. He continued his professional education in London, attending the lectures of Hunter, Baillie, and Cruikshank. In 1793 Mr. Carlisle succeeded Mr. Watson, with whom he was a resident pupil, as surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, and he remained in that office for the long period of 47 years. He for many years delivered regular courses of lectures on surgery, as well as clinical lectures, at the hospital, and he was the first to introduce the useful, and now generally adopted practice of holding public consultations in all cases requiring operation, and he suggested to the council of the Royal College of Surgeons the propriety of publishing Hospital Reports, as likely to advance the profession and the interests of humanity. The plan was, however, not adopted, and since that time some of the hospitals have put forth their own reports. Sir Anthony Carlisle delivered lectures on human and comparative anatomy, and on surgery, at the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he was a member of the council, for many years one of the board of examiners, and one of the curators of the Museum. He took great interest in the prosperity of the college, and did much towards the establishment of its extensive library, and the increase

of the Hunterian Museum, to which he presented a series of preparations illustrative of the union between vital and extra-vital parts, as exhibited in the testaceous tribe of animals. By extra-vital, Sir Anthony means those parts of organic bodies which have no power of self-repair, which hold no continuity with the circulating fluid material destined to replenish the waste, to augment the bulk, or repair the accidents of the living fabric. Sir A. Carlisle was twice elected president of the college, in 1829 and 1839. He was also professor of anatomy at the Royal Academy from 1808 to 1825, and received a piece of plate from the academicians upon his retirement from office. He was admitted as a student of the Royal Academy upon the recommendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he printed an Essay on the Connexion between Anatomy and the Fine Arts in a publication entitled The Artist, in which he endeavoured to show that minute details of the human structure are not necessary in historical painting and sculpture. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1800, and contributed several papers of interest on physiological subjects to the Transactions of that learned body, one of which is of an important character, being upon a peculiar arrangement of the arteries distributed on the muscles of slow-moving animals. (See Phil. Trans. for 1800 and 1804.) In the year 1804 Sir A. Carlisle wrote the Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion. The subject was continued in 1806, and both lectures were printed by the Royal Society. He endeavoured also to illustrate some circumstances connected with the organ of hearing, in a paper (Phil. Trans. 1805) on the Physiology of the Stapes. He published papers also in the Horticultural Society's Transactions, and communicated to the Transactions of a society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge (vol. i.) a case of unusual formation in a part of the brain. This organ was not divided into hemispheres, and the falciform process of the dura mater was wanting. This is probably a unique case. Sir A. Carlisle furnished various papers to the Medical Periodicals too numerous to be here specified; but it is necessary to notice one in Nicholson's Journal, (vol. iv. p. 179, 4to ed.) on Galvanic Electricity and its Chemical Agencies, as it shows that the author was not only the first to observe the chemical effects of galvanism, but also to indicate the future applications of that agent. He also wrote a description of five maces discovered on the capture of the fort of Agra, and an account of some coins found in certain tumuli in the Southern District of the Peninsula of India, which were printed in the Archæologia, (vols. xvi. and xxii.) Sir A. Carlisle was twice selected to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1820 and 1826, both of which were printed, the former being dedicated to George IV., to whom he was surgeon-extraordinary, and by whom he was knighted. He suggested many improvements in surgery, and to his ingenuity and application we are indebted for the introduction of the present excellent amputating instruments. He first substituted the thin-bladed, straight-edged amputating knife, for the clumsy crooked one of former days; and also was the first to employ the carpenter's saw, simple in its construction compared with that formerly employed. He was the first to use the bistoire caché in this country; and he has introduced various improvements in other surgical apparatus. He died November 2, 1840, of a chronic disease of the colon, and left particular directions that his body should not be examined! His separate publications are :—an Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, and on the Means of Prolonging Human Life, Lond. 1817, 1818, 8vo. Hunterian Oration for 1820 and 1826, Lond. 4to. A Letter to Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. on Blisters, Rubefacients, and Escharotics, Lond. 12mo, 1826. Alleged Discovery of the Use of the Spleen and of the Thyroid Gland; being a demonstration of the connexions and the physical effects produced by those organs upon more important contiguous parts, Lond. 1829, 8vo. A Lecture on Cholera and other Pestilential Diseases, Lond. 1832, 8vo. Practical Observations on the Preservation of Health and the Prevention of Diseases, Lond. 1838, 8vo. Physiological Observations upon Glandular Strictures, and their different secerning offices, Lond. 1838, 8vo.

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Charles Martel, and brother of Pepin-le-Bref, succeeded, at his father's death in 741, to the government of Austrasia, Suabia, and Thuringia. He acted in concert with his brother Pepin in protecting their inheritance from the assaults of their neighbours, and defeated Odilon, duke of Bavaria, with his German confederates, on the banks of the Lech, in 743. He then entered the country of the Saxons,

and made their duke Theodoric prisoner. Weary of struggles which seemed to be endless, and of the bloodshed that attended them, he gave up into his brother's hands his possessions and his children, and resolved on withdrawing from the world. With this view he made a journey to Rome, attended by a splendid retinue, presented valuable gifts to the holy see, and received the clerical tonsure at the hands of pope Zachary in 747. He then retired to a monastery on Mount Soracte, where he became a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and founded a monastery; but disturbed by the too frequent visits of the subjects of his brother, and anxious to avoid giving him offence, or exciting suspicion, he retired to the abbey of Mount Cassin. He died in 755, at Vienne, in Dauphiné, while on a mission to France respecting matters connected with his monastery.

CARLOMAN, son of Louis II. or the Stammerer, and brother of Louis III., became king of Aquitaine and part of Burgundy in 879. Having married a daughter of Boson, king of Arles, or Provence, he obtained the succour of that prince against the factions which then disturbed the kingdom; but afterwards, uniting his forces with those of his brother Louis, he was able to cope with his numerous adversaries, and especially with Boson, and he besieged Vienna; but on the death of Louis, who had been called to resist the Normans, in 882, he became sole king of France. He died, without issue, in 884, of a wound received in hunting the wild boar.

CARLOMAN, son of Pepin-le-Bref, and younger brother of Charlemagne, was born in 751. At the age of seventeen he became king of Austrasia, Burgundy, and part of Aquitaine; the rest of the dominions of Pepin falling to the lot of Charlemagne, whom Carloman strongly suspected of a desire to secure the whole of France for himself; and of this suspicion he gave a practical proof, when he refused to join his forces with those of Charlemagne to quell a revolt which broke out in Aquitaine. He died in 771, and his queen Geberge, sharing his suspicions, fled with her children to Italy; upon which Charlemagne seized upon the dominions of his deceased brother.

CARLOMAN, king of Bavaria, was the eldest son of Louis I. king of Germany, whom he succeeded, in 876, in the sovereignty of Bavaria, comprising, besides that province, Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, Austria, Sclavonia, and part of Hungary. He marched an army into Italy, with the design of annexing that country to his dominions; but after having made himself master of some towns in Lombardy, he was suddenly obliged, by a false alarm, to forego all further conquests, though he retained the title of king of Italy. He routed the forces of the duke of Moravia and the count of Carinthia, but was defeated by the Moravian insurgents.

CARLONI, (Giovanni,) a painter, born at Genoa, in 1590. His father was a sculptor, and placed him under the tuition of Pietro Sorri; and he afterwards attended the school of Domenico Passignani, at Florence. In that academy he became an able painter in fresco; and, on his return to Genoa, he was much employed, and acquired a distinguished reputation. He also painted at Rome, Florence, and Milan. He assisted his younger brother, Giovanni Battista, in the great fresco work of the Guastato, at Genoa, and was invited to Milan, to paint the ceiling of the church of the Theatins, which he did not live to finish. He composed with facility, was a correct designer, and was eminently skilful in foreshortening. The airs of his heads, though somewhat mannered, are not without grace; and with an intelligence of chiar-oscuro he united a vigorous colour, perhaps more glowing than chaste. He died at Milan, in 1630.—Giovanni Battista Carloni, younger brother of Giovanni, also a painter, was born at Genoa, in 1594. Like him, he was instructed by Passignani, at Florence, and he afterwards joined his brother in the great works at which he was employed at Genoa, where, in the three naves of the cathedral of the Guastato, the fruit of their joint labours in fresco are chiefly to be found. In the middle and principal nave they have represented the Adoration of the Magi, the Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and the Assumption of the Virgin. This is a magnificent work, which exhibits all that a rich and fertile imagination could conceive. Original and varied in his compositions, his figures are of graceful contour, his heads are at once animated and beautiful, with a brilliancy of colouring that astonishes and charms the beholder. In the same church are his paintings of the Presentation in the Temple, and of Christ preaching to the Pharisees. He lived to a very advanced age, and died in 1680.—Andrea Carloni, was

the son of Giovanni Battista, and was born at Genoa in 1639. After receiving the instruction of his father for some time, he studied at Venice, whence, after improving himself in colouring, he returned to Genoa. His first productions were some pictures at Perugia, and a S. Feliciano, in the church of that saint at Foligno. These, inferior in grace and colour, in composition and design, to the works of his father, are painted in a free and vigorous style, with a mixture of Venetian colouring. On going to Rome he altered his style for one more noble and dignified, and so superior to his earlier manner, that Lanzi says, his case exemplifies the fallacy of forming a judgment of an artist's merit on a partial view of his works. The paintings of Carloni in the church del Gesu at Perugia, are immeasurably inferior to his pictures at Genoa.

CARLONI, (Carlo,) a painter and engraver, probably of the same family with the preceding artists, was born near Como, in the Milanese, in 1686. He was the son of a sculptor, who destined him for the same profession; but he preferred painting, and was accordingly placed under the instruction of Giulio Qualio. He afterwards studied at Rome until his twenty-third year, when he visited Germany, where he settled and met with great encouragement. He is better known as an engraver, though he painted with facility, and had an inventive genius. He died in 1775.

CARLOS, (Don,) son of Philip II. king of Spain, born at Valladolid, in 1545. His constitution was sickly, his frame deformed, and his temper sullen, irritable, and morose. A match had been projected between him and Elizabeth of France, whom Philip II. himself, after the death of Mary of England, married. This disappointment, and the apprehension of his father's resentment, incurred by his own perverse behaviour, seems to have preyed upon the mind of Don Carlos, and to have fired his temper to such a degree, that he would have assassinated the duke of Alva, had not that nobleman forcibly arrested his arm. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin Anne of Austria; but, as the match did not seem to be acceptable to his father, he began to suspect him of an intention to set him aside in the succession; whereupon he formed certain treasonable designs, which, however, were timely discovered by the king, who entered the apartment of Don Carlos at midnight, attended by some of the chief officers of state, and guards, who disarmed him, made him their prisoner, and seized his papers. The sequel of his history is differently told by the friends and adversaries of the court; some say that he was strangled, others, that he died in consequence of a surfeit. The writers of romance have not failed to use the incidents with which the history of Don Carlos, and of his unfeeling father and his stepmother, has supplied them. Schiller, in his tragedy of Don Carlos, in allusion to the intrigues of that prince with the Protestants of the Netherlands, has represented him in the light of a political reformer. He died in about six months after his apprehension, in 1567, in the twenty-second year of his age.

CARLYLE, (Rev. Joseph Dacre,) professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1759, at Carlisle, where his father was a physician. After receiving his early education at the grammar-school of his native city, he was, in 1775, entered of Christ's College, Cambridge, whence after two years he removed to Queen's, took his bachelor's degree in 1779, and was elected a fellow. About this time he began to apply himself with great assiduity to the study of Arabic, assisted by David Zamio, a native of Bagdad, then residing at Cambridge. After taking his master's degree in 1783, he left college, married, and obtained some church preferment in his native city. In 1793 he took his degree of B.D. and succeeded Dr. Paley (by resignation) in the chancellorship of Carlisle. In 1794, on the resignation of Dr. Craven, he was elected Arabic professor in the university of Cambridge. In 1799 he was appointed chaplain of lord Elgin's embassy to Constantinople, an office which afforded him an opportunity of inspecting the libraries of that city, and afterwards of travelling through Asia Minor, and through countries generally unknown to Europeans; and before his return he made a tour through the principal parts of Italy, and through Tyrol and part of Germany, and landed in England in Sept. 1801. He was soon afterwards presented by the bishop of Carlisle to the living of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He died in 1804. He published 1. Maured Allatafet Jemaleddini Filii Togri-Bardii, seu Rerum Ægyptiacarum Annales, ab anno Christi 971 usque ad annum 1453. E codice MS Bibliothecæ Acad. Cantab. Arab. et Lat. 4to, 1792, a work which evinced his earnest desire to

revive the study of Arabic literature, but which contains little information, and throws but little light on a period darkened by ignorance and superstition. 2. Specimens of Arabic Poetry, from the earliest Time to the Extinction of the Khalifs; with some Account of the Authors, 4to. This work is amusing, the accounts of the authors constitute a very useful part, and the translator's skill in selection has been acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the original. Since his death has been published, Poems, suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece; with prefaces extracted from the author's journal, embellished with two views of the source of the Scamander, and the aqueduct over the Simois, 1805, 4to. This elegant volume is a lasting monument of the author's learning and taste. The premature death of this learned man is to be regretted on many accounts. He was, among other important undertakings, engaged in a correct edition of the Arabic Bible; and he had likewise projected a complete edition of the New Testament in Greek, which was to contain the various readings collected by Mill, Bengelius, Wetstein, Griesbach, &c. and also those of more than thirty Greek MSS., which he had collected during his travels, together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient versions.

CARLYLE, (Alexander,) a minister of the Presbyterian establishment of Scotland, born in 1721. He was a son of the minister of Preston Pans, and prosecuted his studies successively at the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden. In 1745, when prince Charles Edward made an attempt to recover the crown, Carlyle accepted a commission in a volunteer corps raised for the defence of the capital. When the prince took possession of Edinburgh, this corps was disbanded, and Carlyle retired to his father's house, Preston Pans, where Sir John Cope was defeated a few days afterwards. In 1747 he was presented to the parish of Inveresk, near Edinburgh. He was the friend of Hume, Blair, Adam Smith, and Home, the author of the tragedy of Douglas. On the first private rehearsal of this tragedy Carlyle enacted the part of Old Norval, and afterwards attended its first representation at the theatre. In 1757 he was in consequence rebuked by the ecclesiastical courts, which then considered theatrical amusements as sinful. He was again rebuked by the Presbytery of Dalkeith, for publishing some satirical pamphlets reflecting on the morose and illiberal tempers of his colleagues. Previous to this censure, he had received the degree of D.D. from his university; and afterwards went to London. He presented the MS. of Collins's ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands, which was supposed to have been lost, to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and it was published in the first volume of their Transactions. Smollett mentions that he owed his introduction to the celebrated names of that day in Edinburgh to Dr. Carlyle. After being fifty-eight years a minister, and living to the age of eighty-four, he died in 1805.

CARMAGNOLA, (Francesco,) so called from Carmagnola, a town in Piedmont, but whose family name was Bassone, was born about the year 1390. He was in his youth a swineherd, but in 1412 he enlisted as a private soldier in the army of Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, under the celebrated Facino Cane, and soon acquired so great a reputation for valour as to be appointed general-in-chief of the Milanese army, after the death of that great commander. Carmagnola repaid the generosity of his patron by defeating all his enemies, and restored to him the whole of Lombardy. In consideration of these great services he was created, by Philip, count of Castelnuova, allowed to marry his relative, Antonietta Visconti, and sent as a governor to Genoa. So great an elevation, added to his own pride, soon procured him enemies, and the suspicious Philip listening to their reports, ordered him to be arrested. Carmagnola fled to Venice, and having revealed to the senate the ambitious projects of Philip against Florence, was, in 1426, appointed leader of the armies of both these republics, in which capacity he took the province of Brescia, and repeatedly defeated the duke's troops, over whom, in 1427, he gained a signal victory. According to the custom of the times which induced the Condottieri, who were mercenaries, never to destroy their antagonists, lest the war should soon come to an end, Carmagnola released all the prisoners, and by so doing excited the suspicion of the Venetians, to whom, however, by the peace made in 1428, the conquest of Brescia, Bergamo, and one half of the province of Cremona, were insured to Venice. The war being renewed in 1431, Carmagnola was very unsuccessful during the whole of the campaign, and was accused of neglect, and even of treachery;

in consequence of which he was recalled to Venice under the specious plea of assisting the government with his advice, but in reality from apprehension of his soldiers, by whom he was beloved, and to prevent suspicion, being received with marked respect, and introduced to the Council of Ten, he was arrested, examined secretly, put to the torture, condemned to death, and beheaded in May 1432, in the piazzetta of St. Marco, between the two pillars, and all his immense property was confiscated. Much diversity of opinion prevails respecting the guilt or innocence of this celebrated commander. Manzoni, in his Notizie Storiche, which accompany his drama, Il Conte di Carmagnola, has fully discussed the question, referring impartially to the conflicting evidence. His life, by Tenivelli, may be seen in the Piémontesi Illustri.

CARMATH, or CARMATHI, the surname of Hamdan, a celebrated Arabian impostor, of obscure origin, who founded a sect which committed frightful excesses during the tenth century. He first appeared A.H. 278 (A.D. 891), and attracted notice by the austerity of his manners and the number of his devotional exercises. Attaching himself as a missionary to the sect of Ismael, he zealously and successfully propagated their doctrines in the neighbourhood of Kufah; and proceeding by gradual advances, he gained an unchallenged ascendency over his disciples, which encouraged him to promulgate a system of belief that freed them from all moral restraint, and from all apprehension of future punishment. Supported by two submissive followers, Zacronyah and Abdan, Carmath at last laid aside the mask, boldly avowed his ambitious views, and broke off all connexion with the chief of the Ismaelites, who resided at Salamyah. His death took place soon after, but the party of which he was the leader still subsisted as a distinct sect. The Nosairis of Syria appear to be a remnant of the sect of Carmath; but the opinion which maintains that the Wahhabites are an offshoot from the same sect does not seem to be well founded. Under the khalifate of Moctafi, this party waged an incessant warfare in the provinces of Chaldea, Syria, and Mesopotamia, took the cities of Balbec and Salamyah by assault, and put the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword. Their general, Zacrunah, however, was defeated and slain by Josef, son of Ibrcham, Moctafi's captain, A.D. 906.

CARMICHAEL, (Gerrhom,) a Presbyterian minister, was born at Glasgow, in the year 1682, and educated in the university of that city, where he took his degrees, and was ordained minister of the parish of Mommail, in which he was succeeded by his son Frederic, (see below). In 1772 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow; and wrote for the use of the students some learned notes on Puffendorf's de Officii Hominis. It was his intention to have published a system of moral philosophy, but did he not live to see it completed. He died at Glasgow, in 1738.

CARMICHAEL, (Frederic,) was the son of Gerrhom Carmichael, and was born at Mommail, in the county of Fife, in the year 1708. He was educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and was ordained to the parish of Mommail on the presentation of the earl of Leven, in the year 1737. In 1743 he was translated to the parish of Inveresk; and soon after declined the offer of the divinity chair in Marischal college. In 1747 he was presented, by the corporation of Edinburgh, to one of the churches of that city, where he remained till the year 1751, when he was seized with a fever, of which he died, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He left one volume of eloquent sermons.

CARMONA, (Emanuel Salvador,) an eminent Spanish engraver, born at Madrid, about 1740. He visited Paris in early life, and became a pupil of Charles Dupuis. In a short time he made so great a progress that he was received into the academy at Paris in 1761. He afterwards returned to Spain, and there sustained his high reputation as an artist.

CARMONTELLE, a French dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, in 1717. He was reader to the duke of Orleans, (grandson of the regent), and manager of fêtes, in the service of that prince. His principal productions are his Proverbes Dramatiques, 1768-81, 6 vols, 8vo; Nouveaux Proverbes Dramatiques, 1811, 2 vols, 8vo, and 1825, 3 vols, 8vo. He died in 1806.

CARMOY, (Gilbert,) a French physician, born at Paray-le-Monial, Dec. 6, 1731. He was educated at the Jesuits' college, and afterwards studied at Lyons and at Montpellier, where he took the degree of M.D., and then repaired to Paris to continue his studies. These completed, he returned to his native place,

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entered into practice, and speedily acquired a good reputation. He wrote an excellent essay on the Medical Topography of Paray, for which he received a gold prize medal, and which, together with other memoirs, were deemed worthy of being printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Medicine. He was well versed in natural and experimental philosophy, and devoted much time to experiments in electricity, which were communicated to, and published by, his friend La Metherie. The troubles of the Revolution afflicted him, and he was thrown into prison as an aristocrat. He was, however, soon released, and permission was offered to him by the committee of observation to visit the sick patriots. Carmoy, however, knew no politics in the exercise of his profession. He assisted in the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, and he received from Louis XVIII. the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He died February 21, 1815, and the inhabitants of Paray erected a monument to his memory. His writings are chiefly to be found in the Transactions already mentioned, and in the Journal de Physique. He wrote some good articles on hydrophobia, catalepsy, and on gutta serena cured by galvanism.

CARNE, or KARNE, (Sir Edward,) a native of Glamorganshire, and educated at Oxford, where he studied the civil law, in which he took the degree of doctor in 1524, being about the same time principal of Greek hall, in that university. He was admitted of Doctors' Commons in 1525, and being sent abroad on some public business, he was knighted by the emperor Charles V. In 1530 he was joined in a committee with Cranmer to procure the judgment of the foreign universities with respect to the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon. He afterwards became agent for the English at Rome, which office he held until the suppression of it on the accession of Elizabeth. He died at Rome in 1561. No ambassador was sent by the kings of England to the papal court until, in 1687, Roger, earl of Castlemain, was sent thither by James II. Several of Carne's letters concerning the divorce are given in Burnet's Collection of Records, vol. ii.

CARNEADES, the founder of a sect of philosophers known by the name of the New Academy, was the son of Philocomus, and born at Cyrene, Ol. 141, 3, on the 7th of the Attic month Thargelion (May), says Plutarch, and on the very day when the people of his native town were celebrating the feast of Carneia, sacred to Apollo; and he lived to the age of eighty-five, according to Diog. Laert. and Lucian, or, as Cicero says, ninety. During the whole of this protracted period he never ceased to cultivate his mind, especially in ethics, for to physics he paid little attention. Being sent to Rome with Curtolaus, about u.c. 598, to plead the cause of the Athenians, against whom a heavy fine had been awarded by the Sicymians for the plunder of Oropus, Carneades so amazed the senators with the subtlety of his reasoning and the fluency of his language, that they said the embassy had been sent not to persuade but to force them to do what it demanded. Such, too, was the effect produced upon the young men of rank and education, when they heard Carneades declaiming in praise of virtue and justice, and then, with the view of proving his favourite theory that there is nothing positively true, refuting all his previous arguments, that Cato the censor induced the senate to send back the philosopher to Greece, lest they should find the rising generation of Rome fit rather for the contest of words than war. Nor were the young alone attracted by his intellectual acuteness, for even the teachers of dialectics used to leave their own schools to attend his lectures; when his chief delight was to expose the doctrines of the Stoics, especially in matters of religion, and to show that all the disputes between them and the Peripatetics, respecting the supreme good, was merely a display of ingenuity; and that as all our ideas are derived from the senses, which frequently mislead us, it is impossible to arrive at positive truth; and hence all we can expect to reach is merely a probability bordering upon certainty. But great as he was in his own day, yet he left nothing behind him to enable posterity to judge of his mental powers, except what has been handed down by his disciples.

There were two other philosophers of the same name; one who was a disciple of Anaxagoras, and the other belonging to the sect of the Cynics, and a contemporary with Apollonius of Tyanæ; but of whom nothing further is known.

CARNEGIE, (Sir Robert,) of Kinnaird, son of John de Carnegy, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, was sometime chamberlain of Arbroath, and having attached himself to the regent Arran, was, on the 4th of July, 1547, appointed a lord of session. The following year he was sent to England to treat for the

ransom of the earl of Huntley, chancellor of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie. He was soon afterwards despatched on a mission to the court of France; and when there was requested by king Henry II. to use his influence with Arran for the resignation of the regency in favour of the queen dowager, which was effected. In 1551 we find him clerk to the treasurer of Scotland, and one of the commissioners named to conclude a peace with England; and in 1554 and 1556 he was again employed in a like capacity. At the breaking out of the Reformation he at first took part with the queen regent, and was employed by her in negotiating with the lords of the congregation; but afterward he joined the latter, and was despatched by them to the courts of England and France to explain their intentions. He died in 1566. He was in all likelihood the author of the work on Scots law, which is cited in Balfour's Practicks by the quaint title of Lib. Carneg. or Carnegie's Book.

CARNIO, (Antonio,) an Italian painter, born at Portogruario, in the Friuli. He was instructed by his father, who was an artist of little note. He afterwards studied at Venice the works of Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese. In the opinion of eminent judges, Friuli has not produced a greater genius than Carnio since the time of Pordenone. The composition of his historical pieces is original and ingenious, and his design is bold and majestic. His colouring, particularly in his carnation tints, is tender and harmonious. Some of his ablest works at Undine have been injured by retouching and cleaning. The best of his productions that have been preserved is his Tommaso di Villanuova, in S. Lucia. He painted many easel pictures and portraits for private collections at Undine. He died about 1690.

CARNOT, (Lazare-Hippolyte-Marguerite,) an eminent mathematician, and a distinguished agent in the French Revolution, was born, of a respectable family, at Nolay, in Burgundy, in 1753. He was destined originally for the church, but a strong passion which he had for the exact sciences, and a distaste for the study of theology, led his father to send him to one of the military schools at Paris; he was afterwards placed at the school of Mézières, under Monge, where he distinguished himself by the closeness of his application, and by the brilliancy of his attainments in literature as well as in science. In 1771 he entered the army in the corps of engineers; and in 1784 he received, at the hand of the prince of Condé, the prize given by the academy of Dijon for an éloge of Vauban; about the same time he was made a knight of the order of St. Louis. His admiration of Vauban, however, did not suspend his own independence of thought; he held, contrary to that high authority, certain views respecting the defence of fortified places, which he afterwards put forward in an able treatise which we shall presently notice. In 1786 he published his Essai sur les Machines en général. About this time, too, he refused very tempting offers to enter into the service of Frederic of Prussia. The Revolution was now at hand, and Carnot soon plunged into the frightful vortex with all the reckless ardour of an enthusiastic republican. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the Pas de Calais in the legislative assembly, in which he commenced his career by vehemently denouncing the French princes, Calonne, and even his benefactor, the prince of Condé. He also became a member of the military committee, and was one of those who voted for the death of Louis XVI. In 1793 he became a member of the committee of public safety, of which he was in truth the minister of war and of diplomacy, the functions of which departments he discharged with earnest zeal. At the defection of Dumouriez he was on the northern frontier, and acted with promptitude and judgment on that emergency. He also distinguished himself at Hondschoot, Watignies, and Maubeuge. He then returned to Paris, and applied himself with incredible diligence and alertness to the discharge of the arduous and onerous duties of his office, and to his judicious military dispositions is mainly to be ascribed the success of the memorable campaign of 1794, sullied as it was, nevertheless, by cruelty and crime. In 1795, though he was elected for seventeen different places, he was denounced by Gonly, Legendre, and others, and was only rescued by the address of Bourdon del'Oise, who cried out, "Décréterez-vous d'accusation l'homme qui a *organizé la victoire?*" That phrase saved Carnot's life. His influence, however, was already on the wane; before the rising glories of Napoleon, Carnot "paled his ineffectual fires." He was soon afterwards (18 Fructidor,) proscribed, and sought refuge in Germany, where he published his celebrated Réponse au Rapport de Bailleul, in which he discharged the most cutting invectives against Barras,

De la Revellière, and Talleyrand. He was recalled after the 18th Brumaire (October 1799) by the first consul, who made him inspector-general, and afterwards minister of war. But, dissatisfied with his colleagues, and mortified by the gradual departure which he witnessed from his cherished republican principles, he sought and obtained his dismission. In his retreat he devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits, and to the education of his children. In 1808 he drew up, at the command of Napoleon, his work Sur la Défense des Places Fortes, a standard military treatise. It is a remonstrance to the officers of the army upon the disposition which existed to consider a place untenable after the enemy had gained the glacis. He endeavours to show that the most serious part of an officer's duty only begins when the body of the place is attacked, and brings a large number of illustrations from ancient and modern warfare. He also explains the system of defence which goes by his name, viz. that of covering the guns from the enemy, and using them for vertical firing only, until the attack upon the body of the place begins. After the Russian campaign, when France was on the eve of invasion, Carnot offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he held out until the abdication of 1814. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Carnot wished to return to Antwerp, but the emperor is said to have told him that a machine would answer the purpose there: he was again appointed minister of war. After the restoration, he retired first to Warsaw, and then to Magdeburg, where he died in 1823. He was twice a member of the Institute, and twice expelled; the first time by the directory, and afterwards on the restoration of 1814. Napoleon, according to count de Las Casas, declared that Carnot had no experience in war; and that his opinions in every department of military tactics were erroneous, not excepting even his views respecting the attack and defence of fortresses, which had been the subject both of his earlier and of his maturer studies. In his quarrels, also, with the ministers of finance, during the consulship, Buonaparte said that he was always in the wrong. The mathematical works of Carnot are remarkable for the elegance of his geometry and the clearness of his mode of expression. In his Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal, he enters upon the consideration of the system of Leibnitz; and the main point of his theory is, that there is a compensation between the infinitesimals of inferior orders which are rejected on both sides of an equation. In his Géométrie de Position, Paris, 1803, his object is to explain the meaning of the negative sign in geometry, but at the same time he gives a large number of new and very general theorems. Here he is the inventor of that class of general theorems which have since been pushed to a great extent by Poncelet, Dandelin, Quetelet, Chasles, &c. There is also his memoir upon the relation of five points taken in space, followed by his theory of transversals, Paris, 1806. The essay on machines in general was enlarged and republished in 1803, under the title Principes fondamentaux d'Equilibre et du Mouvement. The originality of several of his mathematical propositions has been disputed: some of them he has taken from Thomas Simpson, which he calls new; but afterwards, through forgetfulness, refers to the very works in which they are to be found. It is believed, also, that the best parts of his theory of correlation are due to an Englishman, who, several years ago, when it was a sort of fashion with many here to strive for the honour of being chosen members of the Institute, sent a paper on the negative sign, which was rejected, while the views which it put forward were adopted in Carnot's Geometrie de Position, published soon after. Nor was his political conduct altogether stainless. The most atrocious acts of Robespierre were committed with his concurrence, which was avowed by him when an attempt was made to bring his colleagues, Billaud Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois, to punishment. By opposing the election of Buonaparte, first to the consulate for life, and then to the empire, he deserved some credit. But though under Napoleon, when France was oppressed by an iron tyranny, the undisguised object of which was to establish a barbarous military despotism, Carnot was a quiet subject; no sooner had the Bourbons been restored, than he appeared as an enemy to their government: thereby proving that he acted from no other motive than that of pure hatred to the reseated family.

CARNULI, (Fra Simone da,) a Franciscan monk of Genoa, distinguished as an artist. He flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and painted several pictures for his convent, two of which, representing the Last Supper and the Preaching of St. Antony, possessed

great merit; they bear the date of 1519. His manner is not quite free from the dryness and hardness that prevailed in his time with respect to figures; but his architectural views are valuable for the truth of the aerial perspective, and the due subjugation of tint.

CARO, (Francesco Lopez,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville, in 1592. He studied under Pablo de las Roelas, and painted several of the victories of Charles V. in the palace of the Pardo, and was eminently skilful in portraits. He died at Madrid, in 1662.—His son, FRANCESCO CARO, also a painter, was born at Seville, in 1627, and received from him his first lessons; but he afterwards became a pupil of Alonso Cano. His principal works, according to Palomino, are the pictures of the History of the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of San Isidoro, and the celebrated Porciuncula of St. Francis, in the church of that saint at Segovia; works which exhibit no common talent, and well sustain the reputation of the school of Cano. He died at Madrid, in 1667.

CARO, (Annibal,) a distinguished Italian poet and antiquary, born, of reputable parents in narrow circumstances, at Civita Nuova, in the marche of Ancona, in 1507. He supported himself in early life by acting, at Florence, in the capacity of domestic tutor to the sons of Luigi Gaddi, who, in recompense of his services and in consideration of his talents, made him his secretary, and conferred upon him some valuable benefices. After the death of Gaddi, he, in 1543, became confidential secretary to Pier-Luigi Farnese, afterwards duke of Parma and Piacenza, on whose death, in 1547, he fled to Parma, where he was hospitably received by Ottavio Farnese, the new duke, and by his two brothers, the cardinals Rameccio and Alexander, whom he successively served, in the quality of private secretary, till the end of his life, in 1566, the greatest part of which he spent in the cultivation of elegant literature, and in affluent circumstances through the liberality of his patrons, who loaded him with preferments, and obtained for him not only the honour of being elected knight of Malta without being required to produce proofs of nobility, but also procured for him a dispensation from going, in 1558, to defend the island against the Turks, as all the knights were called upon to do. Of the works of Caro some were written in a light, humorous style, and published in his youth. From him we have besides Italian translations from the Greek of some of the works of Gregory Nazianzen and St. Cyprian, Aristotle's Rhetoric, and History of Animals, which he left unfinished; several volumes of his own familiar letters, together with those he wrote in the name of cardinal Farnese, are considered perfect models of elegance, grace, and simplicity; an Italian translation, in blank verse, of Virgil's Æneid, which, though censured as deviating occasionally from the original, still ranks amongst those of the Corona by the general consent of the best judges; and lastly, his rhymes, consisting of sonnets and canzoni, some of which are regarded as equal to those of Petrarch and Bembo. But unfortunately for Caro, one of these canzoni, which was particularly celebrated, written in honour of the royal house of France, involved him in a serious dispute with the celebrated Lodovico Castelvetro (see CASTELVETRO), for having written upon it some severe criticism, to which Caro replied by a most virulent and infamous libel, that even his greatest admirers have never been able to wipe away the deep stain it has left on his memory as a man and a Christian; and so bitter was he against Castelvetro that he denounced him to the Inquisition.

CAROLAN, (Twalogh,) an eccentric and surprising genius, justly styled the Irish Handel, born in 1670, in the village of Nabber, in the county of Westmeath. His father was a poor farmer, the proprietor of a few acres, which yielded him a scanty subsistence. The small-pox deprived young Carolan of his sight at so early a period, that he retained no recollection of colours; yet he was never heard to complain. "My eyes," he used to say, "are transplanted to my ears." It soon became apparent that he had a genius for music, and his friends determined to cultivate it by every means in their power. When about ten years of age, a person was engaged to instruct him in the practice of the harp; but, though fond of that instrument, he never struck it with a master's hand. It was rarely, however, unstrung, but in general he used it only to assist him in composition; his fingers wandered over the strings in quest of melody, while his mind was only intent on the musical expression of the then vibrating chord. It was not long before the bard became enamoured of a Miss Cruise, of Cruise-town, in the county of Longford; and the song which bears her name is his master-piece: she

refused, however, to give him her hand. After a tedious courtship he married Mary McGuire, a young lady of good family in the county of Fermanagh; and he shortly after took a small farm in the county of Leitrim; but finding that he could not support his family in this way, he resolved to become an itinerant harper. "Gracy Nugent," and "Carolan's Devotion," are specimens of his genius. The fame of Carolan, as a musician, having reached the ears of an eminent Italian music-master in Dublin, he determined to put the blind bard's abilities to a severe trial:—he selected an excellent piece of music in the Italian style; but here and there altered and mutilated in such a way that none but a real judge could detect the alterations. Carolan bestowed the utmost attention on the performer while he was playing the piece; he declared it to be excellent, but added, playfully, in his own language, Ia se air chois air bacaighe,—"Here and there it limps and stumbles." The air was then rectified according to his directions, and the Italian pronounced Carolan to be a true musical genius. He did not long survive the decease of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and died in the month of March 1738, in the 68th year of his age.

CAROLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADT (Andrew Bodenstein,) one of the reformers, was born at Carolostadt, a town in Franconia. The time of his birth is not stated. He was partly educated at home, but studied afterwards in various celebrated schools, and after going through his divinity course at Rome, was admitted doctor of divinity at Wittemberg in 1502, was appointed professor there, and held a canonry and archdeaconry. In 1512, while he was dean of the college, Luther was admitted to his doctor's degree, which appears to have led to their intimacy, as in 1517, we find Carolostadt one of Luther's most zealous adherents in opposing the corruptions of popery. In 1519 he held a disputation at Leipsic with Eckius, on free will, in the presence of George duke of Saxony, Luther, and Melancthon, and acquitted himself with so much credit, that Eckius, incensed at his success, applied to the court of Rome, which suspended Carolostadt from all communion with the church. Thus far Carolostadt appears in a light which was acceptable at least to the friends of the Reformation; but about 1521, when Luther was in retirement, he betrayed a violence of temper which has been equally censured by Catholics and Protestants. Not content with promoting in a legal and quiet way the auspicious beginnings of reformation which had already appeared at Wittemberg, in the gradual omission and rejection of the private mass and other popish superstitions, he headed a multitude of impetuous youths, inflamed their minds by popular harangues, and led them on to actions the most extravagant and indefensible. They entered the great church of All Saints, broke in pieces the crucifixes and other images, and threw down the altars. He also went so far as to assert that human learning was useless, if not injurious, to a student of the Scriptures; frequented the shops of the lowest mechanics, and consulted them about the meaning of the Scriptures. He rejected the appellation of Doctor, employed himself in rustic occupations, and maintained that thinking persons stood in no need of learning, and had better labour with their hands. In consequence of such example and conversation, the students of Wittemberg left the university, and ceased to pursue their studies, and even the schools of the boys were deserted. Such was the pride of Carolostadt at the same time, that he avowed to Melancthon that he wished to be as great and as much thought of as Luther. In 1524, when the controversy took place among the friends of the Reformation respecting the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, Carolostadt became the open antagonist of Luther, and approached nearer to the sentiments held now by the majority of Protestants; but his previous intemperate conduct at Wittemberg had so lowered his reputation, that he found it expedient to retire to Orlamund, a small town of Thuringia, in the electorate of Saxony, where, without legitimate appointment, though with the consent of the inhabitants, he became their pastor. Here he not only soon broached his opinion of the eucharist, but raised new disturbances by his furious discourses concerning the abolition of images. He appears also to have boasted of having been favoured with supernatural communications, and was represented as a partizan of the turbulent fanatic Thomas Munzer. The university of Wittemberg summoned him to return and to discharge the ordinary duties enjoined him by the statutes in their school and church. Carolostadt promised to obey, provided he could obtain the leave of his parishioners of Orlamund, whom, however, at the same

time he is said to have excited to arrogate to themselves the divine right of appointing their own pastor. The elector of Saxony was so disgusted with the insolent letters which they wrote on this occasion, treating the academical claim as a papistical encroachment, that he peremptorily commanded both them and their teacher to submit to the legal authority of the university and the chapter. Luther was also sent to Orlamund; but this appears to have only inflamed Carolostadt's zeal to a greater height of imprudence, and his violent proceedings at last provoked the elector and his brother to expel him from their territories. Carolostadt, after his departure, wrote letters to his people, which were read in full congregation upon the toll of the bell, and were subscribed thus, "Andreas Bodenstenius Carolostadt, unheard, unconvicted, banished by Martin Luther." This calumny against that great reformer appears to have been wholly unmerited on his part, for about five months afterwards he interceded, although ineffectually, for his traducer. Carolostadt now wandered from place to place through the higher Germany, and at length made a pause at Rotenburgh, where, as usual, he soon raised tumults, and incited the people to pull down the statues and paintings. When the seditious faction of the peasants, with Munzer their ringleader, was effectually suppressed, Carolostadt was in the greatest difficulties, and even in danger of his life from his supposed connexion with those enthusiasts, and he narrowly escaped, through being let down by the wall of the town in a basket. Thus reduced to the last extremity, he and his wife incessantly entreated both the elector and Luther that they might be allowed to return into their own country. He said that he could clear himself of having had any concern in the rebellion; and that if he failed, he would cheerfully undergo any punishment. With this view he wrote a little tract, in which he takes much pains to justify himself from the charge of sedition; and he sent a letter likewise to Luther, in which he earnestly begs his assistance in the publishing of the tract, as well as in the more general design of establishing his innocence. Luther immediately published Carolostadt's letter, and called on the magistrates and on the people to give him a fair hearing. In this he succeeded; and Carolostadt was recalled about the autumn of 1525, and then made a public recantation of what he had advanced on the sacrament, a condescension which did not procure a complete reconciliation between him and the other reformers, and indeed affords but a slender proof of his consistency. We find Carolostadt, after this, at Zurich, and at Basle, where he was appointed pastor and professor of divinity, and where he died with the warmest effusions of piety and resignation, Dec. 25, 1541, or 1543. He was a man of considerable learning, but his usefulness both as a reformer and writer was perpetually obstructed by the impetuosity of his temper, and his misguided zeal in endeavouring to effect that by violence, which the other reformers aimed at accomplishing only through the medium of argument. One singularity in Carolostadt's character still remains to be noticed, namely, that he was the first protestant divine who took a wife. His works were numerous, but are now fallen into oblivion. His followers, who for some time retained the name of Carolostadtians, were also denominated Sacramentarians, and agree in most things with the Zuinglians. His life was published in German by Fueslin, Leipsic, 1776, 8vo.

CAROPRESE, (Gregorio,) a learned Italian writer, born in 1620, at Scalea, a small town in the province of Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples. He owes his reputation to his own indefatigable industry, and his almost universal knowledge. He passed his life partly at Naples, and partly at Rome, where during the dissensions of the Arcadia in 1711, he took the defence of that society against his relation the celebrated Gravina. Like him, he was one of the instructors of Metastasio, whom he took with him to Scalea for the sake of teaching him philosophy, (*vide* both articles.) He wrote the famed lecture on the speeches of Marfisa to Charlemagne in the 38th canto of the Furioso of Ariosto, and of Armida to Goffredo in the Gerusalemme of Tasso, which was afterwards published in the Giornale de' Letterati of Parma in 1692, and an admirable confutation of Macchiavelli's work, Il Principe, translated into Italian, with learned Annotations on the Logic of Silvano Regis, and had also finished another work of the same sort against Spinosa's Tractatus. He died at Scalea in 1715.

CAROSELLI, (Angiolo,) an Italian painter, born at Rome, in 1573, and became the pupil of Michael Angelo Caravaggio, whose vigorous colouring and boldness of effect of light and shade, he

successfully imitated, but added a grace and elegance which that master wanted. He was not so much employed in large works, as in easel pictures and portraits, of which he painted several for the collection of cardinal Gessi and for other galleries at Rome. He possessed an extraordinary talent of copying with astonishing exactness and felicity the works of the most celebrated artists, and in painting pasticci in imitation of their style. His larger works are, the Martyrdom of St. Placido, and St. Gregory celebrating mass before a concourse of people in S. Francesca Romana; and S. Vinceslao, in the pontifical palace of the Quirinal. He died at Rome in 1651.

CAROTO, (Giovanni Francesco,) an Italian painter, born at Verona, in 1470. He learned the principles of his art under Liberale Veronese; but having had an opportunity of seeing some of the works of Andrea Mantegna, he went to Mantua to study under that distinguished master. There he applied himself with such sedulity to his profession, that, as Lanzi relates, his advancement was so great, that Mantegna disposed of his pupil's pictures as his own. His works were more harmonious, and in a grander style, than those of Andrea, particularly in his large picture of S. Fermo, at Verona, and his altar-piece degli Angioli in S. Eufemia. These he painted to confute the sneers of those, who, because he delighted at first in painting small pieces, enviously gave out that he was incapable of executing larger works. He died in 1546.—Giovanni Caroto, a painter, younger brother of the preceding, by whom he was instructed, and whose style he successfully imitated, though he never rose to the same eminence as a painter. As an architect, however, and a designer of the curious remains of antiquity in and near to Verona, he acquired considerable reputation; many of these, particularly his design of the famous amphitheatre of Verona, were afterwards engraved and published. He instructed Paolo Veronese in the elements of architecture. He died about 1550.

CARPACCIO, (Vittorio,) an old Venetian painter, who, according to Ridolfi, flourished about the year 1500, and painted several pictures, in competition with Bellini, for the churches and public places at Venice. Although in his early pictures he had something of the hard and dry manner which prevailed in his day, yet in the course of time he made considerable improvement in the softening of his tints, and in the contour and expression of his heads. His principal work was painted, with the assistance of Bellini, in the great council-chamber of the ducal palace, which was destroyed by fire in 1576. In the Oratorio di S. Orsola are some of his pictures of the history of that saint. In the chapel of Compagnia de S. Girolamo is the Communion of St. Jerome, and at Ferrara, in S. Maria del Vado, is the death of the Virgin, attended by the Apostles.—Benedetto Carpaccio, also a painter, was the son or nephew of Vittorio. In the church of the Rotundo, at Capo d'Istria, is a picture by this master of the enthronization of the Virgin, which for beauty of colouring, expression, and intelligence of the chiar-oscuro, is scarcely inferior to any picture of the age; it is dated 1537. In the Osservanti is another of his pictures, with the date 1541.

CARPELLA, (Tommaso,) a musician, born at Naples, about 1700. His compositions, although in the ancient style, termed by the Italians madrigalesco, united energy with taste and sentiment. His master is unknown, but his compositions obtained the approbation of the learned, both in the theory and practice of music. The sound doctrines and pure principles which had presided at the foundation of the Neapolitan school, and under whose auspices its numerous great works had been produced, revived under the pen of Carapella, who endeavoured to prevent the diffusion of bad taste or false doctrines, and the destruction of the sacred and venerable vestiges of ancient simplicity. Hymns and cantatas being greatly in favour with the nation at the time he finished his studies, he composed chiefly in this style. One of his religious hymns is still sung at Naples, on the fête of Santa Francesca Romana. Carapella afterwards set to music, with great success, the opera entitled Massimi. After having successively and equally succeeded in both the sacred and profane styles, and taken rank among the best masters of his school and of Italy, he published a collection of his hymns and cantatas for two voices, distinguished for their perfection in melody.

CARPENTER, (Nathaniel,) a learned English divine, born at North-Lew, near Hatherlegh, in Devonshire, in 1588. His father, John Carpenter, a native of Cornwall, was then rector of that parish. After a private education, he was entered of Edmund hall, Oxford; and in 1607, was elected fellow of Exeter college, to which

he removed, and there became distinguished as a logician, mathematician, and philosopher. Soon after completing his master's degree, he took orders, and had the reputation of being a very able divine. About 1626 he became acquainted with archbishop Usher, who admired his talents and piety, took him with him to Ireland, and made him one of his chaplains, and tutor to the king's wards in Dublin. These king's wards were the sons of Roman Catholics who had fled for their religion, leaving them in their minority; and Mr. Carpenter's charge was to bring them up in the Protestant religion. Soon after he arrived in Ireland he was advanced to a deanery. He died at Dublin in 1635, according to Fuller; or in 1628, according to Wood. He published, Philosophia libera, triplici exercitationum decade proposita, Francfort, 1621, under the name of Cosmopolitanus; London, 1622, 8vo, with additions, Oxford, 1636, 1675. This was considered as a very ingenious work, and one of the earliest attacks on the Aristotelian philosophy. Brucker, who has given Carpenter a place among the modern attempters to improve natural philosophy, adds, that he has advanced many paradoxical notions, sufficiently remote from the received doctrines of the schools. Geography, in two books, Oxford, 1625, and corrected and enlarged, 1635, 4to. Achitophel; or the Picture of a wicked Politician, in three parts, Dublin, 1627, 8vo, Oxford, 1628, 4to, 1640, 12mo. These three parts are the substance of three sermons on 2 Sam. xvii. 23, which he had formerly preached at Oxford. Some objections being made to several passages against Arminianism, the book was altered by archbishop Laud in various places.

CARPENTER, (Richard,) a divine and poet of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Eton, and was thence elected scholar of King's college, Cambridge, in 1622. About three years after, he left England, and studied in Flanders, France, Spain, and Italy; and at length received orders at Rome from the hands of the pope's substitute. Soon after, having taken upon him the order of St. Benedict, he was sent into England to make proselytes, in which employment he continued above a year; he then returned to the Protestant religion, and, through the archbishop of Canterbury's interest, obtained the small vicarage of Poling, near Arundel castle, in Sussex. Here he was exposed to the insults of the Romish party, particularly one Francis à S. Clara, living in that neighbourhood under the name of Hunt, who used to expose him to scorn before his parishioners. In the time, however, of the civil war, he quitted his living, retired to Paris, and returning himself to the Romish church, again railed against the Protestants. Afterwards, returning to England, he settled at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, where he had some relations; and became once more a Protestant. He was living there in 1670; but before his death he returned a third time to popery. He published the following sermons:—The Perfect Law of God, being a Sermon and no Sermon, preached and yet not preached, 1652, 8vo. Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious; on Gen. i. 14. "And let them be for signs," Lond. 1657, 4to; dedicated to Elias Ashmole. Rome in her Fruits, preached the 1st of November, 1662, near the Standard in Cheapside; in answer to a pamphlet entitled Reasons why the Roman Catholics should not be persecuted, Lond. 1663, 4to, on Matt. vii. 16. There is extant by the same author, a treatise entitled Experience, History, and Divinity, in five books, Lond. 1642, 8vo. This book was republished in 1648, under the title of The Downfal of Antichrist. His comedy, called The Pragmatical Jesuit, was published after the Restoration. Langbaine speaks with some commendation of this play.

CARPENTER, (Richard,) confounded by Langbaine with the preceding, but a divine of a very different character, and prior in order of time, was a native of Cornwall, and became a batler in Exeter college in Oxford, in 1592, and four years after fellow of that house, being then B.A. By the advice and direction of the rector, Dr. Holland, he applied himself to theological studies, and, in a few years, proved a learned divine and an excellent preacher. In 1611 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences; and about that time was made rector of Sherwell, and of Loxhore adjoining, in Devonshire; and afterwards obtained the benefice of Ham, near Sherwell. He died in 1627. He published several sermons.

CARPENTER, (George, lord) was born at Pitcher's-Ochill, in Herefordshire, in 1657, of an ancient family. He was educated at a private grammar-school in Herefordshire, and soon became remarkable for his classical acquirements and amiable disposition. At the age of

fourteen, he accompanied the earl of Montague as his lordship's page in his embassy to the court of France in 1671; and in the following year, entered the third troop of horse-guards as a private gentleman, a post to which none but younger sons of the nobility and gentry were then admitted. He was soon after appointed quarter-master to the earl of Peterborough's regiment of horse, in which, having passed through all the intermediate grades from that of cornet, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1785. Throughout the wars with France in Flanders, and in Ireland, he had evinced his talents as an officer; and in 1701 he was appointed colonel. In 1703 he obtained the colonelcy of the third, or king's own regiment of dragoons. In 1705 he was made brigadier-general, and accompanied the expedition to Spain, under the earl of Galway. At the unfortunate battle of Almanza, 25th April, 1707, he commanded the British cavalry, at the head of which he charged and broke the French troops under the duke of Berwick; but the cowardice of the Portuguese having exposed the British infantry to a total defeat, Carpenter, although severely wounded in the action, covered the earl of Galway's retreat with the cavalry; posting himself with the rear squadron, he checked the pursuit, and by extraordinary exertions succeeded in preserving a portion of the baggage, and bringing off numbers of the wounded. He was appointed major-general in 1708, and lieutenant-general 1st Jan. 1710. At the battle of Almenara he was second in command, under Stanhope; he charged and routed the enemy's cavalry, and was thanked by king Charles III. for his judicious and gallant conduct. The disregard, on the part of general Stanhope, of those precautions for the security of the army invariably practised among all nations who make war, having exposed the British troops to be surprised and shut up in the little defenceless town of Brihuega, general Carpenter was here afforded another opportunity of displaying the most chivalrous gallantry. The enemy having effected a breach in the wall, Carpenter placed himself upon it, and with his own hand cut down several of the assailants. Here he was struck by a musket ball, which broke his jaw, beat out all his teeth on one side, and lodged in the root of his tongue. His sufferings from this wound for months were excessive, and his life was despaired of, but after ten months of torture the ball was extracted. In 1714 he was elected member of parliament for Whitchurch in Hampshire; and in the following year envoy extraordinary to the court of Vienna; but the rebellion in Scotland breaking out, he was ordered to the north, and compelled the earl of Derwentwater and other rebels at Preston to surrender. In 1716 the king appointed him commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland, and governor of Minorca, and in 1719 created him baron Carpenter of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. In 1722 he sat in parliament for the city of Westminster, and for several years was most constant in the performance of his parliamentary duties. He died in 1731.

CARPENTER, (Lant, LL.D.) born at Stourbridge, in 1780. Being intended for the Presbyterian ministry, he was sent to the academy at Northampton, under the care of the Rev. John Horsey. He thence removed to the university of Glasgow, where he acquitted himself with so great credit, that the university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. at an unusually early period of his life. When he left Glasgow he was for a time a librarian at the Athenæum at Liverpool; but he soon settled as a minister with the Dissenting congregation of St. George's Meeting, in the city of Exeter. Here he continued till his removal to Bristol, to join the Rev. John Rowe as pastor of the congregation meeting at the chapel in Lewin's Mead. In connexion with this congregation he remained till the time of his death. Besides his professional duties as a minister, he for many years was at the head of a school which he established; he was much employed in delivering lectures on various subjects in different towns; he was constantly writing for the press, and was assiduous in his attendance at the meetings of various religious societies with which he had connected himself; and he took a very active part in the administration of the affairs of public schools, charities, and other institutions in Bristol. He was what is commonly called a Unitarian, though differing in some points, it is supposed, from Lindsey, and the other fathers of modern Unitarianism. Most of his published writings are controversial. Dr. Carpenter had visited Italy, with a medical friend in attendance, on account of the state of his health. As he was passing by sea from Naples to Leghorn, May 1840, on inquiry being made for him one morning it was found that he was absent. It is

supposed that a sudden lurch of the vessel precipitated him into the deep; and it was not till many weeks had passed that the body was washed on the Italian coast.

CARPENTIER, (Peter,) a learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Charleville, in 1697. He had a principal share in the edition of the Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis of Du Cange, published 1733—1736, to which work he contributed many valuable improvements. In furtherance of his studies he had obtained access to the royal archives of France, in which he discovered letters written by Louis le Débonnaire, in the ancient stenographic character called Tyronian, and which had been in use until the eleventh century. Carpentier made those singular documents his special study, the fruits of which he published in a learned work entitled, Alphabetum Tyroniacum, seu Notas Tyronis explicandi Methodus, Paris, 1747, folio. He also published the very valuable Supplement to the Glossary of Du Cange, Paris, 1766, 4 vols, folio. Carpentier had been presented to a rich benefice by the abbé de Pomponne, and entered into the congregation of Cluni. Subsequently he obtained the priory of Donchery. In consequence of a quarrel with some of the members of his fraternity, he quitted it, and frequented the society of the great and learned of his age and country. He died in 1767.

CARPI, (Ugo de,) a painter and engraver, born at Rome in 1486. He flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is commonly regarded as the inventor of that species of engraving on wood, which is denominated chiaroscuro, in imitation of drawings, which was afterwards carried to such perfection by Baldassare Peruzzi and by Parmegiano. This he ingeniously effected by means of two blocks of box-wood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed whatever colour was laid upon it, leaving parts of the paper uncoloured for the masses of light. By this contrivance he struck off prints of several designs, and the cartoons of Raffaelle, particularly one of the Sibyl; a Descent from the Cross; the History of Simon the Sorcerer; and the Death of Ananias. Carpi died about 1530.

CARPI, (Girolamo da,) a painter, born at Ferrara, in 1501. He was instructed by Benvenuto Garofolo, and proved the most promising pupil in the school of that master. He afterwards repaired to Rome, where he was much employed in portrait painting; thence he went to Parma and Modena, and other cities of Italy, where were preserved the fascinating works of Correggio, which he studied and copied with the most assiduous care, and with an enthusiasm which attested the depth of his admiration of that great painter. And he succeeded so well in his imitation of Correggio's style, that many copies finished by him were taken for originals of that master, and were eagerly purchased by the connoisseurs. And it is not unlikely that the illusion still continues. He is not, however, to be regarded as a mere copyist. He painted many pictures of his own composition for the churches at Ferrara and Bologna, which place him in an elevated rank among the artists of Italy. In the cathedral at Ferrara there are three pictures by him of a Madonna, a S. Giorgio, and S. Maurelio. At the Carmelites is his picture of S. Girolamo; and in S. Maria del Vado is one of his finest works, representing a miracle wrought by S. Antonio da Padona. At Rovigi, in the church of S. Francesco, is his picture of the Pentecost, and at Bologna are his two most celebrated productions, one in S. Martino Maggiore, of the Adoration of the Magi; the other in S. Salvatore, of the Madonna and Bambino, with S. Catharine and other saints. In the two last he displays a mixture of the Roman and Lombard styles. He died in 1556.

CARPINI, (Giovanni de Plano,) a Franciscan friar, born in Italy about the year 1220. He was sent by Innocent IV., with six others, in 1246, on an embassy to the descendants of Jenghiz Khan, who, with a numerous army of Mogul Tartars, were about to enter Europe by two different routes, threatening to sweep from before them every obstacle. Carpini, nothing daunted by the dangers attendant on his mission, after reaching Kiow, then the capital of Russia, traversed Cumana, coasted the Black Sea, and at last arrived at the camp of the khan, with whom he had an audience. The design of his mission was to convert those infidels to Christianity, or, failing that, to prevent the threatened invasion by diverting their arms against the Turks and Saracens. After his return he became an indefatigable missionary among the central and northern nations of Europe. He died at a very advanced age. His travels, to which, with those of Rubruquis, the nations of western Europe owe their earliest authentic infor-

mation respecting Persia, Tartary, &c., were published in the collections of Hakluyt and Bergeron.

CARPINONI, (Domenico,) a painter, born at Clusone, in the Valle Seriana, in Bergamo, in 1566. In early life he was sent to Venice, where he became a pupil of the younger Palma, and was employed in copying the works of that master and of Bassano. He afterwards painted some pictures of his own composition, which are correctly designed and vigorously coloured. In the principal church at Clusone, are two pictures by him,—The Birth of John the Baptist, and a Descent from the Cross. In the Chiesa di Monesterolo, in the Valle Cavallina, is a picture of the Transfiguration; and in the church of the Osservanti, at Lovere, is a representation of the Adoration of the Magi. He died in 1658.—Marziali Carpinoni, grandson of Domenico, was also an artist, and was born at Clusone, in 1644. He received his earlier instruction from his father, a painter of little note; but he was afterwards instructed by his grandfather. He was next sent to Rome, where he attended the academy of Ciro Ferri. He became a distinguished painter of historical pieces, and was employed in the churches of his native town and the vicinity. In the great church of Clusone is a *Nativity* by him, together with another picture of the Baptism of Christ; and in the cathedral at Bergamo are SS. Domneone and Eusebia. He also painted several pictures for the churches in Brescia. He died in 1722.

CARPIONI, (Guilio,) a painter, born at Venice, in 1611. He was a pupil of Alessandro Varotari, called Paduanino, and, like his master, followed the splendid style of Paolo Veronese. He made a rapid proficiency, and in a short time became distinguished for design, invention, and colouring, in all which qualities he excelled his fellow-student, Maffei. He painted historical subjects, bacchanals, sacrifices, and triumphs, on a small size, in which he surpassed all his competitors. He also painted sacred subjects, many of which are to be seen in the churches in the Venetian states. The demand for his works was extraordinary even in his life-time; and now they are exceedingly rare, and fetch high prices. His fabulous pieces hold a distinguished place in the private collections of his country, and are touched with a spirit, and coloured with a beauty of tinting, of which his master need not have been ashamed. He died in 1674.—Carlo Carponi, son of Giulio, by whom he was educated, was a skilful painter of portraits. In the council-chamber at Vicenza, and in the convent of the Servites, at Monte Berico, are some excellent groups of the portraits of magistrates by him, which to fidelity of likeness add the higher qualities of grace and dignity.

CARPOCRATES, or CARPOCRAS, of Alexandria, a famous heresiarch of the second century, in the reign of Adrian. He carried the Gnostic blasphemies to the height of impiety, by maintaining that matter was eternal, and that good and evil actions were indifferent; that the world was created by angels; that God formed human souls, which were imprisoned in bodies of malignant matter; that Jesus was but a mere man, the son of Joseph and Mary, and distinguished from others by his superior greatness of soul; that none can obtain everlasting salvation by him, unless, by committing all manner of crimes, they fill up the measure of their wickedness; that human passions, being implanted by God, ought to be gratified: he rejected the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, and disbelieved the doctrine of the resurrection. Such are the opinions imputed to him by ecclesiastical historians, which are said to have produced a corresponding practice among his followers. Dr. Lardner has taken considerable pains to defend Carpocrates; and his conjectures are at least ingenious, although he has not been able to render this heretic an object of much interest or admiration.

CARPZOVIUS, (Benedict,) the first of a learned family in Germany, was born in 1565, in the marche of Brandenburgh. He commenced his studies at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and continued them at Wittemberg, where he excelled in the study of jurisprudence, and was enrolled among the lawyers of that university in 1592, where he lectured on the Institutes in 1599 and 1601. He was afterwards appointed chancellor and assessor of appeals to Sophia, the widow of Christian I. elector of Saxony, and, after residing some years at that court, obtained permission to return to Wittemberg, where he died in 1624.

CARPZOVIUS, (Benedict,) son of the preceding, was born at Wittemberg, in 1595. He succeeded to his father's employments, which he held for forty-six years, and died in 1666. He was accounted one of the ablest lawyers and law-writers of his time, and may likewise be praised as a legal antiquary, as he

rescued from the archives, where they were unknown or neglected, many constitutions and decisions of great importance. In his latter days he retired to Leipsic, and devoted his time entirely to the study of the Scriptures, which he is said to have read over fifty-three times, besides making notes as he went on, and consulting the commentators. The chief of his published works are, 1. Practica Rerum Criminalium, 1635, folio, often reprinted, and abridged by Suerus, Leipsic, 1655, 4to, 1669, 8vo. 2. Definitiones Forenses, 1638, folio, also often reprinted, and abridged by Schroterus, Jena, 1664, 4to, and 1669, 8vo. 3. Comment. ad Legem Regiam Germanorum, 1640. 4. Responsa Juris Electoralia, 1642, folio. 5. Definitiones Ecclesiasticæ, 1649. 6. Decisiones Saxonicæ, 1646—1654, 3 vols, folio, often reprinted. Other branches of this family acquired distinction as divines and philologists.—FREDERICK BENEDICT CARPZOVIUS, a divine, (1649—1699,) born at Leipsic, had a share in the Acta Eruditum, commenced by Otho Mencken, and assisted Spanheim, who highly valued him, in his edition of the works of Julian.—DAVID BENEDICT CARPZOVIUS, of Jena, wrote a dissertation, De Pontificum Hebræorum Vestitu Sacro, 1655, 4to.—JOHN BENEDICT CARPZOVIUS, (1639—1699,) wrote a commentary on the Scriptures; and his son, of the same name, (1679—1767,) was a professor at Leipsic at the beginning of the last century. In 1721 he published a valuable work, entitled Introductio ad Libros Canonicos Bibliorum Veteris Testamenti. It was reprinted in 1731, and again in 1741. He was a man of profound erudition, and indefatigable industry.—JOHN BENEDICT CARPZOVIUS, (1720—1803,) born at Leipsic, where he was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of ancient literature at the university of Helmstadt. In 1749 he published an edition of Musæus, reprinted in 1775, with a critical apparatus. He also published a commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which he has brought the peculiar phraseology of Philo to bear upon the obscurer passages of that portion of Scripture.

CARR, (Robert,) a Scotchman, first introduced to the notice of James I. in 1609. The monarch condescended to teach his favourite Latin, and raised him to the honour of the peerage, by the title of earl of Somerset; but though he saved him afterwards from deserved punishment for his concern in the foul murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, he discarded him from his favour, and this minion of the court died abandoned and forgotten in 1638.

CARR, (George,) a divine of the episcopal church in Scotland, born at Newcastle, in 1704, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1737 he was appointed senior clergyman of the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh, where he officiated thirty-nine years. He died in 1776. Three volumes of his Sermons were published in the following year, 12mo, by Sir William Forbes, bart. who undertook the task of selecting these from his numerous manuscripts.

CARR, (John, LL.D.) many years an eminent schoolmaster at Hertford, was born at Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, in 1732. His father was a farmer, and had him first educated at the village school, whence he was afterwards sent to St. Paul's school, where he continued longer than boys usually do, as his father could not afford to send him to either of the universities. He is supposed to have been once a candidate for the mastership of St. Paul's, but the want of a degree was fatal to his application. When still young, however, he became usher to Dr. Hurst, master of the grammar-school at Hertford, and succeeded him in that situation, which he held for many years. He was honoured with the degree of LL.D. from the Marischal college, Aberdeen, by the influence of Dr. Beattie. He died in 1807. His Translation of Lucian was published in 5 vols, 8vo, from 1773 to 1798.

CARR, (William Holwell,) a distinguished patron of the fine arts, born in 1759. His father was the Rev. William Holwell, vicar of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, a prebendary of Exeter, and chaplain to the king. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of Menhenniot, in Cornwall, by the dean and chapter of Exeter. On the 18th of May, 1797, he married lady Charlotte Hay, eldest daughter of James earl of Errol, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, of Etal, in Northumberland, bart. The estate of Etal was left to the junior branches of the earl of Errol's family; and was possessed by the hon. William Hay, the second son, who, in consequence, took the name of Carr, in 1795; but as, by Sir William Carr's will, no person succeeding to the earldom was to retain possession of the Etal estate, when the hon. William Carr, on the death of his brother

George, fourteenth earl of Errol, succeeded to the title in 1798, the estate devolved upon lady Charlotte Holwell. On the 20th of November in the same year, she obtained the king's authority to herself, her husband, and the heirs male of her body, to take the name and arms of Carr. On her death, in little more than a twelvemonth after, her right devolved on an infant son; on whose decease, in 1806, in the seventh year of his age, the Etal estate devolved on his aunt Augusta, the late countess of Glasgow. Mr. Carr never married again. He was for many years one of the most distinguished patrons of the fine arts; and was a director of the British Institution. His own pictures consisted principally of the finest productions of the Italian school; one of which is Leonardo de Vinci's Christ disputing with the Doctors, bought of lord Northwick, in 1824, it is said, for 2600*l*. This highly valuable collection Mr. Carr bequeathed to the National Gallery. He died in 1830.

CARR, (Sir John, knight,) was born in Devonshire, in 1772, and bred to the law, which he practised at the Middle Temple; and at first had recourse to travel on account of ill health. His first publication was The Fury of Discord, a poem, printed in 1803, in 4to. His Stranger in France, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris, written in the same year, was a very popular publication. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and feeling which characterised his observations, led to his recurring to that branch of literature. In the interval he published, in 1804, The Sea-side Hero, a drama in three acts, the scene of which was laid in Sussex, on the supposed attack of the anticipated invasion; and in 1805, appeared a Northern Summer, or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Part of Poland, and Prussia, in 1804. In 1806 appeared the Stranger in Ireland, or a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that Country in 1805; soon after, the author was knighted by the duke of Bedford, then viceroy. His Irish Tour was severely handled by the critics; Edward Dubois, a witty writer, ventured to satirize his trade in tours, in a 12mo volume, entitled My Pocket Book, or Hints for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede Tour, in 4to, to be called The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805, by a Knight Errant, and dedicated to the paper-makers. For this publication the booksellers, Messrs. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe, were prosecuted in 1809. The plaintiff failed in obtaining a verdict; the jury considering that My Pocket Book contained no personal reflection on the knight, unconnected with his writings. However, he published about the same time a work he had before in preparation, Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807; and in 1811, Descriptive Travels in the Southern and Eastern Parts of Spain and the Balearic Isles, (Majorca and Minorca,) in the year 1809, both in 4to. In 1809 he printed a volume of Poems, in 4to and 8vo. He died in 1832.

CARRA, (John Lewis,) one of the actors in the French revolution, born in 1743, at Pont-de-Vesle, in Dombes, of poor parents. He early discovered an impetuous temper, and even his youth is said to have been stained with crimes. Being accused of robbery, he fled his country, and wandered about for some time in Germany, whence he travelled into Moldavia, where he became secretary to the hospodar. On the commencement of the revolution he came to Paris, with all the talents requisite to give him consequence, a violent hatred of the royal family, and confused and ill-digested notions of political freedom. He published a journal called, Annales Patriotiques, which had an extraordinary success. He was then made keeper of the National Library, and member of the Convention. Mirabeau, during his short life, appears to have discerned and despised his character; but in 1792 he acted without control, and was one of the chiefs of the revolt on the 10th of August. When the king was brought to trial, he was among the most active in preventing any alteration in the sentence of death. His triumph, however, was very short; having quarrelled with Robespierre and his colleagues, who accused him of an attempt to place the duke of Brunswick on the throne, he joined the party of the Gironde, (Brissot's,) was implicated in their fate, and guillotined Nov. 1, 1793. The Convention afterwards honoured him as a martyr to liberty. As a writer, he first acquired notice by some articles in the Encyclopédie. He also published, 1. Système de la Raison, a declamation against royalty. 2. Esprit de la Morale et de la Philosophie, 1777, 8vo. 3. Histoire de la Moldavie et de la Valachie, 1778, 12mo, the most exceptionable of his works. 4. Nouveaux Principes de Physique, 1782, 2 vols, 8vo. 5. Essai sur la Nautique aërienne, 1784, in which he assumes the merit of a plan to

guide air-balloons with safety and speed. 6. Mémoires Historiques et Authentiques sur la Bastille. 1790, 3 vols, 8vo.

CARRANZA, (Bartholomew,) a distinguished prelate of the Romish church, born of an ancient and noble family, at Miranda, in Navarre, in 1503. After studying at the university of Alcala he entered among the Dominicans of Castile, and taught theology with so much reputation at Valladolid, that he was sent by Charles V. in 1546, to the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself by the earnestness with which he maintained the duty of clerical residence. When Philip of Austria, afterwards Philip II. of Spain, who had been his pupil, visited England for the purpose of espousing queen Mary, he took Carranza with him, and the queen appointed him her confessor, and urged him to use his best exertions to bring back her protestant subjects to the Roman Catholic church; a commission which he fulfilled with more zeal than charity. Philip soon afterwards, in 1557, made him archbishop of Toledo, an elevation which he very reluctantly accepted. His Catechism soon attracted general notice, and was assailed and defended with considerable heat by divines of his own communion. In 1559 he was committed to the prison of the Inquisition upon suspicion of heresy, and upon a charge of having suggested heterodox notions to Charles V. when attending that prince in his last moments. As they were leading him thither, he said to the two bishops on either side of him, I am going between my best friend and my worst enemy:—my friend is my innocence, my enemy is the archbishopric of Toledo. After suffering eight years' confinement in Spain, he appealed to Rome, whither he was removed, and was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, where he was treated with greater indulgence than he had been. He remained a prisoner for ten years more, and was then, in 1576, suspended for five years from his episcopal functions, condemned to abjure propositions which, in fact, he had never held, and banished to the monastery of Minerva, of his order. He died, of a retention of urine, on the seventh day after his sentence was pronounced. His death was very generally lamented, and the solemnity with which his obsequies were performed attested the respect in which his memory was held. The shops were closed, the people honoured him as a saint, and Gregory XIII. adorned his tomb with an epitaph that recorded his many and eminent virtues. He wrote, among other works, 1. Commentarios sobre el Catechismo Christiano, Antwerp, 1558, folio: this was the work that caused him so much persecution; it was placed by the Inquisition in the Index Expurgatorius. 2. Summa Consiliorum, Venice, 1546, 8vo. 3. De Necessariâ residentiâ Episcoporum et aliorum Pastorum, *ibid.* 1547, 1562, 8vo.

CARRARA. There is scarcely a sovereign Italian family that has produced a larger number of great men than that of the Carrara, who for above a century held the sovereignty of Padua, from James I. to Francis II., from 1318 to 1455, when Marsilio, the last son of Francis, and the last offspring of that illustrious house, was beheaded. To give an account of the life of each of the brave men who figured in Italy during this period, would be to write the history of the Italian republics during these disastrous times: we shall notice only the two following:—Giovanni Michele Alberto Carrara, of a noble family of Bergamo, was one of the most prolific writers of the fifteenth century. In his youth he seems to have been destined to follow the same profession with his father, who had been a physician; but he preferred the army, and engaged in the service of Philip Maria Visconti. He was well skilled in every branch of literature; wrote a great number of poems and discourses, both in Latin and Italian, a poem de Bello Veneto, and a treatise De omnibus Ingeniis augendæ Memoriæ, Bologna, 1481. He received in 1488 from the emperor Frederic III. the title of count Palatine, and died at Bergamo in 1490.—Pietro Paolo Carrara, count of, and knight of St. Stephen of Fano, where he was born in 1645, made so great a progress in learning, and showed so great a capacity for affairs, as to be employed by pope Clement XI. in several important negotiations, and acquired the protection and friendship of the dukes of Parma, and of Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany. He published at Fano, in 1754, two 4to volumes of Poesie di vario Metro, together with a tragedy entitled Cesare.

CARRE, (Francis,) a Dutch painter, born in Friesland, in 1630. It is not said by whom he was instructed, but he was of sufficient estimation to be appointed first painter to the stadtholder, William Frederic, prince of Orange. He excelled in painting landscapes and village festivals; but his pictures are little known

except in his own country. He died at Amsterdam in 1669. Henry Carre, elder son of Francis, also a painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1656 according to Weyerman and Descamps; but in 1658 according to Houbraken and the Chronological Tables. After studying for some time under Juriaen Jacobsz of Hamburgh, and Jaques Jordaens, the princess of Orange gave him a commission in her regiment, and he served for a few years in the army, and was present at the siege of Gröningen in 1672. He returned, however, to his first profession, and exercised his talents at Amsterdam with distinguished success. In the earlier period of his career he was appointed state painter at the court of Friesland, and adorned the palace with several fine paintings, particularly hunting pieces, in which his manner resembled that of Snyders. He afterwards decorated a saloon in the chateau at Ryswick with landscapes, in which were introduced figures and animals, well drawn, and touched with spirit: many of his pictures are rather too dark. He died in 1721. Michael Carre, younger brother of Henry, under whom he studied, was born at Amsterdam in 1666. He afterwards became the pupil of Nicholas Berghem, and when he had improved his taste and hand under that excellent master, he quitted him, preferring, from an unaccountably vitiated taste, the inferior style of Gabriel Vander Leew. Houbraken relates that he resided for several years in England, and that he met with little encouragement, in consequence of a deterioration of style which he adopted there. This disappointment induced him to return to his native place, whence, on the death of Abraham Begyn, he was invited to the Prussian court, where he had a good appointment, and liberal remuneration. After the death of the king of Prussia he returned to Holland, and resided chiefly at Alkmaer, where he died in 1728. The principal merit of this painter was an uncommon facility and boldness of pencil, well suited to the style of painting upon which he was mostly employed, the decoration of halls and large apartments. One of his best works is a saloon at the Hague, where he has represented, in large landscapes with figures, the history of Jacob and Esau. Into his larger compositions he was fond of introducing subjects that excited terror, storms with lightning destroying castles and towers, and tearing up trees by the roots.

CARRE, (Lewis,) an eminent French mathematician, born, in 1663, in a village in Brie. His father, a substantial farmer, intended him for the church. But young Carré, after going through the usual course of education for that purpose, refused to enter upon that function, and thus incurred his father's displeasure. He was accordingly obliged to quit the university, and to seek for some employment. In this exigency he had the good fortune to be engaged as an amanuensis by the celebrated Malebranche; by which he found himself transported at once from the mazes of scholastic darkness, to the source of the most brilliant and enlightened philosophy. Under this great master he studied mathematics and metaphysics, and after seven years spent in his employment, Carré undertook to teach mathematics and philosophy in Paris. Many of his pupils were of the softer sex. The first of these, who soon perceived that his language was rather the reverse of elegant and correct, told him pleasantly, that, as an acknowledgment for the pains he took to teach her philosophy, she would teach him French; and he ever after owned that her lessons were of great service to him. In general he seemed to set more value upon the genius of women than that of men. Although he gave the preference to metaphysics, he did not neglect mathematics; and while he taught both, he took care to make himself acquainted with all the new discoveries in the latter. In 1700 he published the first complete work on the integral calculus, under the title of A Method of Measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their Centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation. Shortly after he became associate, and at length one of the pensioners, of the Academy. He now gave himself up entirely to study; and as he enjoyed the appointment of mechanician, he applied himself more particularly to mechanics. He took also a survey of every branch relating to music; such as the doctrine of sounds, and the description of musical instruments; though he despised the practice of music, as a mere sensual pleasure. He died in 1711.

CARRENNO DE MIRANDA, (Don Juan,) an eminent Spanish painter, descended from an ancient family, born, according to Palomino, at Abiles, in the Asturias, in 1614. He studied at Madrid, in the school of Pedro de las Cuevas, and afterwards improved his colouring with such success under Bartolomé

Roman, that he was soon considered as one of the best Spanish painters, and was employed in decorating some apartments of the royal palace in frescos, which pleased Philip IV. so much, that he appointed him painter to the court, about 1651. In conjunction with Francisco Rici, he painted the celebrated cupola of San Antonio de los Portugueses, and a fine picture of Magdalen in the Desert, in the convent de las Recogidas. His design is tolerably correct, his colour brilliant, resembling the tones of Titian and Vandyck; his conception was vigorous, and his composition rich; and in tenderness and amenity he was superior to every other painter of his country, except perhaps Murillo. Madrid, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, and Pampeluna, possess the best of Miranda's works. After the death of Philip IV. he was patronized by Charles II., and he died about 1685.

CARRERAS, (Jose Miguel, Juan, and Luis,) three brothers, distinguished in the Revolution of Chili, in which country they had not their equals for patriotism, talents, and purity of character; yet, by a singularly adverse fortune, they all perished at Mendoza, under the merciless rule of O'Higgins and San Martin. With brutal cruelty the latter sent their father an account of the expenses of the execution of Juan and Luis, who suffered in 1818, with peremptory orders for immediate payment. He paid the demand, and two days afterwards, died of a broken heart. Jose Miguel did not meet his unhappy fate till 1822, when, endeavouring to take advantage of a popular movement in his favour, he was overpowered by a superior force, made prisoner, and executed on the same spot where his brothers had suffered.

CARRIER, an atrocious demagogue, distinguished for his ferocity during the French Revolution, was born near Aurillac, in 1756. He was bred to the law, and was chosen deputy to the National Convention, by which he was sent as an able missionary to La Vendée, with a number of assassins. In this office he made himself notorious by the refinement of his cruelty. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarity, he caused the young and innocent to be drowned, beheaded, or shot; the banks of the Loire were strewed with corpses, and the water was discoloured with blood. Fifteen thousand persons perished in this way. After the perpetration of the most revolting deeds of cruelty, avarice, and licentiousness, this monster was recalled on the fall of his friends, denominated the party of the Mountain; and when public indignation called for deserved vengeance upon his head, he was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and was guillotined the 15th of December, 1794.

CARRIERA, (Rosalba,) an eminent female painter, born in 1672, at Chiozza, near Venice, where her father was an artist in an humble condition. The absence of personal charms gave an edge to her industry, by which she was soon enabled to obtain profitable employment. Her first occupation was that of making Venice lace; but a clever copy which she had made of a figure drawn by her father having attracted the notice of a foreign painter, he encouraged her to persevere in this pursuit, and gave her designs of his own to copy. She was afterwards instructed in the art by a regular painter, from whom she learnt to paint in full size in oils. Having, however, attempted miniature, her success was such as to encourage her to confine herself to it; and her portraits and fancy half-figures in crayons soon became celebrated throughout Italy. All the academies of painting in that country were emulous of the honour of making her an associate, and she transmitted to them all admirable specimens of her skill. The king of Denmark, on a visit to Venice, paid her particular attention; and the duke of Tuscany requested her portrait for his gallery, of which it is accounted one of the greatest ornaments. She accompanied her brother-in-law, Pellegrini, to Paris, where, in 1721, the Academy of Painting received her as a member, and she gave, as her reception-piece, a Muse in crayons, of exquisite beauty. From Paris, where she painted portraits of the royal family and others, she went to Vienna, where she met with great encouragement. She lived to a very advanced age, and, after amassing a large fortune by the exercise of her talents, she became totally blind; a misfortune which she bore with commendable resignation. She died in 1757.

CARRINGTON, (Noel Thomas,) an English poet, born in 1777 at Plymouth, where his father had a situation in the arsenal as a tradesman. He was apprenticed to a measurer in the dock-yard; but, disliking his occupation, he absconded, and entering on board a man-of-war, served in an action off Cape Finisterre, in 1797. Having written verses on the occurrence, which were shown to his captain, he was discharged as a favour;

and, returning to Plymouth dock, now Devonport, he became a public teacher, an office for which he had qualified himself in a great measure by his own exertions. He afterwards opened a school at Maidstone in Kent, where he remained about two years; and in 1808 he returned to Plymouth dock, where he continued to keep an academy till near the time of his death, which took place at Bath, September 2, 1830. His works consist of The Banks of Tamar, 1820; Dartmoor, a descriptive poem, 1826, written for a premium offered by the Royal Society of Literature; and My Native Village, with other poems, published posthumously.

CARRIO, or CARRION, (Louis,) a learned critic, was of a Spanish family, but born at Bruges, in 1547. He began to study at Louvain, where he had Lipsius for his schoolfellow, of whom he often speaks with respect in various parts of his Antiquæ Lectiones, and his Emendationes, although it has been insinuated that he felt some degree of jealousy of his fame. He prosecuted his studies at Cologne and at Paris, and returning to Louvain, was made doctor of laws in 1586, and about the same time lectured on the Institutes of Justinian. He was afterwards appointed royal professor of law, and had some church preferment, but he died young at Louvain, in 1595, being then president of the college of St. Yves. His classical and critical taste is displayed in Historiarum Sallustii Fragmenta, with notes, Antwerp, 1573, 8vo. M.A. Cassiodori de Ortographia Libellus, Antwerp, 1579, 8vo. V. Flacci Argonautica, cum Castigationibus, Antwerp, 8vo, and 16mo, and Lyons, 1617, 8vo. Antiquarum Lectionum Libri tres, Antwerp, 1576, 8vo, and inserted in Gruter's Thesaurus, as is his other work, Emendationum et Observationum Libri duo, Paris, 4to.

CARRON, (Guy Toussaint Julian,) a French ecclesiastic and miscellaneous writer, born at Rennes, in 1760. He was educated by his mother, and manifested in early life a religious and studious disposition. After he had entered on his professional career, he founded at Rennes, in 1789, a manufactory of stuffs, cottons, &c., in which 2000 paupers were employed; and he also opened a penitentiary. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath required from priests by the Constituent Assembly, and he was therefore imprisoned at Rennes, and afterwards banished to Jersey, where he devoted himself to charitable undertakings. In 1796 he removed to London, and there formed schools and hospitals, and was patronized by the exiled king, Louis XVIII. Returning to France in 1814, he was made director of an institution for the support of young females who had been deprived of their property during the Revolution, called the Institute of Maria Theresa. He died in 1820. He published Réflexions Chrétiennes pour tous les Jours de l'Année, 1796, 12mo; Pensées Ecclésiastiques, 4 vols, 12mo; Pensées Chrétiennes, 6 vols, 12mo; Vies des Justes; and Les Confesseurs de la Foi dans l'Eglise Gallicane, 4 vols, 8vo.

CARROUAGES, an ingenious mechanician of Pavia, in the sixteenth century. He was distinguished for his skill in making clocks, and constructed one for the celebrated Alciat, the hammer of which in striking kindled a light by means of a flint, and lighted a fire.

CARROZA, (John,) an Italian physician, born at Messina, June 8, 1678. He studied medicine under Dominic la Scala, having previously gone through his general education with distinction. He took the degree of M.D. and was then appointed physician to the city of St. Lucia, where he was very successful in practice. In 1702 he returned to and settled at his native place. The date of his decease is unknown, but according to Mongitore he was living in 1730.

CARRUCCI. See PONTORMO.

CARS, (Laurence,) a French designer and engraver, born at Lyons, in 1703. He was the son of an obscure artist, from whom he received his earlier instruction; but he went young to Paris, where he soon distinguished himself under the teaching of Le Moine, and obtained the first medal from the Academy of St. Luke. Cars, may be considered, next to Gerard Audran, the ablest engraver, in the bold style, of the eighteenth century. His best print is that of Hercules and Omphale. In 1733 he was received into the Royal Academy of Painting, of which he was made counsellor in 1757. He died in 1771.

CARSTAIRS, or CARSTARES, (William,) a learned Scotch divine, born in the village of Cathcart, near Glasgow, in 1649. He was placed at an early age at a school at Ormiston in East Lothian, kept by an indulged Presbyterian minister, where he acquired such a knowledge of the Latin language as to enable him to speak it with fluency. From Ormiston he removed to the university of Edinburgh, and subsequently to that of Utrecht,

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where he studied divinity and philosophy. On his return to Scotland, he entered zealously into the plots and counsels of those noblemen and gentlemen who were opposed to the government of Charles II. On his first going to Holland, his father introduced him by letter to a friend in London, who again furnished him with an introductory letter to the prince of Orange's physician, by whom he was introduced to the pensionary Fagel. Being so intimately acquainted with the state of parties in Scotland, he in turn introduced him to the prince of Orange. After the suppression of the rebellions of Pentland and Bothwell bridge, the insurgents who escaped took shelter in Holland, with whom Carstairs held regular communication. He became the medium of correspondence between the Presbyterian insurgents and the Dutch government, which promised them assistance. In the year 1682, Carstairs was sent by the prince of Orange on a secret mission into Scotland, and being no way obnoxious to the government, was also entrusted by the refugees with communications for the Presbyterians. About this time also he was ordained. Being closely watched, and finding no opportunity for exercising his talents for intrigue, he determined to return to Holland, by way of London, where he arrived in November of the same year. By credentials from the marquis of Argyle, he entered into the Rye-house plot. He was sent to Scotland for trial with several others. As he refused to give the Scottish privy-council any information, he was put to the torture, which he endured with invincible firmness. He yielded to milder methods, and when a full pardon was proposed, with an assurance that none of his replies should be produced in evidence against himself or any person whatever, he consented to answer their interrogatories. After this, he received his majesty's pardon for the share which he had taken in the conspiracy, was immediately released, and permitted to retire to Holland, where he arrived in the beginning of 1685, and was kindly received by the prince of Orange, who immediately appointed him one of his chaplains, and soon after caused him to be elected minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Leyden, and he ever afterwards reposed the utmost confidence in him. On the 5th of November, 1688, when William landed at Torbay, Carstairs accompanied him as his domestic chaplain, and continued about his person till the settlement of the crown. During the whole of William's reign he was the chief agent of the Presbyterians at court, and contributed by his influence very much to the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland, to which the prince himself was decidedly averse. On the accession of queen Anne, Carstairs was continued one of the royal chaplains for Scotland; but she gave him no political power. In 1704 he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, and professor of divinity; and in the same year he was presented to the church and parish of the Greyfriars; from which about three years afterwards he was translated to the High church. He was chosen moderator of the Assembly of 1705, and was afterwards three times elected to that office. He exercised considerable influence in bringing the ministers to approve of the Act of Union, of which he himself was a great promoter. He vigorously opposed the restoration of the right of patronage, which, in the first ebullition of their zeal, the Presbyterian convention had abolished at the Revolution. He went to London in prosecution of his opposition, and although unsuccessful, he softened the minds of the queen's ministers towards the Presbyterians, whose turbulence had induced the government to contemplate the suppression of their assemblies. By endeavouring to restrain the Presbyterian bigotry, he lost his popularity with that body; and to recover it, he heartily and successfully opposed a bill which was brought into the Scottish parliament for the toleration of the ancient episcopal church, which had been formerly established. In their petition against it, the Assembly described "any toleration to men of that way of thinking, as the establishment of iniquity by law." Dr. Carstairs actively promoted the succession of the house of Hanover; and his eminent services were acknowledged by a letter from the elector of Hanover two years before his accession to the throne; the elector afterwards renewed Carstairs' appointment as royal chaplain. He went as one of a deputation from the Assembly of the Kirk to London to congratulate George I. upon his accession. He died in 1715.

CARSTENS, (Asmus Jacob,) a Danish painter, born in 1754, at St. Gürgen, a village near Schleswig, where his father was a miller, and where he received his earlier instruction from his mother, who was an exceedingly well-educated woman. At first, in consequence of a passion for painting, excited in him by seeing in the

cathedral the pictures of Julian Ovens, a pupil of Rembrandt, efforts were made to obtain lessons for him in the art, but these failed in consequence of the sums demanded being too great for his slender means. He was then apprenticed to a wine-merchant at Eckernforde, and at his leisure hours practised drawing with such success as to paint several portraits without having any instruction, except what he was able to glean from a young artist named Ipsen, and from a perusal of Webb's book on painting. On quitting his master, he went to Copenhagen, where he obtained access to the Royal Gallery, and to the casts and antiques in the Academy, by which means he improved his knowledge considerably. He also visited the gallery of count Moltke, for whom he painted an Adam and Eve, from Milton; but that nobleman demurring to the price of the picture, it was purchased by the crown prince for one hundred crowns. He now became a student in the Academy; but the professor Abildgaard behaved so ill to him, that Carstens, in 1783, left Copenhagen for Italy. His finances, however, were not sufficient to bear his expenses farther than Milan, and he set out with his brother on foot for Germany. He remained five years at Lubec, supporting himself by portrait painting. From Lubec he, with the generous assistance of Rodde, a wealthy amateur, removed to Berlin, in 1788, and during two years subsisted by giving lessons in drawing, and making designs, mostly allegorical, for the booksellers. He also painted his Fall of the Angels, which attracted much notice. Having had the good fortune to be employed in ornamenting the principal apartment of the Dorville palace with a series of mythological subjects, he was presented by the minister, Von Heinetz, the proprietor of the mansion, to the king, who ordered him a travelling pension, and gave him leave to visit Rome, where, after visiting Dresden and Nuremberg on his way, he arrived in 1792. His whole attention in that capital was devoted to the works of Raffaelle and Michael Angelo, but particularly the former, in imitation of whom he produced several large pictures, the subjects of which were taken from classical mythology; the finest was his Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron. His last finished work was a painting of Œdipus Tyrannus, from Sophocles; but about the same time he formed a magnificent design, suggested by the reading of Hesiod's description of the Golden Age, the execution of which was prevented by his death in 1798. The life of this singularly gifted artist affords a fine example of the successful struggle of genius with the difficulties that obstruct its path. His enthusiastic admiration and assiduous study of the works of Raffaelle was an earnest of his own brilliant career, and taught him to spurn, with just disdain, the mean expedients by which his brother artists sought renown. He considered that by far too much stress was generally laid upon the mere accomplishments of his art, and that the attention paid to the mechanical part of it had been one great cause of its declension. What he chiefly valued was creative power, intelligence, and mind, of which he regarded external forms merely as the expression. Conformably with such opinions and theory was his own practice. His compositions, which he was in the habit of completely shaping out, maturing, and finishing up mentally, before he committed them to paper, are all marked by a severe simplicity and fine poetic conception; and had a longer life and health been granted to him, he would doubtless have left behind him works commensurate in other respects with their intellectual value, and which would have acquired for him universal fame.

CARSUGHI, (Rainer,) a Jesuit of Citerne, in Tuscany, born in 1647. He became provincial of his order, and died in 1709, in which year was published at Rome his well-known and elegant poem, in Latin, On the Art of Writing well.

CART, (Peter,) a distinguished German architect, who flourished towards the close of the sixteenth century. His most celebrated work was the stone bridge, which he built over the Penitz at Nuremberg. It consists of a single arch, of 97 feet span, with a rise of only 13; a daring instance of skill, unsurpassed either in the French or English schools of modern engineering.

CARTE, (Samuel,) an English divine and antiquarian, born in 1653, at Coventry, in the free-school of which town he received his earlier education, and was thence removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. After he entered into holy orders he had several preferments, the chief of which were, a prebend in the cathedral church of Lichfield, the rectory of Eastwell in Leicestershire, and the vicarage of St. Martin's, in Leicester, where he died in 1740. He published two sermons, and Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum et Episcopatuum in Anglia et Wal-

lia, Ortus, Divisiones, Translationes, &c. breviter exhibens; una cum Indice alphabetico Nominum, quibus apud Authores insigniuntur, folio, without date. His account of Leicester is in the Bibl. Top. Britannica. He corresponded with those eminent antiquaries, Willis and Stukeley.

CARTE, (Thomas,) a learned English historian, son of the preceding, born at Clifton, in Warwickshire, in 1686. He was admitted of University college, in Oxford, in 1698, in the thirteenth year of his age. He took his degree of B.A. January 1702; after which he was incorporated at Cambridge, where he became M.A. in 1706. In 1712 he made the tour of Europe with a nobleman, and on his return entered into orders, and was appointed reader of the Abbey church at Bath; where he preached a sermon on January 30, 1714, in which he took occasion to vindicate Charles I. from aspersions cast upon his memory with regard to the Irish rebellion. This engaged him in a controversy with the celebrated Dr. Chandler, and gave rise to Carte's first publication, entitled, The Irish Massacre set in a clear light, &c., which is inserted in lord Somers's Tracts. Upon the accession of George I. Carte declining to take the oaths to the new government, assumed a lay habit, and at one time assisted the celebrated Jeremiah Collier, who preached to a nonjuring congregation in a house in Broad-street, London, and on a Sunday he used to put on his gown and cassock, and perform divine service in his own family. What share he had in the rebellion of 1715 does not appear; but that he was strongly suspected of it by the administration, is evident from the king's troops having orders to apprehend him. He concealed himself at Coleshill, Warwickshire, in the house of Mr. Badger, then curate of that town, where he himself officiated for a time as curate; after which he became secretary to bishop Atterbury. So deeply was Carte thought to be engaged in the conspiracy imputed to that eminent prelate, that a charge of high treason was brought against him; and a proclamation was issued in 1722, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for his apprehension. He thereupon fled into France, where he resided for several years under the assumed name of Philips. There he was introduced to the principal men of learning and rank, and gained access to the best libraries, by which means he was enabled to collect large materials for illustrating an English edition of Thuanus. The collection was in such forwardness in 1724, that he consulted Dr. Mead, at that time the great patron of literary undertakings, on the mode of publication. The doctor, who perceived that the plan might be rendered more extensively useful, obtained Carte's materials at a very considerable price, and engaged Mr. Buckley in the noble edition completed in 1733, in 7 vols, folio. Carte would probably himself have been the principal editor, if he had not been an exile at the time: but the Latin address to Dr. Mead, prefixed to the work, and dated from the Inner-temple, January 1733, is signed "Thomas Carte." About this time queen Caroline, whose regard for men of letters is well known, obtained permission for him to return to England, where he arrived some time between the years 1728 and 1730. He now engaged in his great work, The History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde, from his birth, in 1610, to his death, in 1688, 3 vols, folio. The third volume, which was published first, came out in 1735, and the first and second volumes in 1736. The popularity of Rapin's History gave considerable disgust to Carte, and suggested to him the scheme of a similar undertaking. Accordingly, in April 1738, he published, on a separate sheet, A general Account of the necessary Materials for a History of England, of the society and subscriptions proposed for defraying the expenses of it, and the method in which he intended to proceed in carrying on the work. In the following October he had obtained subscriptions, or the promise of subscriptions, to the amount of 600*l.* a year. Not long after, he was at Cambridge, collecting materials for his history from the university and other libraries. Whilst he was thus employed, he resided at Madingly, the seat of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart., whose large collection of old pamphlets and journals, published during the civil war between 1639 and 1660, he methodized, and procured to be bound in a great number of volumes. In 1744 he fell under the suspicion of the administration, and was taken into custody, in consequence of some apprehended designs in favour of the Pretender; but he was soon discharged. This event did not detract from his popularity, or prevent his receiving unexampled encouragement in his historical design. On July 18, the court of common-council of the city of London agreed to subscribe 50*l.* a year for seven years towards defraying

the expense of his History of England. In the next month was printed, in an 8vo pamphlet, A Collection of the several Papers that had been published by him relative to his great work. October 18, the Company of Goldsmiths voted 25*l.* a year for seven years, towards defraying the expenses of transcribing letters, negotiations, &c.; and, in the December following, the Companies of Grocers and Vintners subscribed 25*l.* a year each to the same purpose; the chapter of Durham subscribed 21*l.* The university of Oxford, and the societies of New college, Magdalen, Brazennose, and Trinity, were contributors; but no mention is made of Cambridge in the dedication of the first volume. It is worth while to remark here the temper of the times: no sooner did the first volume appear, than a violent outcry was raised against the author for stating, in a note, that one Christopher Lovel, a native of Wells, in Somersetshire, was healed of the evil, at Avignon, in 1716, by the touch of the Pretender. The corporation of London thereupon unanimously resolved to withdraw their subscription; and the history fell into very general neglect. It is to the honour of Carte's fortitude, that he was not discouraged from prosecuting his undertaking. The second volume appeared in 1750; the third was published in 1752. The fourth volume, which he did not live to complete, appeared in 1755. It was intended to have been carried on to the Restoration, but concludes with the year 1654. He died in 1754. At his decease, all his papers came into the hands of his widow, daughter of colonel Brett, who afterwards married Mr. Jernegan, a gentleman intended for orders in the church of Rome. She left the papers to her second husband for life, and after his death to the university of Oxford. They were deposited in the Bodleian library in 1778, for a valuable consideration. Whilst they were in Mr. Jernegan's possession, the earl of Hardwicke paid 200*l.* for the perusal of them; Mr. Macpherson 300*l.* Carte was a man of a strong constitution, and indefatigable application. In conversation he was cheerful and entertaining; but his external appearance was slovenly and uninviting. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of A Collection of original Letters and Papers, concerning the Affairs of England, from 1641 to 1660, 1739, 2 vols, 8vo. The History of the Revolutions of Portugal. Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres, tiré d'après celui du Gardé desdites Archives, Paris, 1743, 2 vols, folio, with two most exact and correct indexes of places and persons. This valuable collection, being calculated for the use of the French, is introduced with a preface in that language.

CARTEAUX, (J. F.) general of division, born in 1751, and entered the French army when young, but left it to study painting. At the Revolution he again enrolled himself, and assisted at the storming of the Bastile, and was sent with the rank of adjutant-general to suppress the insurrection at Marseilles. He proceeded thence to the attack of Toulon, where the genius of Buonaparte was first displayed; and Carteaux had on this occasion the honour of promoting him to the rank of chef de bataillon. Subsequently he served in La Vendée, after which he saw but little active service. General Carteaux painted several historical subjects. He died in 1813.

CARTEIL, (Christopher,) a naval officer, in the service of the prince of Orange, born in Cornwall, in 1550. He was sent by queen Elizabeth in company with Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies, where he displayed great courage and intrepidity at the taking of St. Jago, Carthagena, and St. Augustus. He died in London, in 1593.

CARTER, (Elizabeth,) a learned and ingenious English lady, born in 1717, at Deal, in Kent, where her father was minister. She was educated at home, and at first discovered such a slowness of intellect, as made her father despair of her progress, even with the aid of the greatest industry, and the most ardent desire for advancement on her own part. She, however, resolved to persevere, and her resolution was crowned with unexampled success. She early became mistress of Latin, Greek, French, German, and afterwards understood Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Hebrew, and last of all acquired a slight acquaintance with Arabic. Before she was seventeen years of age, many of her poetical attempts had appeared, particularly in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1734, with the signature of Eliza. In 1738, Cave, the proprietor of that miscellany, published some of her poems in a quarto pamphlet, without her name. In 1739 she published a translation of The Critique of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man; and of Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for the Use of the Ladies. These publications extended

her acquaintance among the literati of her own country; and her fame reached the continent, where Baratier bestowed high praises on her talents and genius. In 1741 she formed an intimacy with Miss Catharine Talbot, niece to the lord chancellor Talbot, which led to an introduction to Dr. Secker, then bishop of Oxford, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, with whom Miss Talbot resided. To this event is to be traced her undertaking the work which is the basis of her fame, her translation of Epictetus. This was commenced at the beginning of 1749, and finished in December 1752. She afterwards, by the bishop's desire, added valuable notes and an introduction. She published it in 1758 by subscription, which produced 1000*l*. Soon afterwards she made the acquaintance of Sir George Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, and of the celebrated William Pulteney, earl of Bath. By the persuasion of the latter, she published a volume of her poems, 1762, 8vo, dedicated to him. In 1763, accompanied by her early friend, Mrs. Montague, and others, she visited France, Germany, and Holland, and in 1774, she lost her father, with whom she had passed the greater part of her life. On the death of lord Bath, in 1764, all who knew him were surprised to find that no notice had been taken of Mrs. Carter in his will; but this neglect was supplied by his nephew and heir, Sir William Pulteney, who very liberally settled on her an annuity of 150*l*. She therefore, in 1782, complied with his wishes to accompany his daughter to Paris, though she was now in her sixty-fifth year. She was only absent sixteen days, of which one week was spent at Paris. In 1791 she had the honour of being introduced to queen Charlotte, who paid her particular attention. Mrs. Carter died on the 19th Feb. 1806, in Clarges-street. She was intimate with lord Cremorne, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Beattie, bishop Porteus, and most of the eminent literary characters of her time. The year following her death appeared Memoirs of her life, with a new edition of her Poems, some Miscellaneous Essays in prose, together with Notes on the Bible, and Answers to Objections concerning the Christian Religion, published by the Rev. Montague Pennington, her nephew and executor; and subsequently her correspondence with Miss Talbot has been printed, in 2 vols, 4to; and since that, her letters to Mrs. Montague, and Mrs. Vesey.

CARTER, (John, F.S.A.) an architect, and author of some important publications on the architectural and sculptural antiquities of England, born in London, in 1748. For several years he was employed by the council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in surveying and making plans, elevations, sections, and details of some of the cathedrals and monastic churches of England; which were published in large folio, with historical accounts by Sir Henry Englefield, Richard Gough, Esq. and Dean Milles. In the year 1780 he commenced publishing a very interesting work, entitled, Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting, which terminated in 1794, but was not completed. He then began his Specimens of Ancient Architecture of this kingdom, from the most remote period to the sixteenth century. This, like the former work, was issued in periodical numbers, and closed abruptly in 1816, bringing the series of specimens only to the reign of Edward III. of England. The greater portion of the letter-press to this work was contributed by F. Douce, R. Gough, J. Fenn, J. S. Hawkins, W. Bray, Esqrs. and the Rev. J. Milner. A new and greatly improved edition was published in 1838. Mr. Carter published another work, entitled, Views of Ancient Buildings in England, drawn in different towns and engraved by himself, in 6 small vols, containing 119 prints. The Gentleman's Magazine, from Sept. 1798 to 1817, contains a continued series of animadversions and criticisms from his pen, many of which are couched in caustic language on what he terms Architectural Innovation, in the course of which he censures in severe terms the alterations made by Mr. J. Wyatt, in the cathedrals of Salisbury, Durham, Lichfield, &c., and also those made in Westminster Abbey church, Henry the Seventh's chapel, St. Stephen's chapel, and many other public buildings. His Specimens of Ancient Architecture are arranged according to the periods in which they were executed, and thus led the way to that just understanding of the several successive styles, which has been since so fully developed by Britton, Pugin, and Rickman. As a professional architect, Mr. Carter has not left any public buildings to characterise his science or his taste; and the chief subjects that were executed from his designs, are parts of the mansion at Oatlands, and an organ screen in the cathedral church at Peterborough, which have since been

either altered or destroyed. In his occupations as an author and artist, he was pertinacious; unflinching in maintaining favourite opinions and theories; and indefatigably industrious in delineating the architectural and sculptural remains of the kingdom. He died in 1817.

CARTER, (Thomas,) a singer and composer of vocal music, was born in Ireland, 1768, but left that country when very young, and was patronized by the earl of Inchiquin. He finished his musical education in Italy; and while at Naples was much noticed by Sir William and lady Hamilton. He composed the beautiful ballad of "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?" and the celebrated description of a sea-fight, "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." He was likewise known as composer of a capriccio, beginning with the words "Fairest Dorinda," in which he united all the elegances of musical science with the most humorous comic expression. Carter passed some time in India, where he conducted the musical department of the theatre in Bengal; but the climate so greatly affected his health that he was under the necessity of returning to England. He died in 1800. Carter did not always meet with that encouragement to which his musical talents might have entitled him; and, as economy was not among the virtues which he cultivated in early life, he was often reduced to those straits and difficulties from which genius and talent can plead no exemption. On one of those occasions, his means and resources having been exhausted, he ransacked the various species of composition he had by him, but finding that for none, nor all of them, could he obtain a single guinea at the music shops, he hit upon the following expedient for the immediate supply of his most pressing necessities:—Being well acquainted with the character of Handel's manuscript, he procured an old skin of parchment, which he prepared for the purpose to which he meant to turn it, and imitating as closely as he could the handwriting as well as the style and manner of that great master, he produced, in a short time, a piece, which so well deceived a music-seller, that he did not hesitate to give twenty guineas for it, and the piece passes to this day, amongst many, for a genuine production of Handel.

CARTER, (Francis, F.S.A.) was author of a Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 1776, 2 vols, 8vo, with plates sold separately, reprinted in 2 vols, 8vo, 1778, with the plates inserted. The many coins engraved in this work were from the collection of the celebrated Spanish medallist Flores, whose cabinet Carter had purchased on his death, and disposed of the duplicates to Dr. Hunter. Carter died August 1, 1783, when he had just completed (and had printed the first sheet of) An historical and critical Account of early printed Spanish Books; in which his intention was to write an historical and critical account of the most early printed volumes in the Spanish language. Of the lives of the authors he proposed to give a summary account, with occasional specimens of the style and manner of their writings, and strictures on the state and progress of learning and poetry, from the days of John II. king of Castile down to his own time.

CARTERET, (Sir George,) a loyalist in the time of Charles I. of uncommon firmness and bravery, descended from an ancient family, originally from Normandy, was born in 1599, in Jersey, where his father was deputy-governor. He entered early into the sea service, and at the accession of Charles I. had acquired the character of an experienced officer. This circumstance recommending him to the notice of the duke of Buckingham, he was appointed in 1626 joint governor of Jersey, with Henry, afterwards lord Jermyn; and in 1639 he obtained a grant of the office and place of comptroller of all his majesty's ships. At the commencement of the civil war, when the parliament resolved to send out the earl of Warwick as admiral of the fleet, captain Carteret was appointed vice-admiral. The king, however, ordered him to decline the employment; and captain Batten, surveyor-general, was substituted in his place. Carteret then retired, with his family, to the island of Jersey, the inhabitants of which were confirmed by him in their loyalty; and desirous of more active service, he then passed into Cornwall, with the design of raising a troop of horse. When he arrived in that county, finding there was a great want of ammunition, he went into France to procure that and other necessary supplies. This important and seasonable service the king acknowledged by conferring upon him, at Oxford, the honour of knighthood, which was speedily followed by his being advanced, on the 9th of May, 1645, to the dignity of a baronet. When the prince of Wales came to Jersey in 1646, he and his attendants were all

cheerfully and liberally entertained by Sir George Carteret; who, being sensible how much it behoved him to take care for supplies, equipped about half a score of small frigates and privateers, which soon struck terror through the whole channel, and made a number of captures. Upon the prince's leaving the island, at the positive command of the queen, several of the council chose to stay with Sir George; and the chancellor of the exchequer (afterwards earl of Clarendon) resided with him above two years. After the death of the king, Sir George Carteret, though the republican party was completely triumphant, and though Charles II. was at the Hague in a very destitute condition, immediately proclaimed him at Jersey, with all his titles. Some months afterwards Charles determined to pay a second visit to the island, and arrived in the latter end of September 1649, accompanied by his brother the duke of York, with several of the nobility. Charles staid at Jersey till the latter end of March 1650, when he embarked for Holland, in order to be more commodiously situated for treating with the Scots, who had invited him into that kingdom. This conduct of Carteret in harbouring the king, and taking many of their trading vessels, enraged the republicans so much, that they determined to exert every nerve for the reduction of Jersey. A formidable armament accordingly put to sea in October 1651, under the command of admiral Blake, and major-general Holmes, to the latter of whom the charge of the forces for the descent was committed. In this crisis, Carteret prevented the landing of the republican army as long as possible; and when that was effected, and the remaining forts of the island were taken, he retired into Elizabeth castle, resolving to hold it out to the last extremity; and it was, in fact, the last of the royal fortresses that surrendered. Carteret then went first to St. Maloes, and afterwards travelled through several parts of Europe. In 1657 he gave such offence to Cromwell, by some hostile design or attempt against the English vessels trading to the French ports, that, by the Protector's interest with cardinal Mazarin, he was committed to the Bastile; from which he was, after some time, released by the intercession of his friends, upon condition of his quitting France. In 1659, however, we find him at Rheims, whence he repaired to the king at Brussels, and followed him to Breda. He afterwards attended Charles in his triumphant entry into the city of London, on the 29th of May, 1660, and the next day he was declared vice-chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy council. He was also constituted treasurer of the navy; and at the coronation of the king, he had the honour of being almoner for the day. In the first parliament called by Charles II. in May 1661, Sir George Carteret was elected representative for the corporation of Portsmouth, and it appears that he was an active member. When the duke of York, 1673, resigned the office of high admiral of England, Sir George was constituted one of the commissioners of the Admiralty; and in 1676, he was appointed one of the lords of the committee of trade. He was also made vice-treasurer of Ireland, and treasurer of the military forces there. At length, the king determined to raise him to the dignity of a peerage; but before the design could be accomplished, he died on the 14th of January, 1679.

CARTERET, (John,) earl Gr[illegible] a distinguished orator and stat[illegible] born in 1690. His father was [illegible] lord Carteret, baron Carteret, of H[illegible]nes, in the county of Bedford, whom he succeeded when only in his fifth year. He was educated at Westminster, whence he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford; in both which places he applied himself to his studies with such extraordinary diligence, that he became one of the most learned noblemen of his time; and he retained to the last his love of literature. Dr. Swift humorously asserts, that he "carried away from Oxford, with a singularity scarcely to be justified, more Greek, Latin, and philosophy, than properly became a person of his rank; indeed, much more of each than most of those who are forced to live by their learning will be at the unnecessary pains to load their heads with." As soon as he was introduced, on the 25th of May, 1711, he took his seat in the house of peers, and distinguished himself by his zeal for the Protestant succession, which caused him to be noticed by George I. by whom he was appointed, in 1714, one of the lords of the bed-chamber; in 1715, bailiff of the island of Jersey; and in 1716, lord-lieutenant of the county of Devon. Though still young, he soon became a distinguished speaker in the house of lords. The first display of his eloquence was in the famous debate on the bill for lengthening the duration of parliaments, in which he supported the

duke of Devonshire's motion for the repeal of the triennial act. In January 1718, he was appointed ambassador to the court of Sweden. In August 1720, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary at the congress of Cambray. On his arrival in England he took a share in the debates on the state of the national credit, occasioned by the iniquitous South-Sea scheme. Whilst this affair was in agitation, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and was on the point of setting out, when the death of secretary Craggs induced the king to appoint lord Carteret his successor, and he was, in May 1721, sworn of the privy council. On the 3d of April, 1724, lord Carteret was succeeded in the office of secretary of state by the duke of Newcastle; and on the same day he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The Irish were at that time in a great ferment about the patent for Wood's halfpence, which makes so signal a figure in the life and writings of Dr. Swift: and one of the first things done by the lord-lieutenant was to publish a proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred pounds for the discovery of the author of the Drapier's Letters. Lord Carteret lived at that very time in great friendship with the dean; and, therefore, if he suspected the real author, he could have no wish that he might be detected. Notwithstanding the measures his lordship was obliged officially to pursue, he was sensible that Wood's patent ought not to be supported; and, accordingly, procured its being revoked, by which means one of the most remarkable ferments that had ever been raised in Ireland was speedily quieted. Even in the Drapier's Letters the dean expressed a very high opinion of the lord-lieutenant. Besides revoking Wood's patent, lord Carteret's administration was, in other respects, very popular. He discharged the duties of his high station, in general, with wisdom and fidelity. After the close of the session, in March 1725-6. he returned to England. In June 1727, upon the decease of George I. who died suddenly at Osnaburg, in his way to Hanover, lord Carteret was one of the old privy council who assembled at Leicester house, where the new king was proclaimed; and on the same day (June 14th) he was sworn of his majesty's privy council. On the 29th of July following, he was again appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Carteret's second lieutenancy was even more popular than the first. He maintained a good correspondence with several of those who were called or reputed Tories, and occasionally promoted some of that party. This excited the complaint of some of the bigoted Whigs, which gave occasion to a facetious tract of Swift's, entitled, A Vindication of his Excellency John Lord Carteret, from the Charge of favouring none but Tories, High-churchmen, and Jacobites. Lord Carteret quitted Ireland in 1730, and was succeeded by the duke of Dorset.

For nearly twelve years, from 1730 to 1742, he took a distinguished part in the opposition that was carried on against Sir Robert Walpole. In the session of parliament which opened on the 1st of February, 1737, he spoke with singular ability on the several questions concerning the riots at Edinburgh, and the affair of captain Porteus; and he was the mover, in the house of peers, for the settlement of an hundred thousand pounds a-year, out of the civil list, upon the prince of Wales; a matter which excited a very long and violent debate. He exercised the same vigour with regard to all the motions and questions of that busy session; and it is evident, from the records of the times, that he was the prime leader of the opposition in the upper house. In the session of 1741, when the minority exerted their whole strength to overturn the administration, he made the motion in the house of peers to address his majesty, that he would graciously be pleased to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his presence and councils for ever, and prefaced his proposal with the ablest speech that he ever delivered. A year after, Feb. 12, 1741-42, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and he then began to change his parliamentary language, opposing the motion for the commitment of the pension-bill, and the bill to indemnify evidences against Robert earl of Orford. In September 1742, he was sent to the States-General, to concert measures with them for the maintenance of the liberties of the United Provinces; and in 1743 he waited upon the king at Hanover, and attended him through the whole campaign of that year. On the death of his mother, in 1744, he succeeded to the titles of viscount Carteret and earl Granville, and a few weeks after resigned the seals as secretary of state, unable to oppose the patriotic party, whom he had suddenly forsaken, and the duke of Newcastle and

his brother, Mr. Pelham, who formed an alliance with them against him. In the beginning of 1746 he made an effort to retrieve his influence in the cabinet, but the duke and his brother, who knew his aspiring disposition, refused to admit him into the administration; and he resigned the seals four days after they had been put into his hands. On the 22d of June, 1749, he was elected a knight companion of the order of the Garter, and next year was again brought into the ministry, in connexion with the very men by whom he had been so long and so warmly opposed. He was then constituted president of the council, and notwithstanding the various revolutions of administration, was continued in this high post till his decease. The last time he spoke was in opposition to the third reading of the militia-bill, on the 24th of May, 1756. He died January 2, 1763.

His character has been drawn by the earl of Chesterfield, who says, "Lord Granville had great parts, and a most uncommon share of learning for a man of quality. He was one of the best speakers in the house of lords, both in the declamatory and the argumentative way. He had a wonderful quickness and precision in seizing the stress of a question, which no art, no sophistry, could disguise in him. In business he was bold, enterprizing, and overbearing. He was neither ill-natured nor vindictive, and had a great contempt for money. His ideas were all above it. In social life he was an agreeable, good-humoured, and instructive companion; a great but entertaining talker. By his own industry he had made himself master of all the modern languages, and had acquired a great knowledge of the law. His political knowledge of the interest of princes and of commerce was extensive, and his notions were just and great. His character may be summed up, in nice precision, quick decision, and unbounded presumption." He engaged Dr. Bentley to undertake an edition of Homer, and was very active in procuring for him the use of MSS. for that purpose.

Amidst all his struggles for place and power, lord Carteret had an affectation of saying, "I love my fire-side;" which was well exposed by Hawkins Browne, in a copy of verses, entitled The Fire-side, a pastoral soliloquy. Lord Carteret's letter on the battle at Dettingen was much ridiculed at the time; but was excused by Dr. Johnson on the ground of the noble writer's want of practice in composition. It was not always in his power to conceal the pangs of disappointed ambition. He made a present of a copy of the Polyglott Bible, which the owner got bound in an elegant manner. When lord Granville saw the book in its new dress, he said, "You have done with it as the king has done with me: he made me fine, and he laid me by."

CARTERET, (Philip,) a naval officer, who commanded the *Swallow*, which sailed August 22, 1766, on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, under the orders of Captain Wallis, who sailed in the *Dolphin*. The *Swallow* being a bad sailer, the two ships were unable to keep company, and were at last parted in a gale of wind. Captain Carteret's voyage may therefore be considered as a separate expedition, and several interesting geographical discoveries were the result. He arrived in England Feb. 20, 1769, after an absence of two years and a half. An account of his voyage is given by Dr. Hawksworth in the introduction to his Narrative of captain Cook's First Voyage.

CARTEROMACHUS, (Scipio,) whose proper name was FORTEGUERRA, an eminent Italian scholar, was born of a good family at Pistoja, in Tuscany, in 1467. He was at first educated at a college in Pistoja, called La Sapienza de' Forteguerri. He studied afterwards at Rome, and at Florence, where Politian was his Greek preceptor. In 1500 the senate of Venice appointed him to teach Greek in that city. He was afterwards invited to Rome by pope Julius II. who appointed him preceptor to his nephew, the cardinal Galeotto; and Leo X. is said to have chosen him in the same capacity for his cousin, Julius de Medici. He died in 1513. Among those works which remain is his Oratio de Laudibus Literarum Græcarum, Venice, 1504, 4to, Basil, 1517, and prefixed to Stephens's Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ. During his residence at Venice he frequently acted as corrector of the Aldine press, and had a considerable share in the edition of Ptolemy's Geography, printed at Rome in 1507, folio.

CARTES. See DESCARTES.

CARTHEUSER, (John Frederic,) a German physician, born, in 1704, at Hayn, in the territory of Stolberg, and distinguished by the improvements which he effected in the materia medica, chemistry, and botany. Having graduated at Halle, he was, in 1740, appointed professor of

chemistry and materia medica at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was also appointed to the professorships of anatomy, botany, and therapeutics, in the same university. He died in 1777. His works, ninety-six in number, are chiefly on subjects relating to the practice of medicine and the materia medica. In the latter department his merits were of the highest order. He commenced the task of clearing away the weight of rubbish with which it had been overlaid, and exhibited that clear and cautious disposition of mind which is so pre-eminently necessary in treating of the qualities of medical substances. He was the first who extensively applied the Baconian philosophy to this branch of knowledge, and thus may be considered as the founder of the modern school of the materia medica.

CARTHEUSER, (Frederic Augustus,) son of the preceding, was born, in 1734, at Halle. After obtaining his degree as doctor at Berlin, in 1753, he travelled through various parts of Germany in pursuit of practical knowledge in mineralogy and botany. In 1754 he became professor of mineralogy, chemistry, and botany, at Frankfort. Two years afterwards he accepted the chair of natural history and medicine at Giessen, and the botanical garden at that place was placed under his care. In 1779 he was induced, by the delicate state of his health, to relinquish his employments at Giessen, and he retired to a country residence at Schierstein, where he died in 1796.

CARTIER, (James,) a French navigator, born at St. Maloes. He was the first that explored the estuary of the St. Lawrence and the greater part of Canada, of which he published an accurate account. He had been introduced by Philip de Chabot, high-admiral of France, to Francis I., who commissioned him to proceed on his voyage of discovery; and he accordingly sailed from his native place on the 20th of April, 1534, and returned on the 5th of September following. He again sailed on the 19th of May, 1535, and made a second visit to Canada, and on this voyage he suffered greatly from adverse winds, and from the scurvy. He arrived at St. Maloes on the 16th of July, 1536. The recital of his adventures is entertaining and well written, and attests the skill and humanity of this adventurous seaman.

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, is known in history for her base treachery in betraying the brave Caractacus to the Romans, and for discarding her husband, Venusius, to marry his armour-bearer, Vellocatus. When her subjects revolted, she solicited the assistance of the Romans, who then obtained possession of the whole country.

CARTWRIGHT, (Thomas,) a puritan divine, of great learning, born in Hertfordshire, about the year 1535. In 1550 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to his studies with uncommon assiduity, and is said to have allowed himself no more than five hours' sleep; a practice to which he adhered to the end of his life. Upon the death of Edward VI. he quitted the university, and became clerk to a counsellor at law; but this did not prevent him from continuing to prosecute his former studies. He remained in this situation till the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth; when he was introduced to the notice of Dr. Pilkington, master of St. John's college, who, on being convinced of his great abilities and attainments, offered to take him back, to which his master consented. He accordingly returned to the university; and in 1560 was chosen fellow of St. John's. About three years after he was removed to a fellowship in Trinity college; where, on account of his great merit, he was shortly after made one of the eight senior fellows. In 1564 queen Elizabeth visited the university, and remained there five days; on which occasion the most learned men were selected for the disputants, and Cartwright being one of these, appears to have greatly distinguished himself. In 1567 he commenced B.D.; and three years after was chosen lady Margaret's divinity reader. Cartwright now took occasion, in his lectures, to deliver his peculiar sentiments on church-discipline; whereupon archbishop Grindal wrote to Sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, on the 23d of June, 1570, requesting him to take some speedy course against Cartwright: alleging, that in his readings he daily made invectives against the external policy and distinction of states in the ecclesiastical government; in consequence of which the youth of the university, who frequented his lectures in great numbers, "were in danger to be poisoned with a love of contention and a liking of novelty." Dr. Whitgift also zealously opposed Cartwright, and wrote to the chancellor upon the occasion, communicating to him not only what Cartwright had "openly taught," but also "what he had uttered to him in private

conference." Cartwright vindicated his conduct in a letter to Sir William Cecil, in which he declared his extreme aversion to everything that was seditious and contentious, and affirmed that he had taught nothing but what naturally flowed from the text concerning which he had treated. He solicited the protection of the chancellor, so far as his cause was just; and transmitted to him a testimonial of his innocence, signed by several learned members of the university, and in which his abilities, learning, and integrity, were spoken of in very high terms. After this he was cited to appear before Dr. Mey, the vice-chancellor, and some of the heads of houses, and was examined upon sundry articles of doctrine said to be delivered by him in his public lectures, and which were affirmed to be contrary to the religion received and allowed by public authority in the realm of England; and it was demanded of him, whether he would stand to those opinions and doctrines, or whether he would renounce them. Cartwright desired that he might be permitted to commit to writing what his judgment was upon the points in controversy; which being assented to, he drew up six propositions, which he subscribed with his own hand. Other propositions were collected out of Cartwright's lectures, and sent to court by Dr. Whitgift; and he was forbidden by the vice-chancellor and heads of the university to read any more lectures till they should receive some satisfaction that he would not continue to propagate the same opinions. In 1571, when Dr. Whitgift became vice-chancellor of the university, Cartwright was deprived of his place of Margaret professor; and in the following year he was also deprived of his fellowship. He now passed over to the continent, where he became acquainted with the most celebrated divines in the several protestant universities of Europe, with many of whom he established a correspondence. He was also chosen minister to the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburgh, where he continued two years. He then, in compliance with the wishes of his friends, returned to England.

Field and Wilcox, authors of An Admonition to the Parliament, on attempting to present it, were committed to Newgate, on the 2d of October, 1572. Notwithstanding which, Cartwright wrote A Second Admonition to the Parliament, with an humble petition to the two houses for relief against the subscription required by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The same year Dr. Whitgift published an answer to the Admonition; to which Cartwright published a reply in 1573; and about this time a proclamation was issued for apprehending him. In 1574 Dr. Whitgift published, in folio, A Defence of the Answer to the Admonition, against the Reply of T. C. In 1575 Cartwright published a second reply to Dr. Whitgift; and in 1577 appeared, The rest of the Second Reply of Thomas Cartwright, against Master Doctor Whitgift's Answer, touching the Church Discipline. This seems to have been printed in Scotland; and it is certain that before its publication Cartwright had quitted the kingdom, and continued abroad about five years, during which time he officiated as a minister to some of the English factories. In 1580 James VI. of Scotland offered him a professorship in the university of St. Andrew's; but this he declined. Upon his return to England he was thrown into prison; but was liberated through the interest of the lord-treasurer Burleigh, and the earl of Leicester, by both of whom he was favoured; and the latter conferred upon him the mastership of the hospital which he had founded in Warwick. In 1583 he was urged to write against the Rhemish translation of the New Testament; but the work was not published till many years after his death, in 1618, fol. under the title, A Confutation of the Rhemish Translation, Glosses, and Annotations on the New Testament. In 1585 he was again committed to prison by Dr. Aylmer, bishop of London. When he obtained his liberty is not mentioned; but in 1590, when he was at Warwick, he received a citation to appear in the Star-chamber, upon a charge of having set up a new discipline, and a new form of worship; he was also called upon to take the oath *ex officio;* but this he refused, and was committed to the Fleet. In May 1591, he was sent for by bishop Aylmer to appear before him. The bishop told him that he might defend himself from the public charges which had been brought against him, by a private letter to his lordship. To this he assented, and was immediately after again committed to the Fleet. In August 1591 he wrote a letter to lady Russell, stating some of the grievances under which he laboured, and soliciting her interest with lord Burleigh to procure him better treatment. But he did not obtain his liberty till about the middle of the year 1592, when he was

restored to his hospital at Warwick, and was again permitted to preach; but his health appears to have been much impaired by his long confinement and close application to study. He died on the 27th of December, 1603, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

There is reason to think, that before his death, Cartwright himself was dissatisfied with his past conduct. Sir Henry Yelverton, in his epistle to the reader, prefixed to bishop Moreton's Episcopacy Justified, says that the last words of Thomas Cartwright, on his death-bed, were, that he sorely lamented the unnecessary troubles he had caused in the church, by the schism of which he had been the great fomenter; and that he wished he was to begin his life again, that he might testify to the world the dislike he had of his former ways. In this opinion, says Sir Henry, he died. Sir George Paule says, that, by the benevolence and bounty of his followers, Cartwright was said to have died rich. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he was the author of the following works:— 1. Commentaria Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam, ex quatuor Evangelistis harmonicè Concinnatam, 1630, 4to. An edition of this was printed at Amsterdam, by Lewis Elzevir, in 1647, with the following title: Harmonia Evangelica Commentario analytico, metaphrastico, practico, illustrata, &c. 2. Commentarii Succincti et Dilucidi in Proverbia Salomonis, Amst. 1638, 4to. 3. Metaphrasis et Homiliæ in Librum Salomonis qui inscribitur Ecclesiastes, Amst. 1647, 4to. 4. A Directory of Church Government, 1644, 4to. 5. A Body of Divinity, Lond. 1616, 4to.

CARTWRIGHT, (Thomas,) bishop of Chester, supposed to be grandson to the preceding, was born at Northampton, in 1634. He was entered of Magdalen hall, Oxford, but was soon removed to Queen's college by the parliamentary visitors in 1649; and, after taking orders, became chaplain of that college, and vicar of Walthamstow. In 1659 he was preacher at St. Mary Magdalen's, Fish-street. After the Restoration he was made domestic chaplain to Henry duke of Gloucester; prebendary of Twyford, in the church of St. Paul; of Chalford, in the church of Wells; a chaplain in ordinary to the king; and rector of St. Thomas the Apostle, London. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Durham; and in 1677, dean of Ripon. In 1686 he succeeded to the bishopric of Chester, for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, that the king's promises to parliament were not binding. The most remarkable event of his life was his acting as one of the commissioners in the memorable attempt which his infatuated master made to control the president and fellows of Magdalen college, Oxford, when they rejected a popish president intruded upon them by the king. Upon the revolution he fled to France, where he officiated as minister to the Protestant part of the king's household; and upon the death of Dr. Seth Ward, became titular bishop of Salisbury. He afterwards accompanied the abdicated monarch to Ireland, where he died of a dysentery, April 15, 1689, and was interred in the choir of Christ Church, Dublin.

CARTWRIGHT, (William,) an English poet, born at Northway, near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1611. He was educated at the free-school of Cirencester, and was then removed to Westminster, and was thence elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1628. In 1638 he took orders, and became "a most florid and seraphical preacher in the university." One sermon only of his is in print, from which we are not able to form a very high notion of his eloquence; but when Abraham Wright, of St. John's, Oxford, compiled that scarce little book, entitled, Five Sermons in Five several Styles, or Ways of Preaching, it appears that Dr. Maine and Mr. Cartwright were of consequence enough to be admitted as specimens of university preaching. The others are bishop Andrewes', bishop Hall's, the Presbyterian and Independent Ways of Preaching. In 1642, bishop Duppa bestowed on him the place of succentor of the church of Salisbury. In the same year he was one of the council of war, or delegacy, appointed by the university of Oxford, for providing for the troops sent by the king to protect the colleges. His zeal in this office occasioned his being imprisoned by the parliamentary forces when they arrived at Oxford, but he was bailed soon after. In 1643 he was chosen junior proctor of the university, and was also reader in metaphysics. "The exposition of them," says Wood, "was never better performed than by him and his predecessor, Thomas Barlow, of Queen's college." Lloyd asserts that he studied at the rate of sixteen hours a day. From such diligence and talents much might have been expected; but he survived the last-mentioned appointments a very short time, dying on

December 23, 1643, in the thirty-second year of his age, of a malignant fever, called the camp disease, which then prevailed at Oxford. Few men have been so praised and regretted by their contemporaries, who have left so little to perpetuate their fame. His poems and plays, published in 1651, are preceded by fifty copies of verses by the wits of the time, and all in a laboured style of panegyric. Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, said of him, "Cartwright is the utmost man can come to;" and Ben Jonson used to say, "My son Cartwright writes all like a man."

CARTWRIGHT, (John,) better known as major Cartwright, was born in 1740, at Marnham, in the county of Nottingham, of an ancient and highly respectable family, which had suffered in its fortune on account of its attachment to Charles I. At an early age he entered the navy, a service to which he was ever afterwards passionately devoted. He was present at the capture of Cherbourg, and in the action between Sir Edward Hawke and Conflans, in 1759. In 1774 the dispute between Great Britain and her American colonies absorbed his whole attention, and in the following year he published Letters on American Independence; and, though attached to his profession, he declined taking part in the struggle which ensued. In 1775 he received a major's commission in the Nottinghamshire militia, an appointment which the ministry regarded with displeasure. In 1780 he formed, with the assistance of Dr. Jebb, and Granville Sharp, the "Society for Constitutional Information." The attainment of annual parliaments and universal suffrage became the object of his exertions; and to further this end he was active in cooperating with Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, and other advocates of reform. He was a witness on the trial of the above individuals; and in 1819, was himself the object of an *ex officio* prosecution, for having with others taken steps for procuring a legislatorial attorney to be returned to parliament for the then unrepresented town of Birmingham. His name is intimately connected with the early history of the question of parliamentary reform. He possessed considerable intelligence and ingenuity, and was the author of several useful projects, and a number of pamphlets and occasional addresses. Fox once passed a high eulogium on his public and private character. Though retaining his commission in the navy, he was invariably called Major Cartwright. He died in 1824.

CARTWRIGHT, (Edmund,) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1743, at Marnham, in the county of Nottingham. He received his earlier education at Wakefield, and being intended for the church, he went to University college, Oxford, and was elected a fellow of Magdalen college. He afterwards held the living of Brampton, near Chesterfield, and subsequently he removed to the living of Goadby-Marwood in Leicestershire. He wrote some poetical pieces at an early age, some of which were printed anonymously. In 1770 he published in his own name a legendary poem, entitled Arminia and Elvira, which was received with much favour, and soon passed through several editions. He wrote also the Prince of Peace, and Sonnets to Eminent Men; and he was for a considerable time a contributor to the Monthly Review. The duties of his calling were besides varied by a literary correspondence with several eminent individuals. In the summer of 1784, during a visit at Matlock, happening to meet with several gentlemen from Manchester, the conversation turned upon the subject of mechanical weaving. Dr. Cartwright's attention had never been directed to mechanical inventions, but, though then in his fortieth year, the impulse which his mind received from this accidental direction of its powers enabled him, by the following April, to bring his first power-loom into action, which, though an extremely rude machine, soon received many valuable improvements. Its first introduction was opposed both by manufacturers and their workmen, owing to various prejudices; and a mill containing 500 of his looms, the first which had been erected, was wilfully burnt down. In April 1790, he took out a patent for combing wool: altogether he obtained ten different patents for inventions and improvements of various kinds. In 1807, a number of the principal cotton-spinners memorialized the government on behalf of Dr. Cartwright, who had hitherto reaped little advantage from the exercise of his inventive talents; he also petitioned the legislature himself in support of his claims: and in 1809 parliament granted him 10,000*l.* for the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving. This was a smaller sum than he had expended on his projects, but it enabled him to pass the remainder of his days in ease and comfort. He was also the author of many improvements in

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arts, manufactures, and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture. He died in 1823.

CARUS, (Marcus Aurelius,) the Roman emperor, succeeded Probus in the year 282. According to Eutropius, he was born at Narbonne; others say that he was a native of Rome, others of Milan, or Illyria. On his elevation to the throne he appointed his sons Carus and Numerianus Cæsars. He defeated the Sarmatians, and continued the Persian war which his predecessor had commenced. He bore the character of a prudent and active general. After a reign of two years he died on the bank of the Tigris, as he was going upon an expedition against Persia. Some say he was killed by lightning, others affirm that his tent was designedly set on fire by his servants.

CARUSIO, (Giovanni Battista,) a Sicilian historian, born at Palizzi, near Palermo, in 1673. The perusal of the writings of Bacon gave him a distaste for the scholastic philosophy of his age, and he devoted himself with ardour to the study of the works of Descartes and Gassendi; and he ended with becoming a sceptic. He visited Paris in 1700, and there made the acquaintance of *Mabillon*, who *inspired him with a taste for historical research, to which he ever afterwards gave up his attention.* He published Memorie Istoriche della Sicilia, Palermo, 1716, fol. Bibliotheca Historica Sicilia, *ibid.* 1720—1723, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1724, according to Saxius; but according to the Dict. Hist. in 1750.

CARUSO, (Luigi,) a musical composer, born at Naples, in 1751. He was son of a chapel-master of some estimation, and brother of Emmanuale Caruso, who also distinguished himself as a musician. He quitted Naples at the conclusion of his studies, which were pursued under his father. His first opera was Il Medico magnifico, given at Florence in 1771. Encouraged by its favourable reception, Caruso composed for Rome, in 1781, Il Fanatico per la Musica, which succeeded completely, and supported several representations. It was followed by La Tempesta, Colombo, and Il Maledico confuso, which were equally fortunate. He returned to Naples, where he gave Gli Amanti dispettosi, founded on Le Dépit Amoureux of Molière. Caruso resided some time in Germany, where he distinguished himself in vocal composition, and from thence proceeded to Palermo, where he was appointed chapel-master. The style of Caruso was formed upon that of the best masters.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, (Anthony,) a native of Lisbon, where he was born in 1650. He devoted himself to the study of mathematics, astronomy, and hydrography, and undertook the topographical description of his native country. To ensure accuracy he followed the course of the rivers, climbed mountains, and examined every thing with his own eyes. This work, by far the best upon the subject, is in 3 vols, folio, published from 1706 to 1712, under the title of Geographia Portugueza. It contains the history of the principal places, of the illustrious persons who were born in them, the genealogies of the most considerable families, with the natural curiosities, &c. of every place he visited. There is also by this author a compendium of geography, and a method of studying astronomy. He died in 1715, at the age of sixty-five, and so poor that his funeral expenses were defrayed by the public.

CARVER, (Jonathan,) an American traveller, born at Stillwater, in Connecticut, in 1732. Being designed for the study of physic, he was placed with a practitioner at Elizabeth-town; but this not suiting his enterprising spirit, he purchased, in 1750, an ensigncy in the Connecticut regiment, and behaved so well as to obtain the command of a company. In 1757 he served in general Webb's army; and distinguished himself in the five succeeding campaigns. On the conclusion of the peace in 1763, he determined, with a view to make that vast acquisition of territory gained by Great Britain advantageous to her, to explore the most remote parts of North America, in which adventure he penetrated farther north-westward than any other European. In 1769 he came to England, in hopes of a reimbursement from government for the sums he had expended in their service; but in this he was disappointed, and was reduced to great difficulties. In 1778 he published, Travels through the interior Parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, 8vo, a work considered as peculiarly interesting. In the following year, he published also, A Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant. Both these ought to have procured him employment as a man of talents, but unfortunately no notice was taken of him. About this time he was induced to lend

his name to a compilation entitled, The New Universal Traveller, published in weekly numbers; but this afforded a scanty supply. Through the winter of 1779, he supported himself by acting as a clerk in a lottery office until Jan. 1780, when he died of a putrid fever supervening a long-continued dysentery, brought on by mere want. To the public sympathy excited by Dr. Lettsom's representation of the case of this ill-requited man, is to be ascribed the foundation of that excellent institution, "The Literary Fund."

CARY, (Henry,) first viscount Falkland, son of Sir Edward Cary, of Berkhamsted and Aldenham, in the county of Hertford. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, where he bec me celebrated for his varied accomplishments. In 1608 he was created a knight of the Bath; in 1617 comptroller of his majesty's household, and a privy counsellor; and on the 10th of November, 1620, was constituted viscount Falkland, in the county of Fife, in Scotland. James I. highly estimating his abilities, appointed him lord-deputy of Ireland in 1622. During his administration he maintained a strict control over the Roman Catholics of that kingdom; by whose machinations he was removed in 1629, notwithstanding the justice of his administration, which was afterwards satisfactorily proved to his majesty. He died in 1633, leaving behind him a high and unblemished reputation.

CARY, (Lucius,) second viscount Falkland, son of the above, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, about the year 1610, accompanied his father to Ireland in 1622; and received his academical education in Trinity college, Dublin. Shortly after leaving the university he went into the Low Countries, with a view of advancing himself in the military profession, to which he was ardently attached; but not finding employment there for his active mind, he returned to England, and closely applied himself to literary pursuits. The progress he made in polite literature and poetry attracted the admiration of Ben Jonson, Sir H. Morrison, Sir John Suckling, Waller, Cowley, and other eminent poets of the day; but, afterwards giving himself up to more solid studies, he, in a very short time, became a perfect master of the Greek language, and before he had attained his twenty-third year had accurately read all the Greek historians; he then proceeded to the study of the Greek and Latin fathers. He also diligently applied himself to the controversies, and, having an extraordinary memory, retained on all occasions what he read. He frequently retired to his seat at Great Tew, near Oxford, with a view to enjoying the society and conversation of the learned of that university. His house was the resort of literary men, who were delighted with his superior wit and surprising acquirements. In 1633, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title and estates, and shortly after was made one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy chamber. In the following year he served as a volunteer in the expedition against the Scots. In 1640 he was returned to the House of Commons for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and, in the parliament which began 3d November in that year, he declared himself very severely against the court. On the 14th January, 1641, he impeached the lord Finch, in the name of the house of commons, of having traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws of the realm; and was also very severe upon the earl of Strafford; but when it was moved in the house that the earl might (at the time he was first accused) be impeached of high treason, Lord Falkland, though no friend of his, entreated the house to consider "whether it would not suit better with the gravity of their proceedings, first to digest many of those particulars which had been mentioned, by a committee, before they sent up to the House of Lords to accuse him?" declaring himself, however, satisfied that there were sufficient grounds of accusation. He had contracted a prejudice against archbishop Laud, and some other bishops, which induced him to concur in the first bill to take away the votes of bishops in the House of Lords. On the 9th February, 1640, he made a violent speech against the bishops, in which he charged them with being abettors of the earl of Strafford. For a considerable time he was unwilling to connect himself in any manner with the court, but at length was induced, from the most generous and patriotic motives, to undertake the duties of secretary of state, and privy counsellor. When the parliament set itself above the law, he declared at once for the king by raising some horse for his service. He attended his majesty at the battle of Edgehill, at Oxford, and at the siege of Gloucester. From the beginning of the civil war, his natural cheerfulness and vivacity forsook him, and were succeeded by a settled melan-

choly. After a deep silence and sighs, he would frequently repeat the words, "Peace, peace," and declare that "the prospect of the calamities which his country must endure would break his heart." On the morning of the battle of Newbury, he had a presentiment of his death, which he declared, adding that he foresaw much misery to his country and was weary of the times. In the action, being in the front rank of lord Byron's regiment, while charging the enemy, he received a musket-shot in the lower part of the abdomen, which terminated his existence in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His contemporaries have agreed in representing him as one of the most perfect characters of that, or any other, age, and one of the brightest ornaments of the British nation. Amongst the many writings which he left, the following were published:—1. Poems. 2. A Speech of ill Counsellors about the King, 1640. 3. A Speech about Ship-money, Dec. 5th, 1640. 4. Draft of a Speech on Episcopacy, found among the Lord Falkland's Papers since his Death, written in his own hand, Oxford, 4to, 1644. 5. A Discourse concerning Episcopacy, Lond. 1660, 4to. 6. A Discourse upon the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, Oxford, 1645, 4to. Holland, a Romish priest, having written an answer to this Discourse, lord Falkland replied, in—7. A View of some Exceptions, made against the Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, Oxford, 1646, 4to. This discourse and the reply were afterwards reprinted together. Lord Falkland was also the author of—8. A Letter to Mr. F. M. *anno* 1636, printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's Answer to five captious Questions propounded by a Factor for the Papacy, by parallel Questions and positive Resolutions, London, 1673, 4to.

CARY, (Robert,) a learned chronologer, great nephew of Sir George Cary, lord-deputy of Ireland in queen Elizabeth's reign, was born at Cockinton, in the county of Devon, about the year 1615. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and three years after he was chosen scholar at Corpus Christi college. In 1644 he was created doctor of laws, by virtue of mandatory letters from the chancellor, William, marquis of Hertford, who was his kinsman. Some time after, he travelled on the continent, and, on his return, he was presented, by the marquis of Hertford, to the rectory of Portlemouth, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was one of the first that congratulated the king upon his return. For this he was soon after preferred to the archdeaconry of Exeter, of which, however, he was soon afterwards deprived. He then retired to his rectory at Portlemouth, where he spent the remainder of his days, and died in 1688. He published:—Palælogia Chronica, a chronological account of ancient time, in three parts: 1. Didactical. 2. Apodeictical. 3. Canonical. Lond. 1677, folio. He was also, in his younger years, well skilled in poetry, as well Latin as English; though he published nothing in this kind but those hymns of our Church that are appointed to be read after the lessons, together with the creed, &c.

CARYL, (John,) a poet and dramatic writer, supposed to have been a native of Sussex. He was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and was secretary to queen Mary, the consort of James II., and one who followed the fortunes of his royal master; who rewarded him first with knighthood, and then with the honorary titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford. He was the intimate friend of Pope, to whom he recommended the subject of the Rape of the Lock, which was addressed to him. He was the author of two plays: 1. The English Princess; or, the Death of Richard III. 1667, 4to. 2. Sir Salomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb, 1671, 4to. And in 1700 he published The Psalms of David, translated from the Vulgate, 12mo. In Tonson's edition of Ovid's Epistles, that of Briseis to Achilles is said to be by Sir John Caryl; and in Nichols's Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, vol. ii. p. 1, the translation of the first eclogue of Virgil is by him.

CARYL, (Joseph,) a distinguished nonconformist divine, born in London in 1602. He was a moderate Independent, and Wood mentions him as a noted disputant. He was some time a commoner at Exeter college, Oxford, and preached for several years before the hon. society of Lincoln's-inn. In 1653 he was appointed one of the triers for the approbation of ministers, and was sent by the parliament to attend Charles I. at Holmby-house; he was also one of the commissioners in the treaty of the Isle of Wight. He and Dr. Owen were, by order of parliament, sent in 1650, to attend on Cromwell in Scotland, and to officiate as ministers. After the passing of the Act of Uniformity, he gathered a congregation in the neighbourhood of St. Magnus, London-bridge, to which he

preached until his death, which took place in 1673. He was a man of indefatigable industry, and left behind him a considerable number of sermons and tracts; but his principal work is his Commentary on Job, first printed in 12 vols, 4to, and afterwards in two large folios.

CASA, (Giovanni della,) an eminent Italian writer, born in 1503. He studied first at Bologna, and afterwards, in 1524, at Florence, under Ubaldino Bandinelli. In 1538 he became clerk of the apostolic chamber, and was in his youth distinguished for the elegance of his writings: but he was at the same time notorious for the licentiousness of his morals. In 1540 he was made a member of the newly instituted Florentine Academy. In 1544 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento, and was sent as pope's nuncio to Venice, after the murder of Pier Luigi Farnese, to engage the Venetians to join Paul III. and Henry II. king of France, against Charles V., and to carry on a process, together with the patriarch of Venice, against Vergerius, who had embraced Lutheranism. He was engaged in several political negotiations, until he became involved in the disgrace of the cardinal Alexander Farnese; when he retired to Venice. Upon the accession of pope Paul IV. who had an esteem for him, he returned to Rome, where he died in 1556 or 1557. He was considered as one of the most elegant writers of his time, both in Latin and Italian; of the former we have sufficient proof in his Latina Monumenta, Florence, 1564, 4to, which include his elegant lives of Bembo and Contarini, and his translations from Thucydides. His most celebrated work in Italian prose is the Galateo, or Art of living in the World, which has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. In 1774 it was translated into English, 12mo. There are complete editions of Casa's works, Venice, 1752, 3 vols, and 5 vols, and Naples, 6 vols, 4to. The authenticity of some poems attributed to him has been questioned, particularly by Marchand, and by other authorities specified by Saxius in his Onomasticon.

CASALI, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born about the year 1720, at Civita Vecchia. He is thought to have been a pupil of Sebastian Conca. On visiting England in 1748 he received much encouragement, and was employed in decorative painting at several seats of the nobility. He died about 1770.

CASALI, (Andrew,) a painter, a native of Italy, but many years resident in England. He was employed by Mr. Beckford at some of the ceilings at his far-famed Abbey of Fonthill, in Wiltshire, and obtained several prizes from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. In St. Margaret's church, Westminster, there are two figures for the altar-piece of St. Peter and St. Paul, painted by him in chiar-oscuro.

CASANATA, (Jerome,) a learned cardinal, born at Naples, in 1620. He at first studied the law, but afterwards, at the recommendation of cardinal Pamphili, he entered the church. When the cardinal became pope Innocent X. he made Casanata one of his chamberlains of honour, and bestowed on him several governments. In 1658 he was sent to Malta as inquisitor, by pope Alexander VII., and after residing there four years and a half, was recalled to Rome, and employed in several congregations. He was promoted to be cardinal by Clement X. in 1673, and was again employed in public affairs of importance, during all which he retained a love of letters, formed an extensive library, and corresponded with many of the literati of Europe. In 1693, pope Innocent XII. chose him librarian to the Vatican. He died in 1700, and left his library to the church and Dominican convent of St. Maria sopra Minerva, with a legacy of 80,000 ducats, destined partly for purchasing books, and partly for salaries to ten learned monks, of whom two were to act as librarians, two to expound the doctrine of St. Thomas, and the six others to defend the doctrines of the church.

CASANOVA, (Mark Anthony,) a Latin poet of the sixteenth century, a native of Rome, whose poems are to be found in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum. Having exercised his wit at the expense of pope Clement VII. to please the Colonna family, he was imprisoned and condemned to death, but received a pardon. When Rome was taken by the Imperialists in 1527, he was reduced to beggary, and died in that year.

CASANOVA, (Francesco,) a painter, of a Venetian family, born in London in 1732. He went early in life to Venice, where he was the pupil of Francesco Simonini, well known as a painter of battles. Following the style of his master, he gained considerable reputation, which he advanced by his subsequent works at Dresden and Paris. At the latter place, after giving instruction to Loutherbourg, he visited Venice, where his works excited universal admiration.

CASAS, (Bartolommeo de las,) bishop of Chiapa, near Mexico, was born at Seville, in 1474. At the age of nineteen he attended his father, who went with Christopher Columbus to the Indies in 1493. Upon his return he became an ecclesiastic, and soon after accompanied Columbus, in his second voyage, to Hispaniola; he thenceforth devoted himself to the conversion of the Indians. The Spanish governors had long since made Christianity detested by their cruelties, and the Indians trembled at the very name of Christian. This zealous missionary resolved to cross the seas, and to lay their case before Charles V. The affair was discussed in council; and the representations of Las Casas so sensibly affected the emperor, that he made severe ordinances against the persecutors, which, however, were never executed. The Spanish governors found a fit ally in one Dr. Sepulveda, a canon of Salamanca, who undertook even to justify these outrages by human and divine laws, and by the examples of the Israelites who conquered the people of Canaan. Las Casas, now become bishop of Chiapa, refuted this monstrous apology, and his treatise, entitled, Brevissima Relacion de la destruccion de las Indias, has been translated into most European languages. Soto, the emperor's confessor, was appointed arbiter of the difference between Las Casas and Sepulveda, and the result of all this was laid before Charles V. who, however, had too many affairs upon his hands to pay a due attention to it; and the governors continued to tyrannize as usual. Las Casas employed above fifty years in America, vainly labouring with incessant zeal in behalf of the Indians. After refusing several bishoprics in America, he was constrained to accept that of Chiapa in 1544. He resided there till 1551, when the infirm state of his health obliged him to return to his native country, and he died at Madrid in 1566.

Las Casas has been most wrongfully accused of having been the author of the slave-trade, by proposing to cardinal Ximenes to purchase negroes from the Portuguese in Africa, to supply the want of labourers in America, which was the great plea of the Spaniards for their cruelties on the Indians. The Dominicans, of which order Las Casas was a member, were the only persons who disapproved of this system; the secular clergy, and even the Franciscans, took part with the colonists. It was said that the Indians would not work unless compelled to do so; and that one negro was found to do as much as four of them.

Besides the Relacion, which we have mentioned, and of which the prince of Orange made great use during the war of Flanders, to increase, if possible, the hatred of the people against the Spaniards, Las Casas wrote the following works:— Principia .... ad manifestandam et defendendam Justitiam Indorum. Utrum Reges Jure aliquo et salvâ Conscientiâ Cives ac subditos a Regiâ Coronâ alienare et alterius Dominii .... subjicere possunt. This book, which is now extremely rare, touches upon many delicate points relative to the right of sovereigns with extraordinary freedom. It has been said that Catharine II. and Frederic purchased and destroyed all the copies they could obtain at the time of the partition of Poland. The first edition of his works was published at Seville, in 1552, under the title of Las Obros de Dr. Bartolommeo de Las Casas. Besides these he also wrote a General History of the Indies, of which Herrera availed himself in the compilation of his own. It was preserved in the library of the Escurial.

CASATI, (Paul,) a learned Jesuit, born at Placentia, in 1617. After having taught mathematics and theology at Rome, he was sent to Sweden, at the desire of queen Christina, whom he succeeded in converting to the popish faith. In 1652 he returned to Italy, and was appointed superior to several houses belonging to his order. He presided for thirty years over the university of Parma, where he died in 1707. His principal works are: 1. Vacuum proscriptum, Genoa, 1649. 2. Terra Machinis Mota, Rome, 1668, 4to. 3. Mechanicorum Libri octo, 1684, 4to. 4. De Igne Dissertationes, 1686 and 1695. 5. De Angelis Disputatio theologica, Placentia, 1703. 6. Hydrostaticæ Dissertationes, Parma, 1695. 7. Opticæ Disputationes, Parma, 1705. It is remarkable that he composed this last-mentioned treatise at the age of eighty-eight, when he was already blind. He is also the author of several works in Italian.

CASAUBON, (Isaac,) a distinguished critic, and one of the most learned men of a learned age, was born in 1559, at Geneva, whither his parents, Arnold Casaubon and Jane Rosseau, natives of Dauphine, and professors of the Reformed religion, had withdrawn to avoid persecution. On their return, after the danger was over, Arnold was appointed minister of Crest, a small town of Dauphine, and

by him young Casaubon was instructed with such success, that at the age of nine years he was able to speak and write Latin with correctness and fluency. When he was nineteen he was sent to Geneva, where he was instructed by Francis Portus, a Cretan, then Greek professor, whom he succeeded in 1582. In 1586 he married Florence, daughter of Henry Stephens, the celebrated scholar and printer, and by her he had twenty children. For fourteen years he continued professor of Greek at Geneva, and in that time studied philosophy and civil law, and the Oriental languages; and at length growing tired of Geneva, he accepted the place of professor of Greek and polite literature at Montpellier, with the promise of a larger salary, which, however, was not regularly paid. After residing there for two years, he accompanied M. de Vicq, a gentleman of Lyons, to Paris, where he was introduced to the president De Thou. He was also presented to Henry IV. who offered him a professor's place at Paris. But his religion, the jealousy of some of the other professors, and perhaps, also, his untractable temper, produced misunderstandings and difficulties, and the professorship was given to another. Casaubon, however, was afterwards (1603) fully indemnified by being appointed to succeed Gosselin as librarian to the king, with a salary of four hundred francs, at that time no small sum. Some time after he was appointed one of the judges on the Protestants' side, at the conference held at Fontainebleau, May 4, 1600, between du Perron, bishop of Evreux, and du Plessis-Mornay. As Casaubon was not favourable to the latter, who, some think, did not acquit himself well in that conference, it was reported that he would soon change his religion; but the event showed that this report was groundless. His friends of the Roman Catholic persuasion made frequent attempts to induce him to forsake the protestant religion; and in 1609 he had, by order of Henry, who was desirous of gaining him over to the Catholic religion, a conference with cardinal du Perron; but the cardinal, though it is believed that his antagonist was staggered by his appeal to the Fathers, did not succeed in effectually shaking the faith of Casaubon. Casaubon was one of those learned men who, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, had formed the vain project of effecting a union between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, and, according to Burigny, in his life of Grotius, would have set about it, had he lived longer in France. In the year 1610 two things happened that afflicted Casaubon extremely: one was the murder of king Henry IV.; the other, his eldest son's embracing popery. This made him resolve to come over to England, whither he had often been invited by James I.; and, accordingly, having obtained leave of absence from the queen-regent of France, he arrived in England in October, along with Sir Henry Wotton, and was received with the utmost civility by most persons of learning and distinction, although he complains of being ill used by the rabble in the streets. In 1611 the king granted him a pension of three hundred pounds, and gave him, though a layman, a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and, it is said, though perhaps erroneously, another at Westminster. He likewise wrote to the queen-regent of France, to desire that Casaubon might be permitted to stay longer in England than she had at first allowed him. But Casaubon did not long enjoy these great advantages, as a painful distemper in the bladder proved fatal July 1, 1614, in the 55th year of his age. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, with a Latin epitaph. His chief works are the following:—1. Strabo, with Commentaries, Geneva, 1587; reprinted with Additions, Paris, 1620, fol. 2. Aristotelis Opera, with Marginal Notes, Geneva, 1605, fol. 3. Theophrasti Characteres, Lugd. 1592, 12mo; the best edition is the third, printed at Lyons in 1612. 4. Suetonii Opera, with an excellent Commentary, Geneva, 1596, 4to; best edition Lutet. 1610, folio. 5. Athenæus, Ludg. 1600, folio; Lugd. 1612, folio. 6. Persii Satyræ, Lutet. 1605, 8vo. 7. De Satyricâ Græcorum Poesi, Lutet. 1605, 8vo. 8. Polybii Opera, Lutet. 1609, fol. The dedication to Henry IV. is much admired. 9. Exercitationes contra Baronium, Lond. 1614, fol. 10. Novum Testamentum Græcum, Geneva, 1587, 16mo, with notes, which were reprinted afterwards at the end of Whitaker's edition of the New Testament, Lond. and inserted in the Critici Sacri. 11. Polyæni Stratagematum Libri VIII. Lugd. 1589, 16mo. Casaubon was the first who published the Greek text of this author. The Latin version, joined to it, is by Justus Vulteius, and first published in 1550.

That Casaubon died in the Protestant communion is a demonstrable fact; but

the Protestants of France are said to have always doubted the sincerity of his attachment to their party; and Pierre Dumoulin, writing to Montague, bishop of Chichester, said that Casaubon had a great leaning towards popery; that he only adhered to the Reformed religion by reason of his doubts respecting a small number of articles; and that he would end by changing his religion. His abilities have never been questioned. Joseph Scaliger said that he was the most learned man of his age. In a critical knowledge of the Greek language he had no superior. Du Perron said of him, that in polite literature he was better instructed than all the Jesuits put together; and, he added, that when he spoke French he appeared to be a peasant, but when he spoke Latin he seemed to employ his native tongue. His Latin, however, is deformed by Gallicisms, and his historical works are not free from inaccuracies.

CASAUBON, (Meric,) son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1599. He was educated first at Sedan; then under a private tutor in England, whither he came along with his father, and in 1614 or 1616 he was sent to Christ Church college, Oxford, and elected student of that foundation. He took his degree of M.A. on the 14th of June, 1621, and in the same year published a defence of his father and the Protestant faith against the Catholics, entitled Pietas contra Maledicos Patrii Nominis et Religionis Hostes; and three years afterwards he published another vindication of his father in Latin, written by the command of king James. Bishop Andrewes presented him to the living of Bledon, in Somersetshire, in 1624. In 1628 archbishop Laud made him prebendary of Canterbury and rector of Ickham; and in 1636 he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford at the command of Charles I. who was then residing at that university. The violence of the civil wars, however, robbed him of all his preferments, and he was not only persecuted as a suspicious person, but imprisoned. Cromwell, who knew his abilities, wished to engage him to write an account of the civil wars; but, though he was poor and distressed, he not only refused the employment, but rejected with disdain the offers of a present, and the promise of a liberal pension. He was also solicited by Christina of Sweden to come and preside over her universities, with a handsome salary, but he declined the honourable offer, and chose rather to live in England, though without the prospect of future independence. At the Restoration, Casaubon was reinstituted in all his ecclesiastical preferments, which he enjoyed till his death, July 4, 1671, in his 72d year. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral. He had several children by his wife, whom he married in 1651, and who brought him a good fortune. His works, though numerous, are not of great value. His publication entitled A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm, as it is an Effect of Nature, is highly commended by Sir William Temple, who regarded it as a successful attempt to account for delusions upon natural principles. Jones of Nayland also speaks highly of it. In his book on Credulity and Incredulity, London, 1668, 8vo, (second part, London, 1670, 8vo,) he maintained the existence of witches and familiar spirits.

CASAUBON, (Frederic,) a painter, born at Solingen, in Germany, in 1623. After receiving his first instruction in the art at Amsterdam, he went to Paris, and became the pupil of Le Brun. The chancellor of France sent him to Italy, and supported him there for several years. During his stay, he formed an acquaintance with Nicholas Poussin, and followed his style so closely as to cause several of his pictures to be mistaken for those of that master. He next visited England, where he obtained considerable employment as a portrait-painter. He died in London in 1690, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

CASCHI, the surname of Kemaleddin Abulganem Abdalrazzák ben Yemaleddin, a famous doctor, classed by Yafei among the Mussulman saints, is the author of several works, and among them one entitled Esthelahah al Sosiah, of the practices and mode of speaking of the sophis, or monks of the Mussulmans, of whom he was one of the chiefs. That which bears the title of Menazel al Sairin, the lodgings for travellers, is another spiritual book of the same author.—Caschi is also the surname of Yahia ben Ahmed, who lived in the tenth century of the Hegira, of whom we have scholia, or marginal notes, entitled Haschiah, on the book of Samarcandi, named Adab al Bahath.

CASCHIRI, or CASCHERI, is the surname of Imam Abul Hassan, who wrote the lives of the Mussulman saints; he is likewise author of the book entitled Lathaif, which is highly esteemed for its ingenious fictions and its spiritual allegories. He also made an abridgment of the book of Takeddin, entitled Sahih.—

There is another Caschiri, who died in A.H. 261.

CASE, (John,) an English physician and philosopher of the sixteenth century, born at Woodstock, and educated at Oxford. He was for some time one of the choristers of New College, and he served also in the same capacity at Christ Church. In 1564 he was elected a scholar of St. John's, of which college he afterwards became a fellow, but abandoned his fellowship, under a suspicion of being strongly inclined towards the Roman Catholic religion. Notwithstanding this, he was, in 1589, made prebendary of North Aulton, in the church of Salisbury. He kept a kind of private academy in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, where he distinguished himself by his declamations, disputations, and exercises, before numerous auditories, many of the attendants being young men of popish principles. He took the degree of M.D. in 1589, and by his practice and his lectures acquired a considerable fortune. According to Wood, and other authorities, he was a man "of an innocent, meek, religious, and studious life, of a facete and affable conversation; a lover of scholars, beloved by them again, and had in high veneration." At his decease he made a formal confession of his faith, being that of the Roman Catholic religion, and he was in his last moments assisted by a priest of that communion. He died at Oxford, January 23, 1600, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's college, to which he was a benefactor, and where a monument is erected to his memory.

CASE, (John,) a noted quack and astrologer, who flourished in the reign of queen Anne. He was a native of Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire. On his residence, in lieu of the verses from the sign-post of his predecessor, he wrote,

"Within this place
Lives Dr. Case;"

and he affixed to his pill boxes:—

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own conscience."

He is noticed by Dean Swift, in his Account of the Death of Partridge, and in a note by John Nichols, (Swift's Works, vol. iv. p. 120,) as an astrologer, and the successor of Lilly and Salford; and he is said to have possessed the magical instruments of both. Among the apparatus, particular mention has been made (Granger, vol. vi. p. 138,) of Lilly's darkened chamber and his pictures, and Case is reported to have imposed upon his customers by pretending to present to them their absent friends. He is said to be the original to whom the frequently-repeated anecdote of fools and patients applies, and it is thus told in Granger, as authenticated by the Rev. Mr. Gosling: "Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health: 'Here's, brother Case, to all the fools your patients.' 'I thank you, good brother,' replied Case, 'let me have all the fools; and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice.'" Case is the author of several works, the first of which is not devoid of merit, and contains a defence of the opinion of Harvey and De Graaf, as to the generation of animals *ab ovo*. Chalmers questions whether the work belongs properly to Case; but there is no evidence in support of his doubts. It is entitled, Compendium Anatomicum Nova Methodo Institutum, Lond. 1695, 12mo; Amst. 1696, 12mo.

CASE, (Thomas,) a nonconformist divine, born at Boxley, in Kent, in 1599, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was ejected from the living of Erpingham, in Norfolk, for nonconformity; and in 1641 he joined with the Parliament, and was appointed minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, in the room of a sequestered loyalist. He was the originator of the Morning Exercise, in which some of the ablest nonconformist sermons were preached. After being expelled from his living for refusing to take the "engagement," he became lecturer at Aldermanbury, and at St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He was imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of being implicated in Love's plot. He became rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and in 1661 was one of the ministers in the Savoy Conference. Case died in 1682.

CASEL, (John,) a German divine, born at Göttingen, in 1533. His father, who had embraced the principles of the Reformers, taught and preached in England, Scotland, and Spain. The son studied at various academies, and had, among his other masters, Melancthon and Camerarius. In 1563 he was invited to the chair of philosophy and eloquence at Rostock, and, in a tour to Italy, received the degree of doctor of laws in the university of Pisa. He was afterwards professor of philosophy

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at Helmstadt, where he died April 9, 1613. He carried on a correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, and was well versed in the writings of the Greek fathers. He wrote annotations on Cebes' Table, Epictetus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Demetrius Phalereus, Xenophon's Memorabilia, &c., and a collection of letters, Frankfort, 1687, 8vo.

CASENEUVE, (Peter de,) a French antiquary, born in 1591, at Toulouse, of the cathedral of which city he was a prebendary. He wrote Le Franc-Alleu de la Province de Languedoc établi et défendie, 1641—1645, 4to. La Catalogue Française, 1644, 4to. L'Histoire de la Vie et des Miracles de St. Edmund, Roi d'Angleterre, 1644, 8vo. Origines ou Etymologies Françaises, 1650.

CASES, (Peter James,) a painter, born at Paris, in 1676. He was instructed in his art by Houasse, and afterwards by Bon Boullogne. He obtained the grand prize of painting in 1699, and was received member of the academy in 1704. Cases may be considered as one of the first painters of the French school. His drawing is correct, and in the grand style, and he possessed an accurate knowledge of chiar-oscuro. He excelled in draperies. This famous artist worked with great industry, but his performances are not all of equal beauty. Towards the latter end of his life, his pictures betray the decline of his powers. Some of his works may be seen at Paris, in the church of Notre Dame, in the college of Jesuits, at the House of Charity, at the Petit St. Antoine, at the chapel of La Jussienne, at the abbey of St. Martin, and particularly at St. Germain-des-Prés, where he has represented the lives of St. Germain and of St. Vincent. A holy family at St. Louis de Versailles is much admired, and is one of his best productions. Cases mostly excelled in pictures with horses. The king of Prussia has two fine pieces by this painter, which have been compared for their execution with the work of Correggio. He died at Paris, in 1754.

CASIMIR I. surnamed *the Peaceful and the Restorer*, duke of Poland, son of Micislas I., was called from the abbey of Cluni by the Poles, A.D. 1041, to ascend the throne of his father, since whose death the country had been for four years a prey to anarchy. He defeated in two great battles a usurper named Mazos, who had become independent in Mazovia; but with this exception his reign was uniformly peaceful, and devoted to the amelioration of his dominions. He died A.D. 1058, and was succeeded by his son, Boleslas II.

CASIMIR II. (the Just,) was placed on the Polish throne, A.D. 1177, on the dethronement of his brother, Micislas III. by the nobles. His reign was prosperous, but presents no events of marked importance. He died 1194, and was succeeded by his son, Lesco V., whom his uncle Micislas soon succeeded in dethroning.

CASIMIR III. (the Great,) king of Poland, succeeded his father, Wladislas Loketek, A.D. 1333. The first years of his reign were occupied by wars with Bohemia, and with the Teutonic order in Prussia; against the former he was successful, repulsing the Bohemians from Cracow with great slaughter in 1345; but he had been forced to cede, in 1343, by the treaty of Kalish, East Pomerania and other territories to the order. His other wars were directed to the establishment of the supremacy of the Polish crown over Podolia and Lithuania, and the conquest of Red Russia from the Muscovites, in all which he eventually succeeded: but the chief glory of his reign is the internal improvement which he introduced in his kingdom. In 1347 he founded the university of Cracow, and in the same year promulgated at Vielicza the first *written* laws which the Poles possessed. A high court of justice was erected at Cracow, and the efforts made by Casimir for the protection of the serfs from the tyranny of the nobles, procured him the title of the *Peasant King*. This great and good prince died A.D. 1370, from the effects of a fall from his horse, and, leaving no legitimate male issue, was succeeded, according to the terms of a convention concluded some years before, by his nephew by the sister's side, Louis the Great, king of Hungary. With Casimir ended the rule of the *Piasts* in Poland.

CASIMIR IV. king of Poland, elected A.D. 1445 to succeed his brother, Wladislas VI. king of Poland and Hungary, who had fallen the preceding year in the battle of Varna against the Turks. The only important war in his reign was the contest carried on from 1454 to 1466 with the Teutonic order, the grand master of which was compelled by the peace of Thorn to cede half his territories, and became a vassal of Poland for the other half; a fatal blow to the power of the order. But the reign of Casimir IV. was the epoch of the esta-

blishment of the aristocratic ascendency. In 1455 the regulation of peace and war was conceded to the diet, and at the diet of Petrikau in 1466 the *nuncii terrestres*, or noble deputies from the different palatinates, first made their appearance; and from this period the power of the crown became a nullity, all real authority being vested in the diet and the senate, while the peasants became the bond-slaves of the aristocracy. Casimir died at Grodno, A.D. 1492, after a long and turbulent reign of forty-seven years, and was succeeded by his third son, John Albert; the eldest, Wladislas, having become, in his father's life-time, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the second, Casimir, having died in 1483.

CASIMIR V. or John Casimir, second son of Sigismond III., became king of Poland on the death of his brother Wladislas, A.D. 1648. He had previously been a Jesuit and a cardinal, but was secularized on succeeding to the throne, and married the widow of his brother, Maria Louisa Gonzaga. He found the Poles involved in a disastrous war with the Cossacks, whom their oppression had driven to revolt. Their incursions were repressed for a time by a great victory which the king gained over them in 1651 at Bereteskow: but the disturbed state of Poland incited the Swedes and Russians to invade it, and the former, in 1656, overran nearly the whole kingdom, under their king, Charles Gustavus. Warsaw, Cracow, &c. fell into their hands, while Lithuania was devastated by the Russians, Lublin taken and burnt by the Cossacks, and ducal Prussia took the opportunity to throw off its allegiance to Poland, and obtained the recognition of its independence by the treaty of Wehlau, in 1657. The war with Sweden was concluded by the peace of Oliva, in 1660, giving up Livonia and Esthonia: and in 1667 the truce of Andrussow with Russia ceded to that power Smolensko, Kiow, and the Ukraine. But these losses did not restore tranquillity to Poland, which, in addition to its unfortunate foreign wars, had all along been torn by civil and religious dissension. The persecution of the Socinians by the Catholics, and the perpetual contests between the king and the nobles, continued to distract the country; and in 1668 John Casimir abdicated the throne, and retired to an abbey in France, where he died in 1672. Having no children, he had wished, in 1661, to nominate as his successor the duke d'Enghien, son of the great Condé: but the diet and the army refused to sanction this measure; and on his abdication, Michael Coribut, a private gentleman of Podolia, was elected king of Poland. John Casimir was deficient neither in courage nor abilities, but his inclination was rather for the pursuits of science and literature, of which he was a munificent patron, than for the stormy scenes in which he was involved during the whole of his Polish reign. His love of justice frequently embroiled him with his nobles, from whose tyranny he wished to protect the serfs; but his mild and equitable government endeared him to the citizens and the peasantry.

CASIRI, (Michael,) a Maronite, born at Tripoli, in 1710. He studied at Rome, and entered into orders, after which he taught the Oriental languages, philosophy, and theology, in his convent, till 1748, when he went to Spain, and became librarian of the Escurial, and keeper of the Arabic MSS., of which he drew up a catalogue, which was published at Madrid, in 2 vols, fol., with the title of Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis. He died in 1791.

CASLON, (William,) an eminent letter-founder, born at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, in 1692. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, this art was at so low a state in England, through the deficiency of native talent, that the London printers were in the practice of importing founts of superior type from Holland. The works of polite literature, which conferred splendour upon the reign of queen Anne, were originally presented to the public by means of Dutch types; and it was reserved for the genius of William Caslon, the first of that name who attained eminence in this art, to restore, in respect to the superiority of English typography, the credit of his country. Accidental circumstances first gave this direction to his talent and skill. He was apprenticed to an engraver on gun-locks and barrels, and, after the expiration of his term, followed his trade in Vine-street, Minories. He soon acquired reputation by the genius he evinced in inventing and engraving ornamental devices on the barrels of fire-arms; and he was also occasionally employed in making tools for bookbinders, and for chasers of silver plate. Some of his bookbinding punches, for lettering, having attracted the notice of Mr. Watts, an eminent printer, by their superior neatness of execution, it suggested itself to that gentleman that the same artist must be

capable of remedying the defects of the existing letter-foundries. He was consequently induced to seek him out, and to introduce him to the elder Mr. Bowyer. By the latter gentleman, Caslon was taken to James's foundry, previously to which he had never seen any part of the business. On being asked if he thought he could cut punches for types, he requested a single day to consider the matter; and then replied that he had no doubt that he could. Under the direction of Mr. Bowyer, whom he always acknowledged as the master from whom he learned the art, he set to work; and with so much success, that Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Bettenham, actuated by a liberal zeal for the honour of English typography, advanced him a loan of five hundred pounds, to commence a regular establishment in this line. His assiduity, skill, and enterprise, triumphed over the serious obstacles which he had to encounter, and amply justified the liberality of his patrons. When, in the year 1720, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge resolved to print the New Testament and the Psalter in Arabic, Mr. Caslon was fixed upon to cut the fount. After he had completed it, he cut the letters of his own name in pica Roman, and placed them at the bottom of one of his Arabic specimens. The beautiful execution of these English letters attracted attention, and he was advised to cut the whole fount of pica, which he accomplished. In 1722, under Mr. Bowyer's direction, he cut the beautiful fount used in printing Selden's Works; and about the same time, the Coptic types used for Dr. Wilkins's edition of the Peutateuch. Between 1720 and 1780, the Caslon founts gradually rose into such estimation, that not only the importation of foreign types ceased, but some of his were, in turn, exported to the continent. Caslon was much esteemed in private life. Sir John Hawkins mentions him as a great lover of music, and he had for a long time stated monthly concerts at his house. Having attained to competent wealth, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex; and towards the latter end of his life, he retired from business, residing at what was then deemed a country-house, at Bethnal-green, where he died Jan. 23, 1766.

CASMAN, (Otto,) a German divine, who flourished in the sixteenth century. He was president of the college of Stade, and one of the first of those writers who were called Scriptural philosophers, who held that all philosophy is derived from divine revelation. Casman also rejected the philosophy of Aristotle, and, in the study of nature, resolved to be guided by the sacred writings rather than by the doctrine of the heathen philosophers. Even in his explanation of Scripture he refused to call in the assistance of philosophical rules of interpretation. He published, among other works, 1. Anthropologia, Hanov. 1596, 8vo. 2. Angelographia, *ibid.* 1597, 8vo. 3. Cosmopœia et Ouranographia Christiana, *ibid.* 1597, 8vo. 4. Somatologia, *ibid.* 1598, 8vo.

CASNODYN, a Welch poet, who flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

CASSAGNE, (Louis-Victorin,) baron of the French empire, general and commander of the Legion of Honour, was born in the department of Haute-Garonne in 1774, and entered the army in 1793. He made the campaign of Italy under Buonaparte in 1796, and was wounded at Rocabarbenna and Lonato, in both of which affairs he distinguished himself, as also before Mantua, in the same year. In 1798 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and at the siege of Acre was directed to carry a redoubt occupied by the Turks; in performing which he received five poniard wounds. He was also severely wounded at the battle of Canopa. On the return of the army from Cairo, he was named *chef-de-bataillon*. He served in the campaigns in Germany, and at the battle of Jena attracted the notice of the emperor by his bravery. He afterwards served during the war in Spain, and in 1813 was created general of division.

CASSAGNES, (James, abbé de) born at Nismes, in 1633. He was admitted into the French academy at the age of twenty-seven, in consequence of an ode written in its praise, 1660; and the poem he published the year following, in which he introduces Henry IV. giving instructions to Louis XIV. obtained for him the patronage of Colbert. This minister procured him a pension from the court, appointed him keeper of the king's library, and nominated him one of the first four academicians, who originally composed the academy of inscriptions. The abbé Cassagnes was preparing to preach at court, when Boileau, in his third satire, placed his name beside that of Cotin, one of the most unpopular and ineloquent preachers of the age; this made him renounce the pulpit, and so

preyed upon his mind, that his understanding lost its equipoise, and his friends were obliged to place him at St. Lazare, where he died in 1679. He left a translation of Cicero's Rhetoric, 12mo, and of Sallust, 12mo.

CASSAN, a Christian, of the thirteenth century, who renounced his religion to become king of Persia. He was distinguished for his bravery and military genius, and subdued Syria, and defeated the sultan of Egypt. He afterwards again embraced Christianity, and died in 1304.

CASSANA, (Niccolo,) called NICOLETTO, a painter, born at Venice, in 1659. He was the eldest son and disciple of John Francis Cassana, a Genoese, who had been taught by Bernardino Strozzi. The grand duke of Tuscany invited him to his court, where he painted the portraits of that prince, and the princess Violante his consort. Of the historical subjects painted by him while he resided at Florence, the most considerable was the Conspiracy of Catiline. Nicoletto was invited to England, with strong assurances of a generous reception; and, on his arrival, painted the portrait of queen Anne, in which he succeeded so happily that the queen distinguished him by many marks of favour. He died in 1713. —He had a younger brother, G. AUGUSTINE CASSANA, who, though a good portrait-painter, preferred the representation of animals and various fruits; his pictures of that class are frequent in the collections of Italy, and have sometimes been ascribed to Castaglione. He had a sister, MARIA VITTORIA CASSANA, who painted images of devotion for private amateurs. She died at Venice in 1711.

CASSANDER, the son of Antipater, one of the principal captains of Alexander the Great. On the death of Alexander, Cassander returned to Greece, where he was appointed, by his father's will, second in command under Polysperchon. But, unwilling to hold that inferior position, he went to Asia, to seek assistance from Ptolemæus and Antigonus; and, with the troops and ships obtained from those princes, quickly made himself master of Athens, that had embraced the cause of Polysperchon, on his promising to restore the independence of the country. Cassander then marched into Macedonia, and, after arranging affairs to his satisfaction, directed his course towards the Peloponnesus. But hearing, while he was occupied in the siege of Tegea, that after Polysperchon had brought back Olympias into Macedonia, she was treating his partizans with great cruelty, he returned thither, and succeeded in shutting her up in Pydna; and soon afterwards caused her to be stoned to death. He then married Thessalonica, the daughter of Philip; while, to increase his influence in the country, he rebuilt Potidæa, and called it Cassandria. Alarmed by his success, Antigonus put himself forward as the opponent of Cassander, under the pretext of delivering the son of Alexander by Roxana, whom Cassander had shut up in Amphipolis. After a protracted warfare, carried on in Greece and Asia, as detailed by Diodorus in Books xviii. and xix., and during which Cassander made a league with Lysimachus and Seleucus, he by their aid obtained a victory over Antigonus at Ipsus, B.C. 301, the contending parties agreed that, when Alexander's son came of age, Cassander should have Greece, Lysimachus Thrace, and Antigonus Asia. But, as the youth was shortly afterwards poisoned by the orders of Cassander, and, with his mother, put under the earth so as to afford no proof of the burial, it has been supposed the act was done by the connivance of all parties equally benefited by the death of Alexander's heir; whom Cassander survived only three years, being carried off by a dropsy.

CASSANDER, (George,) a learned popish divine, born in 1515, in the isle of Cadsand, near Bruges, whence he took his name. He taught the belles lettres at Ghent, Bruges, and other places, with great reputation. He afterwards directed his attention almost wholly to theological studies, and, retiring to Cologne, prosecuted his favourite idea of effecting a reconciliation between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. With this view he published, without his name, in 1562, a small work, entitled De Officio Viri pii, &c. which, favouring the Roman Catholic church on the general ground of authority, engaged him in a controversy with Calvin, who thought that it was written by Baudouin, a celebrated lawyer; and although the true author was discovered, the controversy proceeded. The sentiments of Cassander, however, appeared in so favourable a light to the German princes, that they fixed upon him as a mediator in the religious disputes of the day. Under this character he wrote his famous piece, entitled Consultatio Cassandri, in which he passes in review every article in the Augsburg Confession, so as to give, if possible, an interpretation

consonant to that of the Romish Church. This work was much applauded by those who were desirous of a coalition, but it was vehemently attacked by Calvin. Cassander died in 1566. De Thou represents him as a modest man, void of arrogance and acrimony. His works, many of which had been condemned by the Council of Trent, were published in a folio volume, Paris, 1616.

CASSANDRA. See FIDELIS.

CASSAS, (Louis François,) a distinguished French artist and antiquary, born at Azay-le-Feron, in 1756. After having employed his youth in the study and delineation of the antiquities of Sicily, Istria, and Dalmatia, he accompanied the count Choiseul Gouffier to Constantinople, being engaged by that nobleman to make drawings for the continuation of his Voyage dans la Grèce. Shortly afterwards he visited the Asiatic shore of the Archipelago with M. le Chevalier, author of the Voyage de la Troade, and then proceeded to the ruins of Baalbec and Palmyra, in the desert of Syria. About the commencement of the Revolution he returned to France, having his portfolio stored with treasures highly interesting to the admirers of the fine arts, and the relics of antiquity. The result of his labours appeared in the Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse Egypte, of which thirty parts had been published in 1813, but the work was left unfinished at the death of the artist, which took place at Versailles in 1827. M. Cassas was occupied many years in forming, at a considerable expense, a collection of architectural models in almost every kind of style, which he liberally disposed of, for a small annuity, to the imperial government for the use of the public.

CASSENTINO, (Jacopo di,) ne was born at Cassentino, in 1276, and learned the art of painting from Tadde Gaddi. He was considered in his time as an artist of considerable merit, as well in fresco as in distemper, and executed a great number of works in his native city, Arezzo, and Florence, where, in 1350, he became the founder of the academy. His most memorable work was that which he painted in the chapel of the academy, representing St. Luke drawing the portrait of the Virgin, in which he introduced on one side all the academicians, who were ten, and on the opposite side all their wives. This artist died in 1356.

CASSERIO, (Julius,) a celebrated Italian surgeon and anatomist, surnamed Plancentinus, from being born at Plaisance in 1545. His family was obscure and in poverty, and he entered into service as a domestic in the family of Fabricius de Aquapendente, of Padua, to which circumstance his future distinguished position is attributable. Fabricius failed not to recognize the talent of his servant, and knew how to estimate his genius. He removed him from his servile state, placed him among his pupils, instructed him in anatomy, and he soon became his favourite disciple. He made numerous dissections for his master, corrected many errors in anatomy, and laid the foundation for future discoveries, which have eminently tended to the advancement of physiological science. The knowledge displayed by Casserio soon procured for him the degree of doctor in surgery and philosophy; and he was employed by Fabricius in the performance of his duties whenever the state of his own health, or other circumstances, obliged him to be absent from his public lectures. The advanced age of his master obliged him in 1604, to resign his professorship, and the senate of Venice bestowed it upon Casserio, whose whole academical course was one series of brilliant achievements, establishing for him a most distinguished reputation. For a long time previous to his death, which took place in 1616, he was engaged in the preparation of a large work on anatomy, which was not published until 1627, and is one of the most splendid publications on that science. It consists of ninety-seven folio plates, representing all the parts of the human body, and also displays the progress in growth of the human fœtus. Spigelius succeeded Casserio in the chair of anatomy, and he left directions by his will, that Rindfleisch, or Bucretius, (the same person under different names,) should publish his treatise De Humani Corporis Fabricâ. Rindfleisch fulfilled this duty, purchased the plates of Casserio, and joined them to the work. Seventy-eight only could however be obtained, twenty others were therefore obliged to be re-engraved by the same artists, and Bucretius superintended the performance. Casserio must be regarded as one of the most eminent men of his age. If he was inferior to Fabricius in powers of description, he excelled him in the minuteness and accurary of his dissections, by which he was enabled to detect many errors committed by Vesalius, Eustachius, and even by Fabricius himself. His discoveries relating to the

organ of hearing have immortalised his name. In surgery his description of tracheotomy must be looked upon as his chef-d'œuvre.

CASSIAN, (St. John,) a Scythian monk, of the fifth century, who spent part of his life in the monastery of Bethlehem, with his friend Germain. Cassian went to Rome, and from thence to Marseilles, where he founded two religious societies, one of men, the other for nuns. He died about the year 448. He left Collations, or conferences of the fathers of the desert, and Institutions, in twelve books; and seven books upon the Incarnation. These are all written in Latin, and were printed at Paris, 1642, and at Leipsic, 1722, folio. Cassian is reckoned among the first of the Semi-Pelagians, of which sect Faustus of Riez, Vincent of Lerins, Gennadius of Marseilles, Hilary of Arles, and Arnobius the younger, were the principal defenders. The Semi-Pelagians were opposed by the whole united forces of St. Augustin and Prosper, without being overcome by them. This sect was condemned by some synods, and was rejected by the church.

CASSIBELAN, or CASSIVELAUNUS, a petty British prince, who, when Julius Cæsar invaded England, is said by the old chroniclers to have been regent of Kent, in the minority of his nephews, sons of Lud. Cassibelan having rejected the demands which Cæsar made by his deputies, the latter made his first descent upon the English shores; but foiled in that attempt, he renewed it soon after with no better success. His third attack was crowned with victory. Aided by the forces of the king of the Trinobantes, Cæsar forced the entrenchments of Cassibelan, and compelled that commander to submit to terms. He was succeeded by the elder of his nephews.

CASSIM-BEY, one of the chiefs of the Circassian Mamlukes in Egypt, entered into a conspiracy with Mohammed, the sheikh-el-belled, or supreme head of the Mamluke body, in order to shake off the subjection of Egypt to the Ottoman Porte. The Turkish viceroy, Ali-Morali Pasha, was himself a confederate in the plot; but Mohammed, a deposed pasha of Egypt resident in Cairo, having secured the aid of those beys who were hostile to Cassim and the sheikh-el-belled, put himself at the head of the troops who remained faithful; and after a desperate conflict of three days in the streets and houses of Cairo, the insurgents were completely defeated. The sheikh-el-belled Mohammed escaped to Tripoli, but Cassim was slain fighting sword in hand to the last, and his head sent to Constantinople, Feb. 1726 (A.H. 1138.) He is said to have visited Vienna and other courts of Europe, and to have possessed acquirements superior to the generality of the rude militia who were so long predominant in Egypt.

CASSIM EBN AHMED, a descendant of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, was wali or viceroy of Malaga during the civil wars which marked the last years of the Ommîyan khalifat in Spain. He at first espoused the cause of the legitimate monarch, Hesham II. against his Moorish rival Soliman Ebn Al-Hakem; and on the death or disappearance of that unfortunate prince (A.D. 1012, A.H. 403,) united with his brother Ali, wali of Ceuta, against the usurper Soliman, who was overthrown and slain A.D. 1016. Ali was now, in default of legitimate heirs, proclaimed king at Cordova, being the first Fatimite who ever reigned in Spain; but he was suffocated in a battle the following year, by his slaves, when Cassim, instantly repairing to Cordova, assumed the royal title in spite of the claims of his nephew Yahya, the son of the deceased Ali. He was eventually, however, induced to consent to a division of the kingdom, retaining Malaga, Seville, &c. for himself, and resigning Cordova to his nephew, whom he however expelled A.D. 1019, only to be himself driven out, three years later, by a general revolt provoked by his severity. Yahya now remounted the throne, and besieged his uncle in Xerez, the inhabitants of which ensured their own safety by giving him up (A.D. 1023, A.H. 414,) and he died some years later in confinement, after a life spent in the tumult of civil war, in which his restless ambition and ferocious courage made him a conspicuous character. The reign of Yahya was not, however, of long continuance, as he fell in battle (A.D. 1026,) against the king of Seville, and with him ended his race.

CASSIM-ED-DOWLAH AKSANKAR, the progenitor of the Atabeks of Syria, was a Turk by birth, and originally an officer at the court of the great Seljochian Sultan Malek Shah, from whom he received the privilege of standing constantly at his right hand. The favour with which he was regarded excited, however, the jealousy of the other courtiers, who succeeded in procuring his removal to the government of Aleppo. During the troubles which followed the death of

Malek Shah, A.D. 1092, A.H. 485, he at first embraced the party of Tutush, brother of the deceased monarch, of which he was for some time the most powerful supporter; but on an attempt of Takash to deprive him of Aleppo, he transferred his allegiance to Barkiarokh, eldest son of Malek Shah, who had been proclaimed sultan at Bagdad. (See BARKIAROKH.) Tutush, however, speedily advanced against him; and Aksankar, routed and made prisoner, was beheaded in the presence of his enemy, A.D. 1094 (A.H. 487.) His son Zenghi, who was only ten years old at the death of his father, eventually became independent sovereign of great part of Syria, and was father of the famous sultan Noor-ed-deen. (The name Aksankar, which signifies in Turkish White Hawk, is erroneously spelled Ascansar by Gibbon; and Abu'l-Faraj has confounded the subject of this notice with another Aksankar, surnamed Bourski, who was at this time emir of Moussoul.) (Abulfeda. Abul-Faraj. De Guignes. Gibbon.)

CASSINI, (John Dominic,) a great astronomer, and founder of a family of astronomers, was born in 1625, at Perinaldo, in the territory of Nice. His father, James Cassini, was a gentleman, who placed him under an able instructor during his years of childhood, and afterwards transferred him to the care of the Jesuits at Genoa. They, in 1646, published a collection of Latin poems, in which some of his were included. His taste for astronomy was first stimulated by the loan of an astrological work, which he received from an ecclesiastic. He proceeded so far in this chimerical system, as to draw up some predictions, and not without success; but afterwards becoming convinced of its fallacy, he utterly relinquished it, and thenceforth devoted himself with ardour to astronomy and the preliminary sciences. His attainments were exceedingly rapid, and when only twenty-five years of age he was elected by the senate of Bologna to fill the chair of astronomy in their university. Towards the close of the year 1652, a comet made its appearance, and, as it passed near the zenith, the opportunities for observing it were peculiarly favourable. In his account of it, dedicated to the duke of Modena, he repudiates the prevalent notion that comets were subject to no law, and beyond the reach of calculation, and relates his observations to determine the orbit of the one then present. He fixed a gnomon and meridian line in one of the churches at Bologna, which enabled him to make a number of solar observations, from which he formed more correct solar tables, and estimated the refraction with a degree of precision never before attained. In 1657 he was called on to accompany the ambassador to the pope from Bologna, in order to settle the disputes between that city and Ferrara, in consequence of the inundations of the Po; and on this occasion, to use the expression of Fontenelle, he showed that, although he was a mathematician, yet he had much intellect when brought into contact with other men. He was also appointed to repair the works of Fort Urban, and the pope (Clement IX.) was so sensible of his merit, that he frequently sent for him to converse with him, and solicited him to become an ecclesiastic. This he declined, but accepted the place of superintendent of the waters in the Papal states. In 1664-5, he discovered the time of the rotation of Jupiter to be 9 hours 56 minutes, (the latest observations by professor Airey making it 9h. 55m. 21.3s.) He also saw, for the first time, the shadows of the satellites on the disc, and in 1668, formed tables of the satellites (called in Italy, the Mediccan stars.) Into these tables there entered no less than twenty-five elements. With similar success he calculated the rotations of Mars and Venus, and made the apparent rotation of the sun to be about 27 days, which is very near the truth. In 1669 he came to Paris by invitation from Louis XIV. who offered him a pension equivalent to his employments in Italy. He at first declined this offer, until the pope and the senate of Bologna gave their consent, stipulating, however, that his absence should not last longer than a few years. It was not his intention to fix his residence permanently in France, but when the pope and the Bolognese endeavoured to recall him, he had become attached to his new appointment. Colbert resisted their applications, and granted him letters of naturalization in 1673, and in the same year he married a French lady. His duties at the Royal Observatory of Paris commenced on September 14th, 1671, and his observations continued to 1683. He never returned to Italy, except for a short time in 1695. In the latter years of his life he became totally blind; in this resembling Galileo, and probably in both the loss of sight was induced by long continued and minute observations. They almost realized the fabulous history of

Tiresias, who became blind in consequence of endeavouring to see into the secrets of the gods. He died on the 14th September, 1712, being above 87 years of age. Besides the discoveries above mentioned it is admitted by Delambre, that he established by observation the coincidence of the nodes of the lunar equator and orbit. He discovered the first, second, third, and fifth satellites of Saturn, and was the first to perceive the permanent nature of the zodiacal light. Some modern astronomers have made it a subject of reproach that he was a Cartesian, and a modern biographer has explained his adherence to the system of Ptolemy by his being a member of the church of Rome. The fact was, however, that he was strictly an astronomer, and his researches did not go beyond the motions of the heavenly bodies. He did not enter on the causes of their motions, and there is no evidence that he had become acquainted with the works of Newton. His was not the merit of founding a system, but of observing and establishing facts of the highest importance in astronomy. Of his two sons, the eldest was killed at the battle of La Hogue; the younger is the subject of the following article.

CASSINI, (James,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1677, and was at the early age of seventeen admitted into the Academy of Sciences. He visited England and Holland, and became acquainted with Newton, Flamsteed, &c. He succeeded his father at the Observatory, and was appointed maître des comptes. As he was travelling to his estate of Thury, near Clermont (Oise,) the carriage was upset, he became immediately paralytic, and died in 1756. He was considered to be a better mathematician than his father, and devoted himself chiefly to fundamental points of astronomy, and to the construction of tables. His work, De la Grandeur et de la Figure de la Terre, Paris, 1720, contains the account of the continuation of Picard's arc of the meridian, with his conclusion that the earth is a spheroid, elongated towards the poles, contrary both to the theory and the observations of others. His Elémens d'Astronomie, Paris, 1740, (the correct edition of which is that of the Imp. Royale,) shows that, although inclined to the Copernican system, he was not completely decided on the subject. He cites Newton in two places, one to endeavour to explain the acceleration of Jupiter's motion, in another, for observations of a comet. He follows Descartes, like his father, and in this work prefers graphical methods to calculation. In his various communications to the Academy of Sciences, he proved his abilities as an observer. He determined, with great exactness, the times of revolution of the five satellites of Saturn then known, and first observed the inclination of the orbit of the fifth, now the seventh of them. He improved the methods and tables of refraction, and ascertained very nearly the variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the length of the year, by comparison of a large number of equinoxes of his own and others.

CASSINI, (Francis Cæsar,) the son of James, was born at Paris, in 1714. He accompanied his father during his geodesical tours in 1733, and in his twenty-first year was elected into the academy. He succeeded his father at the Observatory, and as maître des comptes, and died of small-pox in 1784. He published, in 1744, the large triangulation of France, under the title of La Méridienne de Verifiée. He nearly completed the large map of France, of which his son presented 124 sheets to the National Assembly in 1789. He is best known by the name of Cassini de Thury, having been the first to take that appellation from the estate acquired by his grandfather.

CASSINI, (John Dominic,) son of the preceding, and best known by the title of count Cassini, was born at Paris, in 1748. He succeeded at the Observatory. The system of Newton, which had been adopted in an imperfect manner by his father, was fully professed by him. He was elected member of the academy in 1770, and in that year published an account of the voyage made by direction of the government, in order to ascertain the accuracy of Le Roy's chronometers. He, along with Mechain and Legendre, was employed in the operations for connecting the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich, by a chain of triangles, in 1787. After his father's death he made repeated applications to the government in order to obtain larger instruments, and to have the Observatory placed on a better footing. A party seems to have been formed against him, for in 1793 the National Convention resolved that the Observatory should be placed no longer under the control of one person, but of four, who should take the annual duty in rotation. Of the four, Cassini was one, and the

other three were his own pupils. Having refused to submit to this regulation, he resigned his charge on the 6th September, 1793, but received a peremptory order to quit the Observatory in twenty-four hours, and in the following year suffered an imprisonment of seven months. Thus terminated the connexion of the Cassini family with the Observatory of Paris, after it had lasted for 122 years. After his retirement from the Observatory, count Cassini abandoned astronomy entirely. Though he entered the Institute under the Empire, the name no longer appeared in the mathematical departments of science. He passed the remainder of his days chiefly at his residence in the country. The date of his death does not appear.

CASSINI, (Alexander Henry Gabriel, Count de,) son of James Dominic, was born at the Observatory at Paris, in 1781. On returning from school, in 1794, he completed his studies at the family estate of Thury, under the direction of his father. During the four years thus occupied, he contracted a taste for botany and other branches of natural history; but on his arrival at Paris, although efforts were made to induce him to cultivate astronomical science, which appeared to be the peculiar inheritance of his family, yet he showed rather a distaste for it. He became a lawyer, and was juge au tribunal de primière instance, and afterwards member of the court of cassation; he was in 1830 nominated a member of the chamber of peers. He died of the Asiatic cholera, which visited Paris in 1832. His relaxation after his legal employments consisted in botanical researches, and his attention was almost exclusively directed to the Compositæ. This was his favourite occupation during fifteen years. He had the advantage of access to the herbaria and libraries of Jussieu and Desfontaines. His first memoir on the style and stigma of these plants, was read at the Institute in 1812, and was succeeded by six others, all which he published in a separate form, under the title, Opuscules Phytologiques, Paris, 1826, 2 vols, 8vo. His divisions and proposed arrangement of this great family of plants, have, however, not been generally adopted by later botanists.

CASSIODORUS MAGNUS, or Marcus Aurelius, a statesman and historian, called by way of distinction "the senator," was born at Scylacium, in the country of the Bruttii, about the year 470, though some date his birth ten years later. He recommended himself, by his eloquence and learning, to Theodoric, who first made him governor of Sicily; and, when he had sufficiently proved his abilities and prudence in the administration of that province, admitted him to his cabinet-councils, made him quæstor, and appointed him his secretary. Having passed through all the employments of the government, he was raised to the consulate, which he administered alone in the year 514. He was made master of the offices, and prætorian prefect, by Athalaric, who succeeded Theodoric, about the year 524, but afterwards, in the year 537, being discharged from all his offices by king Vitiges, he renounced a secular life, and retired into a monastery, which he founded at Viviers, in Calabria. Here he led the life of a man of letters, a philosopher, and a Christian. He entertained himself with the exercise of his mechanical ingenuity in the construction of sun-dials, water-clocks, perpetual lamps, &c. He also collected a noble library, which he enlarged and improved by several books of his own composing. About the year 556, he wrote two books De Divinis Lectionibus; and afterwards a book De Orthographia, in the preface to which he tells us, that he was then in his ninety-third year. There are extant twelve books of his of letters, ten of which he wrote as secretary of state, in the name of kings Theodoric and Athalaric, and two in his own. He composed also twelve books, De Rebus Gestis Gothorum, which are only extant in the abridgment of Jornandes. He wrote also a commentary upon the Psalms, and several other pieces, theological and critical. He died at a very advanced age. He was unquestionably a man of genius and learning; but his Latin is impure, and his style is full of the conceits of the age. His works have been collected and printed several times; the best edition is that of Rohan, 1679, 2 vols, folio, with the notes and dissertations of John Garet, a Benedictine monk. In 1721, Signor Scipio Maffei published a work of Cassiodorus, which had long been missing; and in the following year the same was published at London, by Chandler, entitled Complexions, or short Commentaries upon the Epistles, the Acts, and the Revelation; which Dr. Lardner has enumerated among the Testimonies to the Credibility of the Gospel History. (Life of Cassiodorus by Sainte-Marthe, Paris, 1690, 12mo. Schlosser, Universal Historische Uebersicht, &c. iii. 4.)

CASSIUS, an ancient physician, who flourished in the age of Augustus, and was contemporary with Themison. He was surnamed the Iatrosophist, and belonged to the sect of the Asclopiades. Celsus, who lived shortly after Cassius, speaks of him with great eulogy, and regards him as the most ingenious physician of his age. No particulars of his life are extant, and he is only known in the present day by a work entitled, Naturales et Medicinales Questiones LXXXIV. circà Hominis Naturam et Morbos aliquot, Conrado Gesnero interprete, Zurich, 1562, 8vo, which, although small in size, abounds with the most interesting information respecting the early history of medicine, and the opinions of former times. A vigorous spirit of inquiry manifests itself in this work, and shows the author to have been a man superior to prejudice, and not bigoted to the opinion of his ancestors. He endeavours to unite the doctrines of the methodists with those of the pneumatists, but in some instances he displays the fallacy of the opinions entertained by both sects, without however being dogmatic as to his own. His work is a fine illustration of the spirit of the age in which he lived, and is deserving of being well studied.

CASSIUS. Of this name there were many persons at Rome, who were sprung from the patrician and plebeian families of Viscellus and Longinus respectively; but, as Bayle observes, it is not easy to refer them to their original stock; nor is it necessary to notice more than the following:—1. SPURIUS VISCELLINUS, who, after being thrice consul and twice honoured with a triumph, was put to death about B.C. 485, for attempting to make himself king.—2. LUCIUS HEMINA, who flourished about 608 U.C. and wrote four books of Annals, that carried back the history of Rome to a period antecedent to the time of Romulus, and contained in the last book an account of the second Punic war. A few fragments of this work are to be found at the end of the editions of Sallust by Cortius and Frottscher, and in Krause's Vit. et Fragment. Vet. Histor. Roman. 1833, Berol. It was from these Annals that Pliny learnt that the first physician who came from Greece to Rome was Arch-acetes (Chief-healer), the son of Lys-anias (Freer-from-pain), and that he had a shop bought for him at the public expense in a place called Acetia.—3. LUCIUS LONGINUS, who was so severe a judge, that his court was called "The Rock of Culprits;" and such was the confidence placed in his integrity, that his private word was considered by Jugurtha equal to the public faith, when, at the persuasion of Cassius, he was induced to deliver himself up to the Romans; and it was from him that upright and severe judges were called "Cassiani."—4. CAIUS LONGINUS, one of the leaders in the conspiracy against Cæsar, first distinguished himself as an officer in the campaign of Crassus; where, when the Parthians, after the defeat and death of the Roman general, pressed onwards in their career of victory and laid siege to Antioch, he contrived to draw their army into an unfavourable position, and after defeating and destroying Osaces, their leader, compelled Pacorus to abandon Syria. On his return to Rome he mixed himself up with politics, but without attaching himself at first to either of the great parties in the state; for he was too proud to follow, where he felt he ought to lead. On his first appearance as a public speaker, Cæsar said of him, that he did not very well know what he was aiming at; but whatever he did mean, his manner, at least, proved that he was in earnest. This remark was fully borne out by the subsequent conduct of Cassius; who, during the murder of Cæsar, said to one of the conspirators, "Strike, though your sword pass through my heart;" nor was it without reason that Cæsar said, when he heard of some persons plotting against him, "I have no fear of fat fellows and sleek fops, but of men with a sallow visage and spare habit, like Cassius." Although he was professedly an Epicurean, he never indulged in the pleasures which that sect recommended; but carried himself rather with the unbending severity of the Stoic. Connected by family ties with the party opposed to Cæsar, for he had married Junia, the sister of Brutus, he followed the standard of Pompey; but after his defeat at Pharsalia, submitted to the conqueror, and delivered up the fleet under his command, according to Appian; while Dio Cassius and Suetonius attribute to Lucius Crassus the commission of an act, for which Appian is scarcely able to assign a fair excuse; except, perhaps, that by such a step Brutus was enabled to bring about a reconciliation between Cæsar and Cassius. This was, however, soon broken off by the two former partizans of Pompey combining to destroy the dictator, who had offended both equally by refusing to grant the honours they coveted. On the

death of Cæsar, Cassius went to Syria; and after defeating the fleet and pillaging the temples of the Rhodians, who thought themselves so certain of victory as to have prepared chains for the prisoners they calculated upon taking, he returned to Greece; and uniting his troops to those under Brutus, met Antony and Octavianus at Philippi. Here, when the left wing under his command was defeated by Antony, and thus neutralized the success that Brutus had obtained on the right, Cassius in a fit of despair either destroyed himself, or was destroyed by some friendly hand, on the anniversary of his birth-day. In the funeral oration pronounced over his body by Brutus, he was called the last of the Romans; for when he was asked by Antony, on the day after the murder of Cæsar, whether he had a dagger concealed in his bosom, he replied, "Yes; for you, if you attempt to make yourself king." The only specimens of his writings are to be found in a few of his letters to Cicero.—5. Lucius Varius, a poet of Parma, who is reproached by his friend Horace for the rapidity of his compositions in verse, had in early life attached himself to the party of Pompey, and subsequently sided with Antony; on whose defeat at Actium he retired to Athens, where he was put to death by the orders of Octavianus, towards the end of the year U.C. 724. A list of the works attributed to him is given by Weichert, in his volume De Lucii Varii et Cassii Parmensis Vita et Carminibus, Grimmæ, 1836, and who there shows, in page 299, that of the verses on Orpheus, which Bayle attributed to Achilles Statius, one Antonius Thylesius of Italy was the real author.—6. Titus Severus, an orator in the time of Augustus Cæsar, by whom he was banished to Crete for writing libels on persons of rank, both male and female, and died in A.D. 33, after an exile of twenty-five years, in the island of Seriphus, to which he had been removed by the order of Tiberius. According to Seneca, his auditors were so delighted with him, that their only fear was lest he should finish his speech too soon, which was so full of beauties that an inattentive listener was sure to lose some gem; and such was the readiness of his wit, that his opponents took care never to interrupt him; for his extempore sallies were more powerful than his studied thoughts. Even Quintilian, who speaks rather coldly of him, only because he had been praised by Seneca, confesses that had he been as grave and dignified as he was witty and sarcastic, he would have ranked amongst the first of orators; a confession that only increases our regret that nothing of such a speaker should have been preserved except the opening of his speech against Nonius Asprenas.—7. Chæreas, the captain of the Prætorian guards, and the destroyer of Caligula, in whose service he had been, but was unwilling to execute all his master's orders with the rigour the tyrant required; and as his humanity was considered a proof of his effeminacy, it exposed him to some bitter jests on the part of the emperor, that eventually cost the latter his life by a conspiracy, of which Chæreas was the chief; and though it was proposed to reward him with the highest honours for the good service he had done the state in destroying the monster, yet no sooner was Claudius saluted emperor by the Prætorian guards than he ordered Chæreas to be executed.

CASSIUS, (Andrew,) born at Schlesswig, was son of one of the secretaries of the reigning duke. He studied medicine at Leipsic, and obtained the degree of doctor at Leyden in 1632. On returning to Germany, he practised at Hamburg with considerable success, and was appointed physician to the duke of Holstein. He boasted that he possessed the secret of a kind of bezoard which was infallible against the plague. He left no writings, but the name of his son has been perpetuated by the discovery of the substance which forms the beautiful rose and violet colours on china, called the purple of Cassius. It is prepared by adding the hydrochlorate of the protoxide of tin, to a solution of the hydrochlorate of gold. This son obtained the degree of doctor at Gröningen. The year of his death is not known. He wrote two dissertations on medical subjects, but the following is the most remarkable of his productions: Cogitata de Auro et Admirandâ ejus Naturâ Generatione Affectionibus effectis atque ad Operationes Artis Habitudine Experimentis illustrata, Hamburg, 1685, 8vo.

CASTAGNO, (Andrea del,) was born in 1409, at the village of Castagno, in Tuscany, and being left an orphan at a very early age, he was taken under the care of his uncle. While employed at some humble occupation, he by chance saw an artist painting, and looking at his work with wonder and attention he attempted to imitate him. His productions surprised every one who saw them, and their fame having reached Florence,

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Bernardetto de Medici sent for Andrea, and, struck with his extraordinary genius, placed him under the instruction of the best painters of that day in Florence. He was for some time the pupil of Masaccio, and soon rose to be a perfect master of his art. At first he worked in fresco, but learning the secret of painting in oil from Domenico Venezìano, he abandoned distemper colour for the more attractive mode which his newly acquired secret afforded him. This, from its novelty and splendour, instantly excited admiration; and Castagno, envious that any other person but himself should be the possessor of a discovery so valuable, and jealous of the praise bestowed upon the productions of his friend, formed the horrid project of assassinating him. This foul and treacherous design he soon effected by stabbing Domenico at the corner of a street. He escaped detection, or even suspicion, and hastened to his house, and while calmly at work in his painting-room, his dying victim was brought before him, and shortly after expired in the arms of his assassin. Castagno continued to practise his art, but not with the same success as before, though he amassed a large fortune. At his death, which occurred in 1480, he was stung with remorse, and made confession of his atrocious guilt, and the reputation he had gained was more than counterbalanced by the universal execration in which his memory was held. One of his best paintings, the Execution of the Conspirators against the House of Medici, is in the hall of justice at Florence. In the church of S. Lucia de Magnuoli there are some excellent pictures by him; and in the monastery Degli Angeli, a Crucifixion painted in fresco.

CASTALDI, (Cornelius,) an Italian poet and lawyer, who acquired considerable reputation in the sixteenth century, by his poetical compositions in Latin and Italian, was born at Feltre, about 1480, of a noble family. He studied philosophy and the arts at Padua, where he received his doctor's degree in 1503. He afterwards studied law, and amidst the fatigues of his profession, found leisure to cultivate poetry. The town of Feltre employed him as their agent at Venice, where, as well as at Padua, he formed an intimacy with many eminent scholars and persons of rank. He died in 1537. He founded a college at Padua. His poetical works remained unpublished until 1757, when they were printed, under the editorship of Conti, in a small quarto volume, Poesi volgari e Latine di Cornelio Castaldi, &c. with his life, by Thomas Joseph Farsetti. His Italian poems are written with ease, and abound in imagery; and in his Latin efforts he has imitated the ancients with success.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, (Sebastian,) a learned Frenchman, born in 1515, in Dauphiny, according to some authors, but according to others in Savoy. Spon and Leti mention Chatillon as the place of his birth: of his early life we have little information. Calvin conceived such an esteem and friendship for him, during the stay he made at Strasburg, in 1540 and 1541, that he lodged him for some days at his house, and procured him a regent's place in the college of Geneva. After continuing in this office near three years, he was forced to quit it in 1544, on account of some peculiar opinions which he held concerning the Song of Solomon and the Descent into Hell. He retired to Basle, where he was made Greek professor. He died there in 1563, in extreme poverty. He incurred the displeasure of Calvin and Beza, from whom he differed concerning predestination and the punishment of heretics; and the latter is said to have declared that Castalio had translated the Bible into Latin at the instigation of the devil. He was tolerably well acquainted with Hebrew, but aiming at classical taste, he betrayed the greatest want of judgment in the two works for which he is now principally known—his translation of the Bible into Latin, and his Dialogues. The quaintness of his Latin style in the former, evinces a deplorable inattention to the simple majesty of the original. In the Song of Solomon he is particularly injudicious. This book he wished expunged from the canon; which was one of the causes of his differences with Calvin and Beza: when that could not be done, he contrived to debase the magnificence of the language and the subject by diminutives, which, though expressive of familiar endearment, are destitute of dignity, and therefore improper on solemn occasions. He published, in 1546, a translation of the Sibylline verses into Latin heroic verse, and of the books of Moses into Latin prose, with notes. This was followed, in 1547, by his Latin version of the Psalms of David, and of all the other metrical portions of Scripture. In 1548 he printed a Greek poem on the life of John the Baptist, and a paraphrase on the prophecy of Jonah, in Latin verse. He also translated into Latin several trea-

tises of Ochinus, particularly the thirty dialogues. His notes on the Epistle to the Romans were condemned by the church of Basle, because they opposed the doctrine of predestination and efficacious grace. He began his Latin translation of the Bible at Geneva in 1542, and finished it at Basle in 1550. It was printed at Basle in 1551, and dedicated by the author to Edward VI. king of England. He published a second edition of it in 1554, and another in 1556. The edition of 1573 is most esteemed. The French version was dedicated to Henry II. of France, and printed at Basle, in 1555.

CASTEL, (Lewis Bertrand,) a French mathematician and Jesuit, born at Montpellier, in 1688. His abilities early attracted the notice of Fontenelle and Tournemine, who invited him to Paris, where he arrived towards the end of 1720. The first work he published was his treatise of Universal Gravity, 1724, 2 vols, 12mo. This was attacked by the abbé Saint Pierre. Castel wrote an answer. His next work was, Abridged System of Mathematics, Paris, 1727, 4to; which was soon followed by an Universal System of Mathematics, 1728, 4to; a work applauded both in England and France. The Royal Society of London admitted him of their body. His Clavecin Oculaire, or Ocular Harpsichord, excited much curiosity and considerable expectation among opticians as well as musicians. His idea of producing the same pleasure to the eye by the melody and harmony of colours, as the ear received from the succession and combination of musical tones, was published in 1725. After being tried in all parts of Europe, particularly in London, about 1756, when the plan and pretended effects were published in an English pamphlet, its exhibition was soon neglected and forgotten, and has been scarcely heard of since. In 1743 he published his Vrai Système de Physique générale de Newton, 4to. He reverenced the English philosopher, though his doctrine appeared to him but little adapted to reveal the true system of the universe. "Newton and Descartes," said he, "are nearly on a par in regard to invention; but the latter had more facility and elevation; the other, with less facility, was more profound. Such is pretty nearly the character of the two nations: the French genius builds upwards, the English genius downwards. Each of them had the ambition to make a world, as Alexander had that of conquering it, and both had grand ideas of nature." The style of Castel partook of the fire of his genius and the wanderings of his imagination. He died in 1757. The abbé de la Porte published, in 1763, 12mo, at Paris, under the imprint of Amsterdam, L'Esprit, les Saillies, et Singularités du Père Castel.

CASTELL, (Edmund,) a learned oriental scholar, born, in 1606, at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire. He became a member in 1621 of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he continued many years. Afterwards he removed to St. John's college for the convenience of the library there, which was of great service to him in compiling his grand work, the Lexicon Heptaglotton, or Dictionary of Seven Tongues, which cost him the assiduous labour of eighteen years; but his unwearied diligence in this undertaking injured his health, and impaired his constitution. Besides this, the work was the entire ruin of his fortune; for he spent upon it upwards of twelve thousand pounds. In consequence of this, he was reduced to extreme distress; when, probably in consideration of his learned labours, he was, in 1666, made king's chaplain, and Arabic professor at Cambridge; and in 1668 he obtained a prebend of Canterbury. In the next year he published his Lexicon Heptaglotton; but the copies of the book lay almost entirely unsold upon his hands. He received, indeed, some additional preferments; but they were by no means sufficient to recompense him for his great losses. The small vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, was bestowed upon him; and he was afterwards presented to the rectory of Wodeham Walter in the same county. His last preferment, which was towards the close of his life, was the rectory of Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire. He assisted Dr. Walton in the celebrated edition of the Polyglott Bible. This is acknowledged by Walton, who, after complimenting Castell's erudition and modesty, mentions the diligence he employed upon the Samaritan, the Syriac, the Arabic, and the Ethiopic versions; his having given a Latin translation of the Canticles, under the last version; and his adding to all of them learned notes. He also translated several books of the New Testament, and the Syriac version of Job, where it differs from the Arabic. From a letter of his, which is still extant, written in 1674, it appears that the many discouragements he had met with had not extinguished his ardour for the promotion of oriental literature. The same letter shows, that,

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in his application to the learned languages, he had forgotten the cultivation of his native tongue, and that even his orthography did not keep pace with the improvements of the time. He died in 1685. All his oriental manuscripts were bequeathed by him to the university of Cambridge, on condition that his name should be written on every copy in the collection. It is supposed that about five hundred of his Lexicons were unsold at the time of his death. These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, his niece and executrix, in a room of one of her tenants' houses at Martin, in Surrey, where for many years they lay at the mercy of the rats; and when they came into the possession of this lady's executors, scarcely one complete volume could be formed out of the remainder, and the whole sold for only seven pounds.

CASTELLANUS. See CHATEL.

CASTELLI, (Benedetto,) an Italian mathematician, and one of the most renowned of the disciples of Galileo, was born at Brescia, in 1577. In 1595 he entered into a monastery of the order of St. Benedict, in his native city, but afterwards studied at Padua and at Florence, where he assisted Galileo in his astronomical observations, and afterwards maintained a regular correspondence with him. From 1615 to 1625, he occupied the mathematical chair at Pisa. In 1625 he was invited to Rome by pope Urban VIII. and was made mathematical professor in the college Della Sapienza. The subject of his particular attention, and in the investigation of which he chiefly excelled, was the motion of water, on which subject as connected with the health of the cities of Venice, &c. he was frequently consulted, and suggested many important improvements. His practical skill in hydraulics, displayed in carrying off the stagnant waters of the Arno, and in many other public works, seems to have exceeded his theoretical science, in which he fell into an error respecting the velocity of issuing fluids; for he held that that velocity is proportional to the height of the reservoir, instead of the square root of the height. In 1628 he published, on the mensuration of running waters, Della Misura dell' Acque Correnti, Rome, 4to, and Dimostrazioni Geometriche della Misura dell' Acque Correnti, *ib.* 4to. Montucla calls him "The creator of a new part of Hydraulics." His defence of Galileo, Riposta alle Opposizioni del Sig. Ludovico delle Colombe, &c. was published at Florence, 1615, 4to. He died in 1644. Duke Leopold ordered his bust to be placed beside that of Galileo. In the library of S. Giorgio Maggiore, at Venice, are deposited several important works of Castelli in MS.

CASTELLI, (Bernardo,) an eminent painter of history and portrait, born at Genoa, in 1557. He studied under Andrea Semini and Luca Cambiaso; and afterwards visited Rome. He soon became a mannerist, and frequently adopted the colour and despatch of Vasari and Zucchari. The most distinguished poets of his time, whose portraits he painted, and who celebrated him in their verses, particularly Marino and Tasso, were his intimate friends; and he made designs for the Jerusalem of the latter. The subject of his altar-piece for St. Peter's at Rome, was the Call of St. Peter to the Apostleship; which was afterwards removed to make room for one executed by Lanfranco. As an engraver, Strutt says, his style somewhat resembled that of Cornelius Bus. Among other works in this department is the set of prints for Tasso's Jerusalem. He died in 1629.

CASTELLI, (Valerio,) a painter, son of the preceding, was born at Genoa, in 1625. He was a pupil of Domenico Fiasella, but instead of following the style of this master, he took for his models the works of Procaccini and Correggio, and profiting by these examples, he acquired a manner at once graceful and pure, and which he might justly claim as entirely his own. In his favourite subjects, battle-pieces, he displays great spirit of composition and freedom of hand, and his horses are admirably drawn. His pictures in this style combined the taste of Paolo Veronese with the fire of Tintoretto, and, as they are not frequently met with, they are very highly valued. At Genoa, Castelli painted the cupola of the church of the Annunciation, and in the palace of the grand duke at Florence is his splendid picture of the Rape of the Sabines. It is said there are more easel pictures by this master in the private galleries of England than in any other part of Europe. He died in 1659.

CASTELLI, (Giovanni Battista,) a celebrated painter, born at Bergamo, in 1500, and called Il Bergamasco, to distinguish him from an artist of the same name, a pupil of Luca Cambiaso, and celebrated as a miniature painter. When very young, he received instruction from Aurelio Busso, a painter of Crema, who had studied under Polidoro da Caravaggio. He was so fortunate as to attract the

notice of one of the noble house of the Pallavicini, by whom he was enabled to visit Rome. His patron maintained him for several years in that city, and had the gratification to find that Castelli, on his return to Genoa, had not only acquired a perfect knowledge of the art of painting, but equally excelled as an architect and sculptor. His splendid picture of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian is in the monastery dedicated to that saint. Having returned to Genoa, he was employed, in conjunction with Luca Cambiaso, to paint in the Nunziata di Portoria. In this noble production, great as is the merit of the portion executed by Luca, it is left at an immeasurable distance by the exquisite beauty of composition, colouring, and expression, in the painting of his associate. The figure of Our Saviour, as Judge of the World, surrounded by an angelic circle, is depicted with a lustre perfectly dazzling. In the saloon of the Lanzi palace at Gorlago, Castelli painted several works, illustrating some of the most interesting passages of the Iliad, in which he equals Giulio Romano in grandeur of style. On the invitation of Charles V. he went to Spain, and was employed by him in the palace of Pardo. Castelli died at Madrid in 1570; some say in 1580.

CASTELLI, (Bartholomew,) a celebrated Italian physician and botanist, born at Messina, towards the end of the sixteenth century. He studied theology, philosophy, and medicine, and took a doctor's degree in each of these branches of study. He practised at, and was professor of, medicine in the Academy of Messina. He was a very learned man, and the first to project and execute a lexicon, or dictionary, of the terms employed in medicine; a work that has maintained its reputation to the present time. It was first published as Lexicon Medicum Græco Latinum, at Venice, in 1607, 8vo; and in 1628 it was put forth with additions, by Emmanuel Stupano, of Basle. Adrian Ravenstein made further additions in his edition of Rotterdam, in 1651, of which there were several impressions, but the most valuable is that published by Pancrace Bruno, at Padua, 1699, 4to, under the title of Amalthæum Castellanum Brunonianum, sive Lexicon Medicum primùm à Bart. Castello Messanensi inchoatum, ab aliis etiam continuatum, tandem ad vera, novaque Artis Medicæ Principia accommodatum, &c. This has gone through many editions.

CASTELLO, (Gabriel Lancelot,) an eminent antiquary, born at Palermo, in 1727. Accident diverted him from the study of botany and chemistry, to which he was devoting himself in early life, and thenceforth he turned his attention to antiquities. Not far from Motta, where he lived, stood the ancient Halesa, or Alesa (Tosa,) a colony of Nicosia, celebrated by the Greek and Latin poets, which was swallowed up by an earthquake in the year 828. One day a ploughman dug up a quantity of coins, which he brought to Castello, who, conceiving a strong desire to decipher them, forthwith betook himself to the study of antiquities; and he engaged in this pursuit with such success, that within three years he was able to draw up a very learned paper on the subject of a statue which had been dug up, which he published under the title of Dissertazione sopra una Statua di Marmo trovata nelle Campagne di Alesa, Palermo, 1749, 8vo, with letters on some antiquities of Solanto near Palermo; and before he had reached his twenty-sixth year he published his History and Antiquities of Alesa, which procured him the reputation of an able antiquary. He formed a noble collection of the remains of antiquity in Sicily, and was an honorary member of the Royal Society, and of the Paris Academy. He died in 1794. He published, among other works, Siciliæ Populorum et Urbium, Regum quoque et Tyrannorum veteres Nummi Saracenorum Epocham antecedentes, Palermo, 1781, fol. To this he added two supplements in 1789 and 1791.

CASTELNAU, (Henrietta Julia de,) wife of count de Murat, wrote in an elegant and pleasing style Les Lutrins de Kernofi, 12mo. Des Contes de Fées, 2 vols, 12mo. Le Voyage de Campagne, 2 vols, 12mo. She died in 1716, aged 45.

CASTELNAU, (Michel de,) a French nobleman, distinguished as a soldier and diplomatist. He was frequently employed by Charles IX. and Henry III. of France in negotiations of great importance. He was five times ambassador in England, where on his first mission he resided above ten years. He greatly befriended Mary queen of Scots, endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between her and Darnley, and earnestly interceded in her behalf with Elizabeth. The Mémoires of his Negotiations were published by Le Laboreur in 1669, 2 vols, folio, and reprinted at Brussels in 1731, 3 vols, fol. He died in 1592. His Mémoires were translated into English by his daughter Catharine, Lond. 1724, fol.

CASTELVETRO, (Ludovico,) an emi-

nent Italian critic, born at Modena, in 1505. He studied at Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, and Sienna. After six years' absence in Germany, at the court of Maximilian II. he returned to Modena, and distinguished himself chiefly by his Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics; in which, as Rapin assures us, he always made it a rule to find something to except against in the text of Aristotle. He attacked his contemporary and rival in polite literature, Hannibal Caro, as has been already observed, (see CARO,) and the quarrel gave birth to many satirical pieces on both sides in verse and prose. Castelvetro, however, was assisted here by his friends; for though he knew how to lay down rules for writing poetry, he was not a poet himself. His rival at length brought him under the cognisance of the Inquisition at Rome, by which he was accused of paying too much deference to the new religious opinions. It is probable that during his travels into Germany, where Lutheranism was established, he had imbibed the principles of the Reformation, which appeared in his conversation and writings. He appeared before the Inquisition, and was examined in 1560; but finding himself embarrassed by the questions put to him, and especially in regard to a book of Melancthon, which he had translated into Italian, he fled to Basle, where he pursued the study of the belles-lettres to the time of his death, which happened in 1571. We learn from the Menagiana, that Castelvetro's house being on fire at Lyons, he cried out "Save my Poetics!" which shows that he considered this work as the best of his performances; and it ought to be so, if what is said be true, that it cost him half his life in composing. He was skilled in Greek, had a slight knowledge of Hebrew, and wrote better in Latin than in his native tongue.

CASTI, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian poet, born in the Roman state, in 1721. He studied in the seminary of Montefiascone, and afterwards took orders At an early age he became a professor of Greek and Latin at that place, which he quitted for Rome, and was admitted into the academy Degli Arcadi. He afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montefiascone, travelled into different countries, and on the death of Metastasio, was made poet laureate. This situation he resigned, and went to Florence, where he recommended himself to the notice of the grand duke Leopold, and thence to Vienna, at the invitation of Joseph II. He there composed his burlesque drama, Il Re Teodoro a Venezia, set to music by the great composer Paisiello. In 1796, when the French entered Italy, he left Vienna for Milan, where he sided warmly with the republicans. After residing for some time at Florence, he went to Paris, where he died in 1803. He wrote several novels in Italian verse, and a satirical poem on the empress Catharine II. of Russia and her court, called Tartaro; but his principal work is entitled Gli Animali parlanti, Poema Epico, an ingenious apologue, in which he has happily exposed the wild political fancies of the French Revolutionists. This work was translated by Mr. Stewart Rose, in his Court and Parliament of Beasts, London, 1819. It must, however, be confessed that the pleasantry of an apologue of twenty-six cantos, each of about 600 lines, is tediously diffuse; and the frequent negligence of style, with the repetition of trivial and obvious morals, ill sustain the interest and curiosity with which the work is read. The poem was published at Paris in 1802, in 3 vols, 8vo. A complete edition of his Novelle Galanti was published at Paris, in 1804, in 3 vols, 8vo. These tales are much admired by the Italians for purity of language and harmony of versification, and they contain many ingenious and sarcastic reflections on the vices and errors of men in every age and condition of life. They are disfigured, however, by an unpardonable licentiousness, in which Casti has exceeded almost all the preceding novelists of Italy.

CASTIGLIONE, (Baldassare,) an Italian nobleman, descended from an illustrious and ancient family, was born at Casatico, in the duchy of Mantua, in 1478. He was one of the most celebrated writers of Italy in the sixteenth century, and was instructed in Latin by George Merula, and in Greek by Demetrius Chalcondyles, who then resided at Milan. He likewise applied himself to the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and made so great a progress in those arts, that Raphael and Michael Angelo are said never to have thought their works perfect, unless they had the approbation of Castiglione. When he was eighteen years of age, he went into military service, under Louis Sforza, duke of Milan; but the duchy being conquered by the French, and the duke being carried prisoner to France, Castiglione returned to Mantua. He engaged a second time in the service of the duke, and distinguished himself

much by his bravery and conduct. Some time afterwards he entered the service of Guidobaldo della Rovere, duke of Urbino, who sent him as ambassador to pope Julius II. He was next sent on an embassy to Henry VII. of England; whither he went to be invested with the order of the Garter, as proxy for the duke his master. He was afterwards sent on an important mission to Louis XII. of France. After his return he commenced his celebrated work, Cortegiano. From this production we may perceive how intimately he was acquainted with the writings of the Greek and Latin authors. It is in the form of a dialogue, and was written while he was at the court of Urbino, which happened to be then a very favourable specimen of courts. Castiglione specifies all the qualities which an accomplished and intelligent, and at the same time, honest courtier ought to possess, and the manner in which he ought to use them for the good of his prince. The Cortegiano has been much and long admired in Italy, both for the thoughts and the style, and it still ranks among the classical works of the sixteenth century. On the death of Giudobaldo, Castiglione was taken into favour by the duke Francisco Maria, who made him his first minister of state, as well in civil as military affairs; and in 1513, for his services at the siege of Mirandola, made him a free gift of the castle of Nuvillara, near Pesaro. In 1516 he married a daughter of the count Torelli, a lady remarkable for wit and beauty. In 1519, the marquis of Mantua sent him to Leo X. as his ambassador; and after the death of Leo, he continued at Rome in that capacity, under Adrian VI. and Clement VII. Clement sent him in quality of legate to the court of Charles V. who made him a free denizen of Spain, and soon after nominated him to the bishopric of Avila. And because this happened at the time of the sacking of Rome by the imperial army (1527), some took occasion to reflect upon Castiglione, as if he had neglected the affairs of the court of Rome for the sake of gratifying the inclinations of the emperor. The imputation affected Castiglione so sensibly, that it was supposed in some measure to have hastened his death. His constitution was already impaired with continual fatigue, and, falling sick at Toledo, he died February 2, 1529. The emperor commanded all the prelates and lords of his court to attend the corpse to the principal church there; and the obsequies of Castiglione were celebrated with unexampled solemnity. Sixteen months after, his body was removed by his mother from Toledo to Mantua, where a sumptuous monument was raised, and a Latin epitaph inscribed, written by cardinal Bembo. The first edition of the Cortegiano was published at Venice, in 1528, and it has been since translated into most of the languages of Europe. The Italians call it Il Libro d'Oro, and it has been characterised as always new, always interesting and instructive. A fine edition of it was printed at Padua, in 1733. The poems of Castiglione are excellent; among them the best is in the Archaic lapidary style, on the statue of Cleopatra in the Vatican. Castiglione's Letters were published at Padua, by Sarassi, 1769, 2 vols, 8vo, with a life.

CASTIGLIONE, (Giovanni Benedetto,) an eminent artist, known also by the name of Grechetto, was born at Genoa, in 1616. He studied first under Giovanni Battista Paggi, and afterwards became the pupil of Giovanni Andrea de Ferrari, under whom he made considerable progress. But he is principally indebted to Vandyck, who then resided at Genoa, for the perfection he attained. Although he painted history, landscape, and portrait, with equal success, his prevailing passion was for pastoral scenes, introducing figures and animals, and in these subjects he has never been surpassed. Possessing great fertility of invention, and a pure style of colouring, all his compositions are perfectly true to nature; and with a thorough knowledge of chiar-oscuro, his pencil is free, and his drawing invariably correct. There is a fine picture by this master in the church of St. Luke at Genoa; and in the Palazzo Brignole a noble composition, exquisitely finished. He visited Rome, Naples, Florence, Parma, and Venice, painting for a considerable time in each of these places, and leaving in each undoubted proofs of his genius and his skill. He found liberal patrons in the duke of Mantua, and in Sacredo, a senator of Venice. In the service of the former the remainder of his days were passed. He was accommodated with apartments in the palace, where he painted some of his best pictures, and where he died in 1670. The engravings of Castiglione are worthy of notice; they are principally from his own compositions, and are full of spirit, freedom, and taste.

CASTILLEJO, (Christophe de,) a Spanish poet, born at Ciudad-Rodrigo,

about the middle of the sixteenth century. He passed the greater part of his life at the court of the Infanta Don Ferdinand, brother of Charles V. He maintained that lines of five or six syllables best accorded with Spanish language, and endeavoured to restore the sprightly rhythm of the redondilla, and turned into ridicule the imitators of Petrarch. His genius, playful and witty, seemed not ill-fitted to revive the popular poetry; some of his canciones have a considerable share of elegance.

CASTILLO, (Juan del,) a Spanish artist, of considerable merit, born at Seville, in 1584 With a natural genius, and under the instruction of Luis de Vargas, he became a good historical painter. Seville and Granada contain his best productions. He was the master of some of the most celebrated painters of Spain; Murillo, Alonzo Cano, and Pedro de Moya, being among the number of his pupils. He died at Cadiz in 1640.

CASTILLO, (Bernardo Diaz del,) a brave Spanish officer, born at Medina del Campo, in 1519. He accompanied the celebrated Ferdinando Cortes in his expedition against Mexico, at the siege of which he greatly distinguished himself. Incensed at the injustice with which he had been treated in a work which, professing to narrate the stirring events in which he had been engaged, wholly omitted all mention of his name, this rough, unlettered soldier resolved to write an account of his campaigns, which was published after his death at Madrid, in 1632, in one volume folio, with the title, Historia verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva España. The author describes with accuracy many interesting transactions, and gives much important information relative to the History of America.

CASTILLO Y SAABEDRA, (Antonio del,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Cordova, in 1603. On the death of his father, from whom he received his first instruction in the art, he became the pupil of Francesco Zurbaran, whose reputation as an artist was at that time very high in Seville. Several pictures by Castillo, in the cathedral of his native city, give sufficient proof of his skill; and had his colouring been of the same quality as his drawing and his composition, he would have equalled the best painters of his country. In contending for the prize with Juan de Alfaro, an artist who always inscribed on the corner of his pictures, Alfaro pinxit, Castillo, with a lofty contempt for his competitor, marked his production with the words, Non pinxit Alfaro. This picture is in the convent of San Francisco at Cordova. After an absence of several years he revisited Seville in 1666, when Murillo was at the very height of his fame; and it is said, that on seeing the works of this great master, he was so struck with their brilliancy of colouring and vast superiority to his own productions, that he exclaimed, "Ya murió Castillo!" and sinking into a state of despondency, he died in the following year. (Velasco, Las Vidas de los Pintores Españoles.)

CASTLEREAGH. See LONDONDERRY.

CASTOLDI, or GASTOLDI, (Giovanni Giacomo,) a musical composer, of the sixteenth century, born at Carraggio. He was the author of thirty musical works, the titles and dates of which may be seen in Walther's Musicalisches Lexicon. His ballads, printed at Antwerp in 1596, under the title of Balletti à 5 e 6 Versi per Cantare, Sonare, e Ballare, &c. put the derivation of our word ballad out of all doubt, which originally meant a song, sung and danced to at the same time. "The tunes of Gastoldi," observes Dr. Burney, "are all very lively, and more graceful than any I have seen before the cultivation of melody for the stage."

CASTRACANI. See CASTRUCCIO.

CASTRIOT, (George,) better known as *Scander-Beg*, a corruption of his Turkish name, Iskender-Beg, was the son of John Castriot, prince of Epirus, and was born in 1414. In 1423 he was delivered, with his three brothers, as hostages to the Turkish sultan, Murad II. in whose court he was bred up as a Moslem; and having attracted the especial notice of the sultan by his noble figure and skill in arms, he was raised, at the age of eighteen, to the rank of sandjak-beg, with the command of five thousand horse. He distinguished himself in numerous campaigns by his chivalric valour in the service of the sultan; but the seizure of his patrimonial territories by the Turks, on the death of his father in 1432, rankled in his mind; and in November, 1443, he took the opportunity of a defeat of the Turks near Nissa, by Huniades, to escape from their camp, having previously extorted from the reis-effendi an order for the surrender of Croya, the capital of the states of his father. No sooner did he arrive in Epirus, than he publicly abjured the faith of Islam, gave up the Turkish garrisons to slaughter, and openly erected the standard of defiance. He was speedily

attacked by the Turks, but defeated them with great slaughter near Dibra; and forming an alliance with the Hungarians, he was on his march in the following year to join their forces, when their defeat at Varna compelled him to return to his own country. After several years of desultory warfare, Murad entered Albania (1449) at the head of 100,000 men, determined to crush the resistance of Castriot and his confederates; but his conquests were confined to the fortress of Sfetigrad; and in the following year he was compelled to retire without success from the siege of Croya, suffering severe loss in his retreat, through the mountain-passes, from the pursuit of his indefatigable enemy. In 1453, availing himself of the occupation of Mohammed II. before Constantinople, he invaded Macedonia, which he laid waste with fire and sword. But it is impossible to follow the Epirote hero in the numberless enterprises and hair-breadth 'scapes of his twenty-three years' guerilla against the Turks, his adventures in which resemble those of a paladin of romance, rather than the sober narrations of history. Croya was three times besieged by the hosts of Mohammed II. without effect; and Scander-Beg was equally invulnerable by the dagger of an assassin suborned against him by his baffled enemy. In 1462, moreover, he crossed the Adriatic, relieved Ferdinand of Naples when beleaguered in Bari by his competitor John, son of Regnier of Anjou, and bore a distinguished share in the victory of Troja. In his latter days, however, he became hard pressed by the overwhelming power of the Ottomans, and besought, though with little effect, the aid of pope Paul II. but Phranza appears, from the statements of other historians, to be in error when he asserts that it was as a fugitive and exile that he had repaired to Lissus, on the Venetian territory, where he died, Jan. 17, 1467. Gibbon erroneously places his death a year earlier. He was succeeded in his states by his son John, who was driven from Epirus, in 1477, by the arms of Mohammed II. who took Croya and reduced the whole country: he took refuge in Naples, where his descendants ranked, for several generations, among the nobility of the kingdom.—[The birth of Scander-Beg is placed, by almost every writer who has mentioned him, in 1403 or 1404: but as he was only nine years old when given up to the Turks, whose first invasion of Epirus was certainly in 1423, it should probably be dated, as we have given it above, ten years earlier. The question is, however, one of some difficulty, as Marinus Barletius, who personally knew him, says that he was sixty-three at his death; and Gibbon, whom this inconsistency has not escaped, conjectures that Murad II. "must have inherited, not acquired, the Albanian slave," a supposition rendered improbable by the date of the Turkish invasion.]—Scander-Beg was certainly one of the greatest military characters of the age in which he lived; and the long resistance which he opposed to the colossal strength of the Ottomans, after every allowance has been made for the exaggeration of the Christian historians, must be pronounced little less than marvellous. The Janissaries themselves showed their involuntary reverence for his prowess by disinterring his body, and wearing his bones as amulets; but his heroism was often sullied by cruelty; and his exploits have been magnified beyond the bounds of credibility, or even possibility, by the partiality of the Christian historians. (Marinus Barletius. Spondanus. Phranza. Knolles. Von Hammer. Purgstall. Gibbon, &c.)

CASTRO, (Paul de,) an eminent lawyer, of the fifteenth century, so called from Castro, his native place. He taught law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua, with such high reputation, that it was commonly said of him, "Si Bartolus non esset, esset Paulus." He died at a very advanced age, in 1437. There are several editions of his works, in 8 vols, fol.

CASTRO, (John de,) a celebrated Portuguese general, born at Lisbon, in 1500. He was educated along with Don Louis, brother of John III., under the celebrated Nuñes. In his youth he served at Tanjier, and on his return was appointed commander. After attending Charles V. in his expedition against Tunis, he was despatched by the Portuguese government to join the Spanish armament which was sent to the relief of Ceuta, on which occasion he gained great reputation by his brave repulse of the Moors. He next accompanied Gama to the East, was made governor of the Portuguese dependencies there, and published a description of the Red Sea. His bravery was only equalled by his disinterestedness; at his death only three reals were found in his coffers. He died in the arms of St. Francis Xavier, in 1548, at Diu, which he had rendered almost impregnable.

CASTRO, (Alphonsus de,) a Spanish

friar, of the Franciscan order, born at Zamora, in the sixteenth century. He accompanied Philip II. into England, when that prince went to espouse queen Mary. He after this appears to have resided in the Netherlands, and was there promoted to the archbishopric of Compostella; but, before he could receive the necessary documents from the pope, he died at Brussels, in 1558. His works were printed at Paris, in 1578, folio. The principal was his Treatise against Heresies.

CASTRO, (Pietro de,) a painter of still life. The subjects he chose were musical instruments, vases, rich bracelets, and vessels of gold and silver. In representing these subjects he is perfect, and nothing can equal the exquisite neatness of his pencilling. He died in 1663.

CASTRUCCI, (Pietro,) by birth a Roman, was an excellent performer on the violin. He succeeded Corbett as first violin at the Opera-house, about the year 1718, and led the opera band for many years; but growing old, Handel had a mind to place a young man named John Clegg, scholar of Dubourg, at the head of the orchestra. Castrucci, being in very necessitous circumstances, and not in the least conscious of any failure in his hand, was unwilling to quit his post; upon which Handel, in order to convince him of his inability to fill it, composed a concerto, in which the second concertino was so contrived as to require an equal degree of execution with the first; this he gave to Clegg, who in the performance of it gave such proofs of his superiority, as reduced Castrucci to the necessity of yielding the palm to his rival. He published two sets of solos for a violin, with a thorough-bass, and twelve concertos for violins, which, though hardly known, have great merit. It is Castrucci who is represented in one of Hogarth's prints as the enraged musician, the painter having sufficient *polissonnerie*, previous to making the drawing, to have the musician's house beset by all the noisy street-instruments he could collect together, whose clamorous dissonance brought Castrucci to the window in all the agonies of auricular torture. He died at the age of eighty.

CASTRUCCIO, (Castracani,) a distinguished Italian general, of the family of the Antelminelli, born at Lucca, in Tuscany, in 1284. He was designed for the church; but he was scarcely fourteen years old when he began to neglect his studies, and to devote himself to military exercises, and to such athletic sports as were suited to his great strength. At that time the two great factions, the Guelfs and Ghibellines, shared all Italy between them. Castrucci was eighteen years old when the former party drove their adversaries out of Pavia, and he was then made lieutenant of a company of foot, by Francisco Guinigi, of whom the prince of Milan had solicited succours. In his first campaign he gave such proofs of his courage and conduct, as spread his fame all over Lombardy; and Guinigi conceived so high an opinion of him, that at his death he committed to him the care of his son and the management of his estate. When he was twenty years of age he visited England, where some of the Antelminelli, who had been exiled from Lucca as Ghibellines, had settled, and had acquired wealth by trade. Castruccio was admitted into the court of Edward I, and served in the armies of that prince; but, having killed in a quarrel a nobleman of the court, he was obliged to leave England for Flanders, where he served under Philip le Bel, king of France, and greatly distinguished himself by his valour and abilities. When the Ghibelline exiles returned to Lucca, they chose Castruccio for their leader, and he justified their choice by his skill and bravery. He nobly sustained the efforts of Uguccione, and mainly contributed to the victory which that commander gained over the Florentines at Montecatini, on August 29, 1315. But he at last excited so much jealousy in his commander, that he was imprisoned by stratagem, with a view of being put to death; but the people of Lucca soon released him, and in a short time after solemnly chose him their sovereign prince. He joined the other Ghibelline leaders in inviting the emperor Louis of Bavaria to march into Italy, and complete the subjugation of the Guelfs. In 1327 Louis reduced Pisa, and then proceeded with Castruccio to Rome, which he entered by force, and was crowned in the Vatican, in January, 1328, notwithstanding the excommunications of the pope, John XXII. The emperor next assembled a council in which the pope was declared to have forfeited his dignity, and a new pope was proclaimed, under the name of Nicholas V. Castruccio on this occasion was made count palatine. He had already been acknowledged by the emperor as duke of Lucca, Pistoja, Volterra, and Lunigiani. He aimed at uniting all Tuscany under his sway, and

establishing at the same time the supremacy of the emperor over all Italy, according to the principles of the Ghibellines. For the services he did the pope he was made senator of Rome with more than ordinary ceremony. While he was in that city, news was brought that the Florentines had surprised Pistoja, and that conspiracies were forming against him as a usurper, at Pisa and in several other places; but Castruccio surmounted all these difficulties, gloriously defeated the Florentines, and was about to assume the supreme authority of Tuscany, when he was cut off by an ague, in September, 1328, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His death relieved Florence from one of its most dangerous enemies, and gave a fatal blow to the Ghibelline party in Italy. Castruccio's Life was written by Machiavelli, and was also written in Latin by Nicolas Tegrimi, and printed at Modena, 1496, 4to, and Paris, 1446, and Muratori has inserted it in vol. xi. of his Script. Italic. A good account of Castruccio will be found in a volume published at Rome in 1590, entitled, Le Attioni di Castruccio Castracani, written by Aldo Manuzio the younger.

CAT, (Claude Nicholas le,) a celebrated French physician and philosopher, born at Blérancourt, in Picardy, in 1700. He had been for ten years engaged in the ecclesiastical state, when a passion for the physical sciences led him to abandon the Church, and to occupy himself in geometry and military architecture. But this pursuit he also abandoned, and then engaged in the study of surgery and medicine, in which he derived the rudiments of professional knowledge from his father, who was a surgeon. At the age of twenty-four he pronounced a discourse on a point in physics, and from this time to 1728 he was attached as surgeon and physician to Tressan, the archbishop of Rouen, at Paris, although he had not yet taken his degree. In 1731 he obtained the situation of chief surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu; and in 1732 he graduated at Rheims. He afterwards gained several prizes offered by the Academy of Surgery. He was admitted into the Imperial Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the name of Pleistonicus, from the number of victories he had achieved. In 1733 he settled at Rouen, and there taught anatomy and surgery with great success. He planned a public amphitheatre, and contributed largely towards its erection. His connexion with literary and scientific men was very extensive; and he cooperated with them in establishing the Royal Academy of Sciences of Rouen in 1744, and for a considerable time acted as secretary. In 1739 he was admitted into the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris; and La Peyronnie solicited him, but in vain, to settle in that metropolis, under the most flattering circumstances. The king gave him a patent of nobility in 1762, and a pension of two thousand francs. His letters patent were enrolled by the chambers of Normandy free of expense. The spirit of Le Cat was restless, and he got involved in many controversies, particularly with father Cosme, relative to the instrument called lithotome caché, and after considerable difficulty, he succeeded in getting the subject referred to the Academy of Surgery; but the members came to no decision on the matter. He was engaged in a dispute with baron Haller on the subjects of irritability and sensibility. He was likewise opposed to Rousseau on the question relating to the influence of the sciences and the arts on the manners of mankind. Towards the close of his life, his extensive library, and some manuscripts upon which he had been engaged for some years, were consumed by fire, and his health gave way under the pressure of this loss and of his numerous labours. He died August 20, 1768, leaving a museum of natural history and anatomy, which has been highly spoken of, and his memory was cherished by the academy and parliament of Rouen. His physiological writings were collected together, and published, Paris, 1767, 3 vols, 8vo.

CATESBY, (Mark,) an artist and naturalist, born about 1680. An inquiring disposition first led him to London, and afterwards to Virginia, where he had some relations. He remained in that country from 1712 till 1719; and on his return to London, was encouraged, by the assistance of Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Sherard, and other persons of distinction, to return to America, for the purpose of drawing the most important subjects of natural history. He first visited Carolina, and afterwards resided for some time among the Indians about Fort Moore, and then carried on his researches through Georgia and Florida. After spending nearly three years on the continent of North America, he visited the Bahama islands, constantly occupied in delineating both the botanical and zoological objects which he collected. On his

return to London, in 1726, he made himself master of the art of etching; and in his retirement at Hoxton, prepared his great work, The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. It came out in numbers, the first in 1730, and the last in 1748. The figures were all etched by himself, and some of the copies were coloured under his own direction. The botanist, however, has to regret that separate views of the flowers and fruits were not given. The work was republished in 1754 and 1771. Catesby was elected a member of the Royal Society, and was the author of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xliv. on "Birds of Passage," the object of which was to relate facts proving their migrations in search of food. He died in 1749. His name has by Gronovius been affixed to a genus of plants, *Catesbea*.

CATHARINE, (St.) born at Sienna, in 1347. When she was eight years of age, she made a vow of perpetual virginity, and at twenty became a sister of the order of St. Dominic. She afterwards exercised the influence which her pretended revelations and talents had obtained for her, in persuading Gregory XI. to consent to a reconciliation with the excommunicated Florentines, and to a transference of the pontifical seat from Avignon to Rome, in 1377, seventy years after Clement V. had removed it to the former place. She died in 1380, and was canonized by Pius II. in 1461. Various Letters in Italian are ascribed to her, which were printed at Venice, 1500, fol.; Italian poems, Sienna, 1505, 8vo; and some small devotional treatises. Her whole works were collected at Sienna, 1707, 4 vols, 4to. Her Legend, in Italian, Florence, 1477 and 1524, 4to, and 1626, 8vo, is very scarce. John du Pins wrote the life of St. Catharine in Latin, Bologna, 1505, 4to; there is another in French by P. de Rechac, Paris, 1647, 12mo. Her Letters are written in a style so pure and elegant, that Sienna has pretended to rival Florence in the production of classical language. Girolamo Gigli, of Sienna, published a fine edition of them in 1707.

CATHARINE, of France, the youngest daughter of Charles VI. and of Isabella of Bavaria, was born in 1401. When Henry V. of England invested Rouen, cardinal Orsini was commissioned to second a proposal of peace with the offer of the hand of Catharine, then a young and beautiful princess, to that monarch. These conditions, then rejected, were afterwards renewed and accepted, the nuptials were solemnized on the 2d of June, 1420, and the crown of France was transferred to Henry. After the death of her husband, Catharine married Owen Tudor, a Welshman, by whom she had three sons, of whom Edmund, the eldest, earl of Richmond, was father of Henry VII. She died in 1438.

CATHARINE DE' MEDICI, consort of Henry II. second son of Francis I. of France, was born at Florence, in 1519. She was the only daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino, the grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and nephew of Leo X. Her mother was Magdeleine de Boulogne, of the royal house of France, who died in giving her birth. Her father died soon after; and she was brought up under the care of her great uncle, cardinal Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII. Catharine, who possessed extraordinary endowments, both of mind and person, brought with her from Florence that passion for political intrigue which the petty states of Italy afforded constant opportunities of indulging, and her whole life exemplifies the tortuous policy of an ambition at once heady and unprincipled. To her native love of dissimulation her condition, when she arrived in France, gave a keener edge; and the address with which she conducted herself towards the duchess d'Etampes on the one hand, and towards Diana of Poitiers, her husband's mistress, on the other, marked the dexterous politician, and contrasts powerfully with the soaring ambition of her after life. During the reign of her husband, who ascended the throne in 1547, she had but little influence at court, in consequence of the preponderance of the power of the Guises, which she endeavoured to reduce by secretly favouring the Huguenots. By Henry she had five sons, of whom three successively reigned over France—Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. Neither was her direct influence much stronger—and for the same reason—during the short reign of Francis II. husband of Mary Stuart, niece of the Guises. But when Charles IX. at the age of eleven, ascended the throne, Catharine became regent, and, in effect, the real ruler of France. To her machinations, therefore, may justly be imputed all the corruption and atrocious cruelties of that calamitous reign, and especially the treacherous butchery of the Protestants on Bartholomew's day (August the 24th,) 1572. In two

years after Charles IX. died, but the power of the queen-mother survived; she held the reins as regent until the arrival of Henry III. her youngest son, then king of Poland; and, even when he assumed the regal functions, her influence was still felt in the disasters which she inflicted upon the kingdom, and in the ascendency which she maintained over that corrupt and imbecile prince. His reign was distracted with the intrigues of his favourites, of Catharine herself, and of the Guises, by the civil wars between the Protestants and Catholics of the kingdom, and by the war between France and Spain. In December 1588, the duke of Guise and the cardinal his brother were removed by assassination, not without a general suspicion of Catharine's participation in the deed, though she solemnly, and with execrations, disavowed all share in it. She died herself at Blois in a month after, an object of general aversion, leaving the kingdom in a state of anarchy, which it tasked all the brilliant abilities of Henry IV. to reduce to order. To her ungovernable ambition, Catharine sacrificed even the natural feelings and affections of a parent. She debauched the morals of her sons, in order that she might be able to manage them with the greater ease. But, withal, her taste for literature and the arts attested her descent from the illustrious family of the Medici. She enriched the Royal Library of France with one-half of the valuable Greek MSS. which her grandfather Lorenzo de' Medici had purchased from the Turks after the capture of Constantinople; she commenced the palace of the Tuilleries; and introduced into France a correct taste for architecture, of which preceding ages had formed no conception.

CATHARINE ALEXIEVNA, empress of Russia, was born in 1687, at Ringen, a small village near Dorpat, in Livonia. She is supposed to have been the natural child of a country girl, who died when Catharine was only three years old. Up to this time she, as well as her mother, had been maintained, according to the custom of the country, by count Rosen, lord of the village of Ringen, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Swedish service, and was for that reason supposed by many to have been her father. Her original name was Martha, which she changed for that of Catharine, on embracing the religion of the Greek church. The death of count Rosen speedily followed that of her mother; and, thus left destitute in early childhood, she was received into his house by the parish-clerk of the village. She was seen soon afterward by Gluck, a Lutheran minister of Marienburg, who happened to be passing through those parts, and he took her under his protection, brought her up in his family, and committed to her the care of his children. In 1701, being now in her fourteenth year, she espoused a dragoon of the Swedish garrison at Marienburg. Some accounts state, that the very day that these two lovers had fixed on for plighting their faith at the altar, Marienburg was besieged by the Russians, and the lover, who was on duty, was obliged to march with his troop to Riga; other accounts say that they were together eight days after their marriage. Certain it is that when Marienburg surrendered the dragoon was absent, and Catharine, reserved for a higher destiny, never saw him more. Upon the capture of the fortress, general Bauer, seeing Catharine among the prisoners, and being smitten with her youth and beauty, took her to his house, where she superintended his domestic affairs, and was supposed to be his mistress. Soon afterwards she was removed into the family of prince Menzicof, who was no less struck with the attractions of the fair captive; with him she lived till 1704, when, in the seventeenth year of her age, she became the mistress of Peter the Great, and won so much upon his affections, that he espoused her, on the 29th of May, 1711. The ceremony was secretly performed at Yaverhof, in Poland; and on the 20th of February, 1712, it was publicly solemnized with great pomp at Petersburg; on which occasion she received the imperial insignia from the hands of her husband. After the death of that prince, in 1725, she was proclaimed sovereign empress of all the Russias, through the address of Menzicof, and her reign may be regarded as the reign of that politic prince, for she had neither inclination nor abilities to direct the helm of government. She therefore confided implicitly in him who had been the original author of her good fortune, and the sole instrument of her elevation to the throne. During her brief reign her life was very irregular: she was utterly averse to the cares of state; would frequently, when the weather was fine, pass whole nights in the open air; and indulged in the intemperate use of tokay. These irregularities, acting upon a constitution already affected by cancer and dropsy,

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hastened her end, and she died on the 17th of May, 1727, in the fortieth year of her age, and a little more than two years after her accession to the throne.

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, whose original name was Sophia Augusta Frederica, was the daughter of Christian Augustus, prince of Anhalt Zerbst, and major-general in the Prussian service, and was born at Stettin, in Prussian Pomerania, in 1729. In her sixteenth year she was received at the court of Petersburg by the dissolute empress Elizabeth, who chose her for the consort of her nephew, the grand duke, afterwards Peter III. On the occasion of her nuptials, which were solemnized on the 1st of September, 1745, Sophia, though she had been brought up by her mother in the Lutheran doctrines, embraced the religion of the Greek church, and changed her name to that of Catharine Alexievna. At first their attachment appeared to be mutual; but their dispositions were soon discovered to be different; and while her ignorant and besotted husband had recourse to drinking and gaming, Catharine not only began to form a political party, but to bestow her favour upon a succession of paramours, the first of whom was Soltikof, the prince's chamberlain; and soon after he had been appointed minister plenipotentiary from the court of Russia to Hamburgh, she formed a new connexion of the same kind with Stanislaus Poniatowsky, afterwards king of Poland, who was plenipotentiary from Poland at the Russian court. On the death of Elizabeth, in 1762, Peter III. ascended the throne. Even before this event Catharine had intrigued to supplant him; and scarcely had he occupied it for six months before she organized the revolution which conducted a husband whom she hated and feared to a prison and a grave. Her conspirators were numerous, secret, and well prepared; and by their means she, who had been confined at Peterhof by her husband, was enabled to enter Petersburg early on the morning of the 9th of July, 1762, when she was saluted as empress; and, while the enthusiasm was fresh in the minds of her troops and subjects, she was crowned in the church of Kazan by the archbishop of Novogorod, who proclaimed her sovereign of all the Russias, by the title of Catharine II. But of all this the czar had yet no suspicion. Such was his security, that he set out, after having received some intimations of the conspiracy, from Oranienbaum with his mistress, for Peterhof. On his arrival at Peterhof he was amazed and confounded to find that the empress had left the palace, and he soon received the certain tidings of the revolution that had been accomplished. He now became a prey to the most distressing anxieties, and knew not what steps to take. At last he found it absolutely necessary to make an unconditional surrender of his person; and on the 17th of July, just one week after the revolution, the wretched prince was strangled by Alexius Orloff, one of Catharine's favourites. In September, having had her title acknowledged by the sovereigns of Europe, she took a journey to Moscow, for the purpose of celebrating her coronation; but her reception here was so cool on the part of her subjects, that she hastened her departure after the ceremony, and returned to Petersburg. Being now securely established on the throne, she meditated a variety of enterprizes and plans of improvement. She promoted commerce, augmented the marine, and devised proper means for recovering the national finances. After engaging in business with her ministers, she would frequently converse in private with Bestuchef and Munich. With the one she studied politics and the resources of the several courts of Europe; and the other communicated to her a plan for driving the Turks from Constantinople, which was ever after a favourite object with her. She abolished the secret inquisition chancery, and the use of the torture, and rendered her criminal laws so mild, that during her long reign a sentence of death was extremely rare. She also held out liberal encouragement to foreigners to settle in her empire, either as agriculturists, artificers, or merchants. In 1764, when the throne of Poland had become vacant by the death of Augustus III. in the October of the preceding year, Catharine displayed her political talents and influence in the advancement of her early favourite, count Poniatowsky, to that dignity. At this time she made a tour through Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland; but, during her absence on this expedition, an insurrection broke out in the prison of the deposed prince Iwan, grand nephew of Peter the Great, which threatened the stability of her own throne. But this was soon quelled by the murder of that unhappy prince. Catharine being now firmly seated in the throne, proceeded in her improvements, and in the establishment of useful insti-

tutions. She ameliorated the condition of the serfs or peasants. She encouraged instruction, established schools in all the provinces, schools for teachers, after the model of those of Germany, and numerous special or higher schools for the military and naval services, for the mining establishment, for the study of medicine and surgery, for oriental languages, &c. She did all she could to promote communication and commerce between the various countries subject to her sway, and with foreign states. She began several canals, among others the one called Severo Jekaterinski, which unites the Wolga to the Dwina, and thus effects a communication between the Caspian and the White Sea. She founded numerous towns, docks, arsenals, banks, and manufactories. She also continued to cultivate and encourage the arts and sciences, and to make her empire an asylum to the learned and ingenious. About the middle of the year 1767, she conceived the useful project of sending several learned men—Pallas, Falk, Gmelin, Blumayer, Billings, and Edwards—to travel into the interior of her empire, for the purpose of determining the geographical position of the principal places, of marking their temperature, and of examining into the nature of their soil, their productions, their wealth, as well as the manners and characters of the several people by whom they are inhabited. About this time she invited learned men to her court from every part of Europe. She maintained a correspondence with Voltaire; gave princely encouragement to Euler; lived in habits of the utmost familiarity with Diderot; and regarded D'Alembert with the homage which she deemed due to genius, although she failed in her efforts to induce him to settle at Petersburg. Her patronage of the fine arts was at once liberal and judicious; she was regardless of expense, and spared no cost to adorn her palace with the specimens of the rarest productions of nature, and of the noblest efforts of human ingenuity. But, with all her profuse magnificence, she was variable and inconstant; she speedily grew tired of what she had once began, and preferred the pleasure of commencing something new to the completion of the most useful undertakings.

Her schemes of territorial aggrandizement, which compose so great a part of her history, commenced with her violent and arbitrary interference in the affairs of Poland, which, in 1768, caused the Ottoman Porte to declare war against her; but it proved unequal to the contest. The provinces of Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, submitted to the Russian arms. In 1769, two Russian armaments sailed for the first time for the Mediterranean. In 1774, the grand vizir, being invested on all sides by the Russian armies, was reduced to the necessity of signing a peace, by which were secured the independence of the Crimea, the free navigation of the Russians on the Euxine, and through the Dardanelles, with the stipulation that they should never have more than one armed vessel in the seas of Constantinople, and a cession to them of that tract of land that lies on the Euxine between the Bog and the Danube. The independence of Crim Tartary, however, soon occasioned an open rupture between the Turkish and Russian parties; and in 1778 it produced a declaration of war. The Turkish army, though superior to that of the empress, could not resist the efforts of the Russian generals. Potemkin, at the head of a numerous army, and a large train of artillery, laid siege to Otchakof, and it was at length taken by storm. But the issue of the war was upon the whole unfavourable, and all parties consented to the peace signed in 1792, by which the Dniester was declared to be in future the limit of the two empires. When the French revolution took place, the empress, finding Prussia and Austria engaged in opposing it by force of arms, turned her attention to Poland, marched an army thither, overturned the new constitution the Poles had formed, and finally broke the spirit of the Poles by the dreadful massacre made on the inhabitants of the suburbs of Warsaw by her general Suvarof: a new division took place of this ill-fated country, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and afforded precedents for other divisions which the two latter powers little suspected. The remainder of Catharine's life was employed in designs against Persia and revolutionary France, and in endeavouring to effect her original project of driving the Turks from Constantinople; but, in the midst of her ambitious hopes, she died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke, November 7, 1796, after a reign of thirty-five years, and was succeeded by her son Paul I. She governed too much by her favourites, the two most celebrated of whom were count Gregory Orlof and prince Potemkin: the former was a coarse, vulgar man, of surprising muscular strength and brutal manners; the

other had a capacity for affairs, and an ambitious spirit, seconded by military skill. They, and her other favourites, are supposed to have received from her, in the course of her reign, nearly an hundred millions of rubles, with large estates. Catharine also made no unsuccessful pretensions to authorship. Her Correspondence with Voltaire has been published, and forms half a volume in the collected edition of his works, in 69 vols, 8vo. Her Letters indicate her character, and are no unfavourable specimen of epistolary composition. She compiled also a Bibliothèque d'Histoire et de Morale, for the use of her grandchildren; and dramatic pieces and proverbs, in The Theatre of the Hermitage. But the most remarkable of her works is her Instructions to the Commissioners appointed to frame a new code of laws for the Russian Empire, which were translated into English by M. Tatischeff, London, 1768, 4to.

CATHARINE HOWARD, fifth consort of Henry VIII. was daughter of lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and grandson of John, first duke of Norfolk, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Richard Culpepper, of Holingbourne, in Kent, knight. Her mother dying while she was young, she was educated under the care of her grandmother, the duchess dowager of Norfolk. Henry VIII. upon his divorce from Anne of Cleves, married her, on the 8th of August, 1540. The queen being absolutely guided by the counsels of the duke of Norfolk, her uncle, and by Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, used all the power she had over the king to check the progress of the Reformation. In the summer of 1541 she attended him to York, to meet his nephew the king of Scotland, and during that progress she gained so entire an ascendant over Henry, that at his return to London, on All-Saints' day, when he received the sacrament, he gave public thanks for the happiness which he enjoyed by her means. But this proved a very short-lived satisfaction, for the next day archbishop Cranmer brought to Henry undeniable evidence of his consort's conjugal infidelity. This affair occasioned a new parliament to be summoned on January 16, 1541, in which the archbishop, the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Southampton, and the bishop of Winchester, were appointed to examine the queen; which they did on the 28th of that month. Their report is recorded only in general, that she confessed; but no particulars are mentioned. Upon this the parliament passed an act in the form of a petition, in which, after desiring the king not to be grieved at this misfortune, they requested that the queen and her accomplices might be attainted of high treason; and that all those who knew of the queen's vicious course before her marriage, and had concealed it, as the duchess dowager of Norfolk her grandmother, the countess of Bridgewater, the lord William Howard her uncle, and his lady, with the four other men and five women, who were already attainted by the course of the common law (except the duchess of Norfolk and the countess of Bridgewater), might be attainted of misprision of treason. This act being passed, the queen, with the lady Rochford, was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 12th of February following, about seventeen months after her marriage. All observed the judgment of Heaven upon the lady Rochford, who had been the principal instrument in the death of queen Anne Boleyn, her sister-in-law, and that of her own husband.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON, queen of England, fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile and Arragon, was born in 1483. In 1501 she married Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. who died a few months after, in his sixteenth year. The king, unwilling to break off his connexion with Spain, or to restore Catharine's dowry, obliged his second son, Henry, whom he created prince of Wales, and who was then in his twelfth year, and was exceedingly averse to the match, to be affianced to the Infanta; and the espousals were, by means of the pope's dispensation, contracted between the parties, and the marriage was completed immediately after the accession of Henry VIII. to the crown in 1509. In 1527, scruples began to arise in the king's mind concerning the lawfulness of his marriage; but probably the chief were those which sprang from his own passions. The queen was six years older than himself; and the decay of her beauty had already begun, notwithstanding her blameless and affectionate character, to render her person unacceptable to him. She had borne him several children; but they all died in infancy, except her daughter Mary. Anne Boleyn, too, maid of honour to the queen, had at this time acquired an entire ascendency over the king, and he was now determined on obtaining a divorce. Accordingly,

after considerable hesitation and delay, interposed partly by reasons of state, and partly by the timidity and irresolution of Clement VII. (who dreaded the resentment of Charles V. Catharine's nephew,) the papal legates, Campeggio and Wolsey, opened their court in London, May 31, 1529, and cited the king and queen to appear before it. They both presented themselves, and the king answered to his name, when called; but the queen declared that she would not submit her cause to be tried by the members of a court who depended on her enemies. Upon her departure, the king, after acknowledging that she had ever been a dutiful and affectionate wife, and that the whole tenor of her behaviour had been conformable to the strictest rules of probity and honour, insisted on his own scruples with regard to the lawfulness of their marriage. The legates then proceeded to the examination of the cause; but while the king was all impatience for a sentence, Campeggio suddenly prorogued the court to a future day. This threw Henry into the utmost perplexity, from which he was relieved by Cranmer, who suggested, that the readiest way, either to quiet Henry's conscience, or to extort the pope's consent, would be to consult all the universities of Europe. In consequence of this application several of the foreign universities gave an opinion in the king's favour; Oxford and Cambridge followed their example, and the convocations both of Canterbury and York pronounced the king's marriage invalid. But Clement, still subject to the influence of the emperor, continued to summon the king to appear, either by himself or proxy, before his tribunal at Rome. Henry regarded the citation as an insult, and a violation of his royal prerogative; and, with a view to add greater security to his intended defection from Rome, he had an interview with Francis at Boulogne and Calais, and renewed his alliance with that monarch. In the mean time Henry privately celebrated his marriage with Anne Boleyn, Nov. 14, 1532; and in April of the following year he publicly owned it, and prepared measures for declaring, by a formal sentence, the invalidity of his marriage with Catharine. Catharine, however, did not quit the kingdom; but fixed her abode for some time at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, where, after several preliminary steps, Cranmer pronounced a sentence which annulled the king's marriage with her. After this, she retired to Kimbolton castle, in Huntingdonshire, where, after passing three years in constant devotion and remarkable austerity, she died in the month of January 1536, in the fifty-third year of her age. Her remains were interred in the abbey church at Peterborough, which, from respect to her memory, Henry not only spared at the general dissolution of religious houses, but advanced to be a cathedral. All historians agree in their praises of the personal character of Catharine. By the amenity of her manners, her good sense, and superior endowments, she engaged the affections of her husband, and retained them for nearly twenty years. She was the steadfast patroness of learned men, particularly of Erasmus and Ludovicus Vives. She engaged the latter to draw up instructions for the assistance of her daughter in the study of Latin, and appointed him her tutor. Some foreign authors have asserted that Catharine composed Meditations upon the Psalms, and a book entitled The Lamentation of a Sinner; but these were written by Catharine Parr.

CATHARINE PARR, sixth and last consort of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and was married first to Edward Burghe, and secondly to John Neville, lord Latimer, whose widow she was when the king fixed his affections on her. She was early educated in polite literature, as was the fashion of noble women at that time in England, and in her riper years was much given to reading and studying the Holy Scriptures. Several learned men were retained as her chaplains, who preached to her every day in her chamber, and often touched such abuses as were common in the church. The king approved of this practice, and often permitted her to confer with him on religious subjects. But when disease and confinement had augmented his natural impatience of contradiction, and when, in the presence of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and others, she had been urging her favourite topic of perfecting the Reformation, the king broke out into this expression after she had withdrawn, "A good hearing it is, when women become such clerks! and a thing much to my comfort, to come in mine old age to be taught by my wife!" Gardiner failed not to improve this opportunity to accuse the queen of treason cloaked with heresy; and the king was prevailed upon to give a warrant for her committal to the Tower. The hour was appointed when she was to be apprehended,

but the design being accidentally discovered to her, she waited upon the king, who received her kindly, and purposely began a discourse about religion. She answered, "That women by their creation at first were made subject to men; that they, being made after the image of God, as the women were after their image, ought to instruct their wives, who were to learn of them: and she much more was to be taught of his majesty, who was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom." "Not so, by St. Mary," said the king; "you are become a doctor, Kate, able to instruct us, and not to be instructed by us." To which she replied, "that it seemed he had much mistaken her freedom in arguing with him, since she did it to engage him in discourse, to amuse this painful time of his infirmity, and that she might receive profit by his learned discourse; in which last point she had not missed of her aim, always referring herself in these matters, as she ought to do, to his majesty." "And is it even so, sweetheart?" said the king; "then we are perfect friends again." The day which had been appointed for carrying her to the Tower being fine, the king took a walk in the garden, and, sent for the queen. As they were together, Wriothesley, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, came with the guards. The king stepped aside to him, and, after a little discourse, was heard to call him "Knave, aye, errant knave, a fool, and beast;" and bid him presently avaunt out of his sight. The queen, not knowing on what errand they came, endeavoured with gentle words to pacify the king. "Ah! poor soul," said Henry, "thou little knowest how ill he deserves this at thy hands: on my word, sweetheart, he hath been toward thee an errant knave, and so let him go." During the king's last illness, though his irritability at times exceeded all bounds, yet did Catharine retain her influence over him; and at his death, as a mark of his affection, he left her a legacy of 4000*l.* besides her jointure. She was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord-admiral of England, and uncle to Edward VI.; but she lived a very short time, and that unhappily, with him. She died, in 1548, in child-bed; though, as some writers observe, not without a suspicion of poison, to make way for Seymour's marriage with the princess Elizabeth. She wrote, Queen Catharine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life. This was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, in fasts, and pilgrimages; and, being found among her papers after her death, was published with a preface, by the lord Burleigh, in 1548, 8vo; and afterwards in 1563. In her life-time she published a volume of psalms, prayers, and pious discourses, with this title, Prayers or Meditations, wherein the Mind is stirred patiently to suffer all Afflictions here, and to set at nought the vain Prosperitie of this Worlde, and always to long for the everlasting Felicitie, 1545, 12mo. And letters of the queen's are preserved in Strype's Annals, in Haynes's collection of State Papers, and in the Ashmolean Collection. She was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and, with several other ladies of the court, secretly patronized Ann Askew, who was tortured, but without effect, to discover the names of her court friends. Catharine employed men of learning to translate Erasmus's Paraphrase on the New Testament, and engaged the lady Mary, afterwards queen, to translate the Paraphrase on St. John, and wrote a Latin letter to her on that subject.

CATHARINE PAULOWNA, queen of Wirtemberg, the fourth daughter of Paul I. emperor of Russia, and sister of the emperor Alexander, was born at Petersburg, in 1788. Napoleon, in the zenith of his glory, sought her hand in marriage; but the repugnance of the princess herself to the match, as well as the dislike of the empress mother to Napoleon, was an obstacle not to be overcome, and Catharine, in 1809, married Peter Frederic George, duke of Oldenburg, who died in 1812. She exercised a powerful influence over her brother, the emperor Alexander, who was greatly attached to her; and she accompanied him in his campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and was with him in France, England, and Germany. During her stay in England, in the summer of 1814, it is said that she mainly contributed to the breaking off of the match between the princess Charlotte and the prince of Orange, who afterwards married Catharine's sister, the grand duchess Anne. It is also said that, on the restoration of the Bourbons, her imperial brother would gladly have brought about a union between her and the duke de Berri. In January 1816, she married the prince royal of Wirtemberg, who, on the death of his father in the October following, ascended the throne as William I. She

was a princess of great accomplishments and of extraordinary mental energy, and had already effected many important improvements in the institutions of her adopted country, when she was cut off by a sudden illness in 1819.

CATHARINUS, (Ambrose,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Sienna, in 1487. In 1515 he joined the Dominicans, and then studied divinity, appeared with great distinction at the council of Trent, was made bishop of Minori, 1547, and archbishop of Conza, 1551. He died in 1553. It was he who first warmly defended the opinion, that the exterior profession is sufficient in him who administers the sacraments,—that the sacrament is valid, provided the minister performs such outward ceremonies as are required, though he should in his heart make a jest of sacred things. His opinion, however, has been always followed by the Sorbonne, when cases of conscience were to be decided. He wrote Commentaries on St. Paul's and the other canonical epistles, Venice, 1551, fol.; and there is a remarkable book ascribed to him, entitled, Remedio alla Pestilente Dottrina d'Ochino, Rome, 1544, 8vo.

CATHCART, (William Schaw Cathcart, Earl,) born at Petersham, in Surrey, September 17, 1755. After spending some time at Eton, he accompanied his father, in 1768, to St. Petersburg, where he pursued his classical studies, under his private tutor, Mr. Richardson, the learned professor of humanity in the university of Glasgow. After his return home he studied the law of Scotland; and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1776; and he succeeded his father on the 14th of August the same year. He then turned his view to the military profession, and obtained a cornet's commission in the seventh regiment of Dragoons, 1777; and proceeded to America, where he served as aide-de-camp to major-general Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; and he was promoted first to a lieutenancy, and on the 7th of April, 1778, to a troop of the 17th regiment of Light Dragoons. He acquired no small distinction, and was thanked in general orders for surprising and carrying off an outpost of the enemy, with a detachment of the 16th and 17th regiments of Light Dragoons. In May 1778, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. A corps of infantry, named the Caledonian Volunteers, having been raised in America that year, some independent provincial troops and companies were added, and placed under the command of lord Cathcart, who new-modelled the whole, and gave them the appellation of the British Legion, of which he was constituted major-commandant, with the provincial rank of colonel. He resigned that command in 1780, having made his election to serve with the 38th regiment of foot, of which he had been appointed major, in 1779: and he held the office of quarter-master-general in America. Being appointed to a company of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, he returned home, and continued in that regiment till October, 1789, when he exchanged that company for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 29th foot.

He was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, on a vacancy, January 10, 1788, by a majority of one; and was re-chosen at five general elections after that time; viz. in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807. He filled the office of chairman of the committees of the House of Lords from 1790 to July 1794, and had the office of vice-admiral of Scotland conferred on him in January 1795. He attained the rank of colonel in the army, 11th of November, 1790; was promoted to the command of the 29th regiment of foot, 5th of December, 1792; had the rank of brigadier-general on the continent, December 1793; accompanied the earl of Moira to the relief of Ostend, 1794; and joined the duke of York, at Malines, soon after. He commanded a brigade at the defeat of the French at Brommel; and attained the rank of major-general, 4th of September, 1794. With the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments of foot, he, on the 8th of January, 1795, attacked the French near Buren, and, after an action of several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy beyond Geldermalsen, and maintained his ground till night, in spite of repeated assaults from fresh bodies of the French, who poured in from different quarters to harass the assailants. This post, so gallantly defended by him, was, however, too much exposed to be retained in the face of a strong army; the troops, therefore, returned to Buren, and the whole British force under the command of Sir David Dundas, were obliged to evacuate Holland. Lord Cathcart remained in Germany, on the Weser, and in other places, entrusted with the command of the British light cavalry, and foreign light corps in British pay, in all thirty squadrons, until December 1795. On his return he was appointed colonel

of the 2d regiment of Life-guards, in 1797; was sworn a privy-counsellor in 1798; had the rank of lieutenant-general in the army in 1801; and was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland in 1803.

In 1805 he received the appointment of ambassador-extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg, with a previous mission to the emperor and king, then in the field; and was invested with the order of the Thistle, at his audience of leave, at Windsor, 23d of November, 1805. These embassies were, on account of the critical situation of affairs, postponed to the spring, and, in the mean time, he was appointed to command the British, in a combined army of British, Russians, Swedes, and Prussians. He had the local rank of general on the continent, 30th of November, 1805; and the next month took the command of the British troops in Hanover. After the battle of Austerlitz he returned home with the army, in February 1806; and was the same year appointed commander of the forces in Scotland.

Being selected for the command of the important expedition to the Baltic, he sailed with one division of the army in July 1807. He then caused the British troops to embark at the isle of Rugen, joined the other divisions of the army, in the fleet under the command of admiral Gambier, off Elsineur, on the 12th of August, and effected the disembarkation of the whole, on the isle of Zealand, on the 16th of that month. Finding the Danes bent on resistance, which, from the great superiority of his forces, was altogether hopeless, he proceeded to invest Copenhagen, which was bombarded with such effect that a capitulation was entered into on the 6th of September, in consequence of which the citadel and arsenal were put into the hands of the British, and the Danish fleet was brought to England. He then, embarking in the *Africaine* frigate, paid a visit to the king of Sweden on the 22d of October, and landed at Yarmouth on the 28th. Proceeding immediately to London, his lordship waited upon the king at Windsor, where he was received with every demonstration of joy; and, as a testimony of his sovereign's high approbation of the manner in which he had executed the service entrusted to him, he was, on the 3d of November, 1807, created a British peer, by the titles of baron Greenock of Greenock, and viscount Cathcart of Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew. Leaving London next day, he proceeded to resume the command of the forces in Scotland. On the 28th of January, 1808, lord Hawkesbury, in the House of Lords, moved the thanks of the house to him; and the same day, in the House of Commons, lord Castlereagh moved that the thanks of the house be given to his lordship, for the judicious and decisive measures employed by him, after exhausting all means of negotiation, to obtain the surrender of the navy of Denmark, and the arsenals of Copenhagen. On the 1st of January, 1812, he attained the full rank of general, and retained his command in North Britain until May 1813, when he was called upon to undertake another mission to St. Petersburg. In the same year the emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Andrew, and the cross of the military order of St. George of the fourth class. On the 18th of June, 1814, he was advanced to the dignity of an earl. He died on the 16th of June, 1843.

CATHELINOT, or CATELINOT, (Dom Ildefonsa,) a learned Benedictine, born at Paris, in 1671. His ardour for theology caused him to be placed by his superiors at the abbey of Senones, where he for many years pursued his studies under the direction of the celebrated Calmet, to whose *Dictionary* of the Bible he contributed the Supplement, which is the only one of his numerous works that has been published. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1760.

CATILINA, (Lucius Sergius,) was descended from a family of patrician rank, but whose circumstances had been reduced so very low in the time of Catiline's father, that, in order to put himself on a level with the nobles of the land, the son joined the most powerful party in the state, when Sylla, under the title of dictator, was in fact the master of Rome; and it was by his influence that Catiline was made quæstor, and he was selected by him as the principal instrument for the deeds of blood to which the proscriptions gave rise. For, not content with murdering many persons of rank, amongst whom was M. Marius Gratiadanus, a near relative of Marius, and whose head he brought to Sylla, and then coolly washed off the blood from his hands in the lustral water of a neighbouring temple, he destroyed his own brother; and, to screen himself from punishment, persuaded Sylla to put his name down in the list of the proscribed, as if he were still alive; and, after mur-

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dering his sister's husband, he is reported to have destroyed his own child, to enable him to marry Aurelia Oristella, who had said she would unite herself to no person who had any children. Disappointed of obtaining the consulship, he is said by Appian to have retired for a time from public life; but finding himself oppressed with debts, from which only a political convulsion or death could free him, he, with some other equally ruined and desperate characters, entered into a conspiracy to bring about a revolution. Before, however, the plot was ripe for execution, a rumour of it reached the ears of Cicero, then consul, through the medium of the courtezan Fulvia, to whom Curius, one of the conspirators, had communicated it. Cicero did not, however, deem it advisable to bring the matter before the senate until he had evidence that the conspiracy was about to burst out, when he openly denounced Catiline; and though he could not obtain the immediate punishment of a person who had been guilty of no overt act, and who had the advantage of Cæsar's protection, yet he compelled Catiline to quit the city. On evidence so suspicious as that furnished by Fulvia, the senate would scarcely have deigned to come to a decision, had it not been confirmed by an accidental discovery. A deputation from the Allobroges had come to Rome to make complaints against some public officers. To these the conspirators promised every assistance if they would induce the Gauls to make an attack upon Italy. Instead, however, of acceding to the proposal, they revealed it to their patron Sanga, and he to Cicero; at whose suggestion the letters of the conspirators were intercepted, and their plans made known; when Catiline, finding it useless to act the hypocrite any longer, threw off the mask, and determined to try the fortune of war. Collecting, therefore, his partizans near Pistoria, in Etruria, he met there the troops sent against him; where, after an obstinate encounter, he was found amongst the dead bodies of the enemy, pierced with many wounds.

CATINAT, (Nicholas,) one of the ablest generals under Louis XIV. the son of the dean of the counsellors of parliament of Paris, was born in that city, in 1637. He began his career at the bar; but, having lost a cause that had justice on its side, he renounced the profession of the law for that of arms. He first served in the cavalry, where he never omitted an opportunity of distinguishing himself. In 1667, in the presence of Louis XIV. at the attack on the counterscarp of Lisle, he performed an action so honourable both to his judgment and his courage, that it procured him a lieutenancy in the regiment of guards. He signalized himself at Maestricht, Besançon, Senef, Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, Ghent, and Ypres. Having attained to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1688, he defeated the duke of Savoy at Staffarde and at the Marsaille, made himself master of all Savoy and a part of Piedmont, marched from Italy to Flanders, and besieged and took the fortress of Ath in 1697. In 1693 he was made maréchal of France. The war breaking out again in 1701, he was placed at the head of the French army in Italy against prince Eugene, who commanded the imperial forces. The court, at the commencement of this war, was undecided on the choice of the generals, and hesitated between Catinat, Vendôme, and Villeroi. This circumstance was talked of in the emperor's council. "If Villeroi has the command," said Eugene, "I shall beat him; if Vendôme be appointed, we shall have a stout struggle; if it be Catinat, I shall be beaten." However, he was wounded in the affair of Chiari, and forced to retreat behind the Oglio. This retreat, occasioned by the prohibition he had received from the court to oppose the passage of prince Eugene, was the source of his subsequent mistakes and misfortunes. Catinat, notwithstanding his victories and his negotiations, was obliged to serve under Villeroi; and the last disciple of Turenne and Condé was no longer allowed to act but as second in command. He bore this injustice like a man superior to fortune. "I strive to forget my misfortunes," he says, in a letter to one of his friends, "that my mind may be more at ease in executing the orders of the maréchal de Villeroi." In 1705 the king named him to be a chevalier; but he refused the honour intended him. His family testifying their displeasure at this procedure, "Well, then," said he to his relations, "strike me out of your genealogy!" He increased as little as possible the crowd of courtiers. Louis XIV. once asking him why he was never seen at Marli; and whether it was some business that prevented his coming? "None at all," returned the maréchal; "but your court is very numerous, and I keep away in order to let others have room to pay their respects to you." He died in 1712.

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Catinat, on account of his cautiousness and judgment, was, by the soldiers under his command, significantly called Père la Pensée, "Father Thoughtful." In 1774 the French Academy proposed as the subject for an essay, l'Eloge de Catinet; the prize was obtained by La Harpe.

CATO, (Valerius,) who was reported, says Suetonius, to be the freedman of Bursenius, was born in Gaul, and, after receiving a liberal education, was left a minor, and stript of his patrimony during the period of Sylla's power, as he stated himself in his poem called Indignatio, to which Juvenal has been thought to allude in his Facit Indignatio Versum. Of his Lydia and Diana only the mere titles remain. Although he was a grammarian of some repute, according to Horace and Ovid, and had many pupils of rank, yet he died in great poverty at a very advanced age, after his creditors had seized upon his villa at Tusculum. To Cato has been attributed a short poem called Diræ, published by Scaliger, in P. Virgil. Maron. Append. Lugd. 1573; by Dilher, in Satyric. Minor. Jen. 1636; and by his friend, Christoph. Arnold, Lugd. Bat. 1652; and lastly, by C. Putsch, Jenæ, 1828. It forms likewise the subject of an academical dissertation by Eichstaedt, Jen. 1826, 4to.

CATO, (Dionysius,) is supposed to have lived under Commodus, and to be the author of one hundred and forty-four distichs, in Latin hexameters, under the title of Carmina de Moribus, in substance not very unlike to the Golden Verses of the Pseudo Pythagoras. They have been translated into the various languages of Europe, and even a Bohemian version was published at Prague, 1834. It was first put into Greek by Maximus Planudes, and afterwards by Jos. Just. Scaliger. According to Johan. Sarisburiens. in Policrat. vii. 9, the verses were put into the hands of children; and hence they are frequently found with the Latin metrical versions of Æsop, printed in the fifteenth century. The most elaborate edition is by Arntzenius, under the title of Historia Critica Catoniana, Amstel. 1759, and the most recent by Tzchuske, Lips. 1824. There is a copy in the Brit. Mus. which Bentley collated with two MSS. of the twelfth century; and there are to be found in the Harleian and other collections an old French MS. version attributed to the same period.

CATO, (M. Porcius, or, as he is sometimes called, Censor, from the severity he showed in the discharge of that office, or Major, to distinguish him from his great grandson,) was born at Tusculum, U.C. 521, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five. When only seventeen years old he served in a campaign against Hannibal; and when not on service he employed himself on his farm; where happening to be the neighbour of M. Curius Dentatus, who had refused the bribe offered by the Samnites, and had driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, he modelled himself on the simple manners of that great man; and having attracted the attention of another neighbour, Valerius Flaccus, who found on a visit that all he had heard of Cato's good sense was verified to the letter, he was invited by the latter to Rome, and became subsequently his colleague in the offices of consul and censor. After serving as military tribune in Sicily, he was present with Claudius Nero at the battle of Sena, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was slain. He was next appointed quæstor to the army under Scipio Africanus; with whom, however, he was not on the best of terms. While returning from Africa, at the close of his quæstorship, he touched at the island of Sardinia, and brought from thence the poet *Ennius to* Rome; a trophy on which he set a greater value than any which a triumph could bestow; for though he had spent the early period of life in pursuits little connected with literature, yet subsequently he imbibed such a taste for it, as even to learn the Greek language after he was sixty years old. After leaving Spain, where he had passed a portion of his consulship, he accompanied the proconsul Tiberius Sempronius into Thrace, and from thence he proceeded to Athens, and subsequently to Thermopylæ; and by following the plan adopted by Xerxes, of turning the troops in possession of the pass, he enabled the consul to defeat Antiochus. On his return home, he was received with marked honours; and not the least was, that in ten years after his consulship he was elected censor in preference to seven competitors of the greatest influence in the state. He was twice married: by his first wife he had a son called Marcus, whom he educated himself; his second wife was Actoria Paulla, the daughter of his factor Salonius. Besides his 150 orations, he left a work on Military Discipline, which is supposed to be incorporated with that of Vegetius; another under the title of Origines, begun late in life, and finished just before his death, containing an inquiry into the origin of the language, history, and customs of his country; from

which both Cicero, in his treatise De Republica, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in his Antiquit. Roman. derived some of their knowledge of the early history of Rome. Of this work some pretended fragments were published by Nanni, alias Annius Viterbensis, in his Antiq. Var. at Rom. 1498. The few supposed to be genuine were first collected by Riccoboni, and their number was increased by Popma; but the most complete edition is by Lion, in his Caton. M. Porc. quæ supersunt Operum, Fragmenta nunc auctius edita, accedunt M. Catonis Prætoris et Corn. Nepotis Fragmenta, Götting. 1826.

CATO, (Marcus,) called Uticensis, from his destroying himself at Utica, was born B.C. 95, and was the great grandson of Cato Major by his second wife. Being left an orphan, he was brought up by his maternal uncle Livius Drusus. Previous to entering upon a public life, he attached to himself Antipater, the Stoic, of Tyre, and received from him lessons not only in philosophy, but oratory. He married Atilia, the daughter of Seranus, whose incorrect conduct compelled him to divorce her, after she had borne him two children. After the separation, he married the daughter of one Philip; but, as his friend Hortensius wished to have her, he gave her up, and she continued to live with the latter till his death, when Cato received her again. His first campaign was as a volunteer, when his brother Cæpio was military tribune under Gellius, in the servile war of Spartacus. On being elected himself military tribune, he was sent to Macedonia, where he greatly won the esteem of the troops. Previous to his return to Italy he visited Asia, where he rejected the presents sent by Dejotarus for himself and friends. On his return to Rome, he was elected quæstor, into which office he introduced important reforms. Nor was he less scrupulous in the discharge of his duty as a member of the senate, from which he was never absent; for all private business was put off while the house was sitting, and as he was the first to take his seat, and the last to leave it, he used to employ the time before business commenced in looking over the public accounts which he had obtained from the treasury. To get rid of so watchful a guardian of the republic, various efforts were made. Though he could never be persuaded to offer himself as tribune of the people, yet, when he saw Metellus Nepos, a partizan of Pompey, a candidate for the office, feeling that the time was come to make a stand for the freedom of the republic, which the power of Pompey would scarcely fail to destroy, he became a candidate likewise; and no sooner was he elected, than he put into force the laws against bribery. About this time Catiline's conspiracy was discovered, when but for the speech of Cato, still preserved in Sallust, all the efforts of even Cicero's eloquence would have been powerless against the hypocrisy of Catiline, and the sophistry of Cæsar. Scarcely, however, was Rome relieved from the dread of a revolution by the death of the conspirators, when a still greater danger presented itself, in the alliance between Pompey and Cæsar; of which the first result was seen when Cato was sent to prison for opposing Cæsar's proposition to give up nearly the whole of Campania to such poor persons as had large families; but finding he had been guilty of too arbitrary a step, Cæsar despatched one of his friends to release Cato; while Clodius got a decree passed to send Cato to Cyprus, nominally with the view of settling the affairs of Ptolemy, but in reality to relieve his party from the presence of an uncompromising opponent. So far, however, from being overwhelmed with the duty imposed upon him, Cato's business-like habits enabled him not only to execute his commission sooner than was expected, but in a manner at once honourable to himself, and profitable to the state; for instead of enriching himself and friends by the sale of the prince's confiscated property, he brought the whole of it into the public treasury, amounting to nearly 7000 talents of silver; and when on his return extraordinary honours were voted him, he rejected them all. At length, convinced of the impossibility of stopping by any other means the march of Cæsar to monarchy, he consented to place Pompey at the head of affairs. But the time had gone by for offering any effectual resistance. Hence Cato was compelled, when Pompey left Italy, to follow his example. He first went into Sicily, but being pursued by Asinius Pollio, he fled to Pompey, who was then at Dyrrachium; whence, on Pompey's defeat at Pharsalia, he sailed to Africa; but learning on the voyage the death of Pompey, he went to Cyrene, and marched from thence to join the troops under Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law, who had been kindly received by Jobas, and on his arrival was the means of saving Utica from the destruction with which it was threatened.

Here Cato recommended Scipio to wait and wear out the enemy by delay, for the town was amply provided with all the requisities for a protracted siege. But his advice was rejected, and in a few days he heard of the total defeat of Scipio and Jobas, whose rashness had ruined all. Finding his partizans unwilling to act the part of brave men, he not only suffered them to depart, but even urged the leading men of Utica to make the best terms they could with Cæsar. Of his last moments Plutarch has given a full and affecting detail; from which we learn that, after Cato had held a conversation with his philosophical friends on some tenets of the Stoics, he retired to his apartment, and passed the night in reading the Phædon of Plato on the immortality of the soul. After reading he fell fast asleep; on awaking, he sent his faithful freedman, Brutus, to see whether his friends had set sail. Hearing on the return of the messenger that his friends had nothing to fear, he dismissed him, and closing the door threw himself upon his sword. Thus died, in his 49th year, the last of the independent senators of Rome, and of whom Sallust has said that his ambition was to excel others, not in wealth, and state honours, but in virtue and peace of mind, and that the less he courted glory the more it followed him. Even Cæsar is said, on hearing of the death of Cato, to have expressed his regret at not having had the power to save his life.

CATROU, (Francis,) a learned and industrious writer, born at Paris, in 1659. He entered the society of the Jesuits in 1677, and completed his vows in 1694, at the college of Rouen. After teaching for a certain number of years, his superiors having destined him for the pulpit, he officiated as a preacher for seven years, when, tired of the labour of committing his sermons to memory, he undertook the management of the Journal de Trévoux; and notwithstanding his almost constant attention to this journal, which for about twelve years he enriched with many valuable dissertations and extracts, he found leisure for various separate publications. In 1705, he published his Histoire générale de l'Empire du Mogul, Paris, 4to, or 2 vols, 12mo, and often reprinted. It is taken from the Portuguese memoirs of M. Manouchi, a Venetian. In 1706 appeared his Histoire du Fanatisme dans la Religion Protestante, Paris, 12mo, containing only the history of the anabaptists; but he reprinted it in 1733, 2 vols, 12mo, with the History of Davidism; and added the same year, in a third volume, the History of the Quakers. This work is highly commended by Goujet. He employed himself for some time on a translation of Virgil into prose, with notes, critical and historical, which was completed in 1716, Paris, 6 vols, 12mo; a better edition was published in 1729, 4 vols. That, however, on which his fame chiefly rests is his Roman History. This valuable work was completed in 2 vols, 4to, 1725—1737, and was soon translated into Italian and English, the latter, in 1728, by Dr. Richard Bundy, 6 vols, folio. It was reprinted in 1737, in 24 vols, 12mo, accompanied with engravings, maps, &c. Rouillé, who undertook to continue the history, after the death of his colleague, published only one volume in 1739, 4to, and died himself the following year. Father Routh then undertook the continuation, but the dispersion of the Jesuits prevented his making much progress. As a collection of facts, this history is the most complete we have, and the notes are valuable, but the style is pompous and affected, and little suited to the dignified severity of the subject. Catrou died in 1737, in his seventy-eighth year.

CATTANEO, or CATANEO, (Giammaria,) one of the most learned Italian writers of the fifteenth century, born at Novaro. He had for his instructors Paul Merula and Demetrius Chalcondyles. His commentaries on the Letters and Panegyric of Pliny the younger, published at Venice, in 1500, and at Milan, in 1506, won for him an eminent name throughout the whole of Italy. He afterwards published a translation of Isocrates and of Lucian, and undertook a poem on the taking of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, but did not finish a task in which his muse could scarcely compete with that of Tasso. He died at Rome in 1529.

CATTENBURG, (Adrian van,) a Dutch divine, of the sect of Remonstrants, or Arminians, born at Rotterdam, in 1664, where he was professor of theology for five and twenty years. He was an intimate friend of Limborch, and an able opponent of the principles of deism. He published,—1. Spicilegium Theologiæ Christianæ Philippi à Limborch, Amsterdam, 1726, 2 vols, fol. 2. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Remonstrantium, *ib.* 1728, 8vo. 3. Syntagma Sapientiæ Mosaicæ, *ib.* 1737, 4to. 4. Life of Grotius, in Dutch, 1727, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1737.

CATTHO, (Angelo,) was born at Tarentum, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He was sent by John and Nicholas, dukes of Calabria, to the court of the duke of Burgundy, who, struck by his ability and address, detained him, and gave him a pension. But after the defeat of his master's troops by the Swiss, he withdrew to France, where he was well received by Louis XI., who made him his almoner and physician, and afterward gave him the archbishopric of Vienne. He was the friend of Philip de Commines, whom he urged to write his celebrated Mémoires, to which he contributed some facts and statements. He is also said to have studied astrology, and gave a singular instance of his skill, when he announced to Louis XI., at the moment it occurred, the death of his enemy, the duke of Burgundy. Other surprising particulars are recounted by Bayle respecting his pretended gift of foretelling future events. He died in 1497.

CATULLUS, (Caius Valerius,) was born about U.C. 668, either at Verona or Sirmio, a point of land projecting into the lake Benaci. Invited to Rome by Manlius, whose marriage he has celebrated in one of his liveliest pieces, he led so irregular a life in the capital as considerably to impair his fortune. To recover himself he accompanied Memmius, the patron of Lucretius, to Bithynia, as his prætor. Returning to Italy with a shattered constitution, and not improved in purse, he still continued his career of dissipation, and died about the age of forty. His poems, of which only a portion has been preserved, are remarkable for having led the way to translations from and imitations of the lyrical muse of Greece, and especially of the amatory kind; to which may be added the Coma Berenices, taken from Callimachus, and the Epithalamium on the marriage of Pelius and Thetis, no doubt from some other Greek original. The person whom he addresses under the name of Lesbia is supposed to have been the sister of Clodius, whose manners were the counterpart of the Lesbian Sappho, whose verses Catullus had translated. Like other poets of a warm temperament, he loved and hated with equal intensity; as may be seen in his bitter verses on his former friends, Furius and Aurelius. When not under the influence of love or hate, his poetry exhibits a delicacy of feeling and a felicity of expression rarely found in the unbending literature of Rome. His poems are generally found, both in MS. and print, united to those of Tibullus and Propertius, and have been translated into every European language. The most esteemed editions are by Grævius, Traj. ad Rhen. 1680, which contain the notes of Scaliger, Muretus, and others; by Vossius, Lugd. Bat. 1684; by Döring, Lips. 1788—1792; and by Lachmann, Berol. 1829.

CATULUS, (Quintus Lutatius,) a Roman officer, distinguished for his bravery in the Carthaginian war. He was despatched with a fleet of three hundred ships against the enemy, commanded by Hamilcar, whom he totally defeated near the Ægates, destroying six hundred of his ships. This celebrated victory put an end to the first Punic war, B.C. 242.

CATULUS, (Quintus Lutatius,) elected consul of Rome A.U.C. 650. He gained, along with his colleague Marius, then consul the fourth time, a signal victory over the Cimbri, at Vercellæ, on the borders of Insubria. He was afterwards proscribed by Marius, who caused him to be shut up in a room filled with the fumes of burning charcoal, and was thus suffocated, A.U.C. 665. Cicero has commended him highly for his urbanity, integrity, wisdom, and eloquence; and he was celebrated for the elegance and polished style of his compositions.

CATULUS, (Quintus Lutatius,) son of the preceding, was chosen consul A.U.C. 674, and had for his colleague Æmilius Lepidus, who, after the death of Sylla, proposed to rescind the laws of the dictator, but was vehemently opposed by Catulus. He afterwards, as proconsul, defeated Lepidus in two engagements. He opposed the appointment, by the Gabinian law, of Pompey to the command of the force destined to act against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and afterwards resisted his appointment to the command in the war against Mithridates. On the completion of the reconstruction of the Capitol in A.U.C. 683, Catulus had the honour of presiding at its dedication. He died in A.U.C. 691. He was a man of singular intrepidity, and maintained his opinions unawed by public clamour.

CATZ, or CATS, (Jacob,) pensionary of Holland, keeper of the great seals there, and stadtholder of the fiefs, was born at Brouwershaven, in Zealand, in 1577. While he was yet a child his mother died, and, his father having married again, he was educated at the charge and under the careful superintendence of a maternal uncle. His taste for poetry discovered itself at an early age; but his youthful

studies gave little promise of that eminence as a poet which he afterwards attained. At Leyden he studied the civil law, and made some slight progress in the Greek language. He then removed to Orleans, where he took the degree of doctor of laws; and after remaining for some time in France, for the purpose of learning the language, and of observing the manners of the people, he returned to his native town, where he practised as an advocate, and soon obtained considerable reputation by the politeness of his address and the alertness of his understanding. Being attacked, however, with a tertian fever, which baffled the best medical treatment, he was advised to try the effects of travelling and change of air, and accordingly he visited England, where he acquired the language, and studied for a short time at Oxford and Cambridge; but his health was not improved. At length he derived permanent benefit from a powder administered to him by an old alchemist. He then removed to Middleburg, where he married a lady, by whom he had five children. It was about this time that he wrote his Emblems, and Spiegel van den Ouden en Nieuwen Tijd. But the war which broke out in 1621 compelled him to remove to the Hague. In 1625 he was made pensionary of Dordrecht, and two years afterwards he was sent on an embassy to England, where he was knighted by Charles I. In 1636 he was made pensionary of Holland, an office which he held for fifteen years. In 1652 he was again sent to England, on an embassy to Cromwell, but returned without accomplishing the object of his mission. He soon afterwards retired from public life, and in his old age resumed at his private residence at Zorgvliet, near the Hague, those long suspended literary pursuits, which had been the source of his greatest enjoyments. He now wrote his Buitenleven (Country Life) and other productions, which form the larger portion of his works. He died in 1660, in the eighty-third year of his age. The popularity of his works with his own countrymen is unprecedented, and is founded upon their practical utility, their moral tendency, the fund of varied and entertaining information which they contain, and the ease and sprightliness of the language. "Ease, abundance, simplicity, clearness, and purity," says Mr. Hallam, "are the qualities of his style; his imagination is gay, his morality popular and useful. But he is often trifling and monotonous." He has been called the La Fontaine of Holland; and the estimation in which his memory is held by his countrymen is attested by the familiar and affectionate appellation bestowed upon him—Vader Cats.

CAUCHE, (Francis,) a French geoman, born at Rouen, of mean parentage, who published, in 1651, an account of the island of Madagascar, where he had spent three years with a few companions, who landed with him there in 1638. His narrative is more interesting and circumstantial than that of Flacourt, who has vainly attempted to impeach the accuracy of his statements.

CAUCHON, (Peter,) bishop of Beauvais, in the fifteenth century, who obtained an unenviable notoriety in France by condemning to the flames the celebrated Joan of Arc. Hated by the inhabitants of his diocese for his vices and cruelty, he fled to England in 1429. In May 1430, the heroine was seized within the limits of the diocese of Beauvais, and was then conducted to Rouen, the see of which was at that time vacant; but the chapter, holding land of Cauchon, proved ready agents of that unworthy prelate, and Joan was burnt at the stake on the 30th of May, 1431. Cauchon died suddenly in 1443. He was excommunicated by Calixtus IV., and his remains were dug up, and cast upon the highway.

CAULAINCOURT, or CAULINCOURT, (Augustus, count de,) a brave French officer, general of division under Buonaparte, born of an ancient family in Vermandois. He first distinguished himself in the Italian campaign; and afterwards fell by a cannon shot at the battle of Moskwa, September 7, 1812, while leading his regiment in the impetuous attack which Napoleon made on that memorable day upon the Russians.

CAULAINCOURT, (Armand Augustine Louis de,) duke of Vicenza, born of an ancient and illustrious family in Picardy, in 1773. He served in the army early in life. But in 1792 his noble descent subjected him to the republican edict which proscribed the aristocracy, and he accordingly quitted the army along with his father, the marquis de Caulaincourt, who had held the rank of lieutenant-general, and to whom he was aide-de-camp. In the following year he found himself included in the levy, called the first requisition, for recruiting the army, and which affected all young men between the ages of

eighteen and five and twenty. He now served as a common soldier in the infantry. He was thence transferred to the cavalry, and passed through the inferior ranks of promotion; but being regarded as a suspected person, he was thrown into prison, whence, however, he escaped, with the connivance of his gaoler, who had received kindness from his family. He then rejoined his regiment, and for his good conduct was, after the 9th Thermidor, promoted by general Hoche to the rank of captain. He was next appointed aide-de-camp to general Aubert du Bayet, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Constantinople. In 1797 he returned to France with the Turkish ambassador, and then obtained the command of a squadron, and was made aide-de-camp to his uncle, general d'Harville. He next served with great distinction under Moreau in the campaign of 1800; and after the peace of Luneville was sent by Buonaparte, now first consul, on a mission to Petersburg. In this employment he attracted general notice by the dignity of his deportment, the guarded gravity of his language, and those rare and valuable qualifications that mark the skilful diplomatist. On his return to France he became aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, who was at this time beginning to introduce at the Tuilleries the etiquette of a court, and shortly after appointed Caulaincourt to an office in the household. In the spring of 1804 he incurred much odium in consequence of his connexion with the measures which issued in the arrest of the duke d'Enghien; and although he did not command the detachment which seized upon the person of that unhappy prince, he did not escape the public indignation which burst forth at the time against the active agents of Buonaparte. But Caulaincourt had, in fact, no share in the atrocious deed, which caused him the most poignant grief. He attended Napoleon in 1804, when he was proclaimed emperor, and followed him in the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, and was then sent a second time as ambassador to Russia, where he gained the friendship and confidence of Alexander, whom he refused to betray when the restless energy of Napoleon revealed to him the dishonourable course into which his ambition was hurrying that extraordinary man, and he accordingly requested permission to return in 1811. It is plain that the emperor now both honoured him as a man, and distrusted him as an instrument. He earnestly endeavoured to dissuade Napoleon from engaging in his disastrous Russian campaign, and supported his reasonings by representations which nothing but the intoxication of antecedent success could have led his imperial master to set at nought. But the event justified the predictions, and brought to light the sterling value, of the faithful monitor, and Napoleon did just homage to the integrity of his devoted favourite; and when, after the fatal battle of the Beresina, he determined to return with only one attendant to France, Caulaincourt was chosen to be the companion of his journey. He was afterwards appointed, conjointly with the count de Narbonne, to attend as plenipotentiary on the part of France at the congress at Prague. The victory of Dresden was speedily followed by the reverses of Culm and Leipsic; and there now seemed to be no other means of convincing the nations of Europe of the sincerity of Napoleon's desire to treat for peace, than by appointing Caulaincourt minister of foreign affairs. To this office he was accordingly raised; and at the conference at Chatillon he entered upon the most difficult and delicate of duties that ever tasked the skill of a diplomatist, mindful with whom and for whom he had to deal. The result is well known. The allies entered Paris, and Caulaincourt was sent from Fontainebleau upon the vain mission to endeavour to secure the throne of France to the son of Napoleon. On the restoration of the Bourbons, the friendly interposition of the emperor Alexander was employed to obtain favour for Caulaincourt; but the high-minded minister would not stoop to accept indulgence. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he was again made minister of foreign affairs. After the battle of Waterloo he retired from public life. He died on the 19th of February, 1827, in the fifty-third year of his age. In 1808 he received from Napoleon the title of duke of Vicenza, which he bore ever after, and transmitted to his descendants.

CAULET, (Stephen Francis de,) bishop of Pamiers, born in 1610. After studying at the Sorbonne, he was chosen by the abbé Ollier as his assistant in the establishment of the academy of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards made bishop of Pamiers, where he signalized his zeal by effecting a reformation of morals, and a mitigation of the disorders which arose from the civil war that was then raging;

with this view he discharged his episcopal functions with primitive assiduity, founded schools, and distributed large sums in charity. He was no less zealous in defence of the rights of his order, and boldly resisted the pretensions of the crown to dispose of ecclesiastical benefices during the vacancy of a see. He was deposed, and died in 1680.

CAULFIELD. See CHARLEMONT.

CAULFIELD, (James,) a miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1764. His father was a music engraver, and intended him for the same business; but having contracted a scorbutic affection in his eyes, which rendered the sight extremely weak, the idea was relinquished. When about eight years old, his father went with him to Cambridge for the benefit of his health, and while there he became acquainted with Mr. Christopher Sharpe, the celebrated print-collector. This gentleman was so delighted with the enthusiasm of his young friend, with regard to engravings, that he took every pains to satisfy his inquiries as to the different works of art; and at his departure presented him with the sum of five pounds, and a collection of prints, among them being many of his own etchings. This laid the foundation of young Caulfield's knowledge and love of engravings. In a short time he purchased a good collection, principally by attending Hutchin's sale room, in King-street, Covent-garden. At length, in 1780, his father opened a small shop for him in Old Round-court, Strand; and here he was honoured with the patronage of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Cosway, the royal academician, and many other eminent men. He afterwards removed to Castle-street, Leicester-square. Here he published the first number of his popular work, The Lives and Portraits of Remarkable Persons, which at intervals he completed in two volumes; and his History of the Gunpowder Plot, Life of Old Parr, with plates by Van Assen, and The Aubrey Papers. He next edited A Treatise on the Dignity of Trade, and a series of Burton's Pieces. His Gallery of British Portraits appeared in 1809; in 1810 he edited the Cromwelliana; and in 1814, in conjunction with Mr. Smeeton, he published a quarto edition, with plates and notes, of Sir Robert Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia; as also, Chalcographiana, or the Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the Knowledge and Value of Engraved British Portraits. This work appeared in 8vo and folio, and every copy was subscribed for before it was published. These various works, together with his knowledge of engraved British portraits, gained him the patronage of most eminent print-collectors. From 1814 to 1820 he principally employed himself in buying and selling scarce prints, illustrating various works, and making booksellers' and printsellers' catalogues. In 1820, his High Court of Justice appeared in 4to, with plates; and in 1823, the first number of Biographical Sketches illustrative of British History, of which only three numbers were published. He also wrote the principal part of the descriptions to the plates in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata; edited the last edition, in six vols, of Granger's Biographical History; and furnished the lives to the recent edition of the Kit-Kat Club. He also produced, for Mr. Walker, a new series of his Remarkable People, down to the reign of George II. He died in 1826.

CAULIAC. See CHAULIAC.

CAUMARTIN, (Louis Urban Lefevre de,) an eminent and upright French statesman, born in 1653. He was educated by the celebrated Fléchier, and is highly commended by Boileau. It was at Caumartin's seat of St. Ange, near Fontainebleau, built by Francis I. for the duchess d'Etampes, that Voltaire, who had addressed to him a laudatory poetical epistle, first conceived the plan of his Henriade. He died in 1720.

CAUMONT, (Joseph de Seytres, marquis of,) a learned French antiquarian and naturalist, born at Avignon, in 1688. He is cited by Montfaucon with due acknowledgments, and he furnished Reaumur with numerous observations for his history of insects. He facilitated the investigations of Scipio Maffei respecting the antiquities of France, maintained an extended correspondence with most of the literati of Europe, was a member of the Royal Society, and was, in 1736, appointed honorary correspondent of the Societies of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died in 1745.

CAURROY, (François Eustache du,) successively chapel-master to Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, canon of the holy chapel in Paris, and prior of St. Aioul, was born at Gerberoy, near Beauvais, in 1549. Although considered as one of the greatest musicians of his day, he does not appear to have been much known out of his own country. There is extant of his composition A Mass for the Dead, which was formerly sung

once every year in the cathedral church of Notre Dame, at Paris, and a posthumous work, published in 1610, entitled Mélanges de la Musique de Eustache de Caurroy. He died in 1609.

CAUS, (Solomon de,) an able French engineer, born in Normandy, towards the close of the sixteenth century. He lived for some time in England, in the service of the prince of Wales, and then passed into that of the elector of Bavaria. His Institution Harmonique, Frankfort, 1615, fol., dedicated to the queen of England, is an ingenious work, and has been translated into German, with notes and improvements, by Gaspard Troste. Caus died in 1630.

CAUSSIN, (Nicholas,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1583. In 1607 he entered into the order of Jesuits. He studied polite literature at Rouen, Paris, and La Fleche; and after teaching rhetoric in several of the colleges of his order he began to preach, and gained great reputation. At length he was appointed, through the intervention of Richelieu, confessor to Louis XIII. whose connexion with mademoiselle de la Fayette gave great offence to the minister; but, although pious and conscientious, Caussin did not discharge this office to the satisfaction of the cardinal, who used every effort to get him removed. A little before his death, he is said to have delivered into the hands of a friend some original letters; from short extracts of which, since published, it appears that he fell into disgrace because he would not reveal some things which he knew by the king's confession; nor even take advice of his superiors how he was to behave himself in the direction of the king's conscience, when he could not do it without violating the laws of confession. There are also some hints in the same extracts, which show that he did not approve of the king's conduct towards the queen his mother; and the abbé Siri says that he intrigued to get Richelieu removed. This plot was, according to the abbé, the occasion of Caussin's disgrace. Others have asserted, that the queen-mother obliged him to leave Paris, to gratify cardinal Mazarin, whom he had displeased; and that his disgrace was occasioned by his Latin piece, Concerning the Kingdom and House of God, published in 1650, in which he had freely spoken of the qualities with which princes ought to be adorned. It is certain, however, that he was deprived of his employment nine months after he had obtained it, and was banished first to Rennes, and then to Quimper. He got leave to return to Paris after Richelieu's death, and died there in the convent of the Jesuits, in 1651. His most popular work is his La Cour Sainte, or The Holy Court, a moral work, illustrated by stories well known once to the readers of old folios in this country. It has been often reprinted, and translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English. He published several other books, both in Latin and French; particularly, 1. De Eloquentiâ sacrâ et humanâ, 1619, 4to, which has been often reprinted. It exhibits numerous examples of different styles in writing. 2. Electorum Symbolorum et Parabolarum historicarum Syntagmata, 1618, 4to. 3. Disputes sur les quatre Livres des Rois, touchant l'Education des Princes, fol. 4. Tragediæ Sacræ, 1620. 5. Apologie pour les Religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus, 1644, 8vo. 6. La Vie neutre des Filles dévotés, &c. 1644. 7. Symbolica Ægyptiorum Sapientia, 1647, 4to; and some other works of devotion and controversy, of which his Christian Diary was printed in English, 1648, 12mo.

CAVAGNA, (Giovanni Paolo,) a painter, was born in 1560, at Borgo de San Leandro, in Bergamo. Having when very young evinced an extraordinary taste for the art, he was sent to Venice, where he was so fortunate as to have Titian for his master. He completed his studies on his return to Bergamo under Giovanni Battista Moroni; and following the style of Paolo Veronese acquired a distinguished reputation. He was very successful in painting old men, which may be seen by his pictures in the church of Sta. Maria Maggiore, at Venice. One of the boasted treasures of that city, is the Crucifixion by this master in the church of St. Lucia. Cavagna died in 1627.

CAVAIGNAC, (John Baptist,) an agent in the French Revolution, born at Gordon, in the Rouergue, in 1762. He had completed his studies at Toulouse when that event took place, and in 1792 he was appointed member of the National Convention. He voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was joined with Barras in directing the troops against the Parisian insurgents; became a member of the council of Five Hundred; and was deprived of office when the Directory was supplanted by the Consulate. He afterwards served under Joseph Buonaparte and Murat at Naples, and when the

latter quarrelled with his imperial brother-in-law, Cavaignac returned to France; and after the escape of Napoleon from Elba, was named prefect of the Somme: but before he could enter upon that office the Bourbons were restored. In 1816 the law against the regicides obliged him to quit France; he retired to Brussels, where he died in 1829.

CAVALCA, (Domenico,) an early Italian prose writer, who flourished about the beginning of the fourteenth century, and was the contemporary of Dante. All his works (of which the principal are, 1. El Tractato Dicto, pongie Lingua; 2. Frutti della Lingua, Florence, 1493, fol.; and 3. Esposizione del Simbolo degli Apostoli, Venice, 1489, 4to,) are quoted by the Academy della Crusca. He died in 1342.

CAVALCANTI, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian writer, of that ancient and illustrious family, born at Florence, in 1503. After studying polite literature, he left his country when very young, and went to Ferrara, and thence to Rome, where he was employed by pope Paul III. and by his grandson Octavius Farnese. He also served under Henry II. in the war of the Siennese, as long as that republic was able to maintain the conflict with assistance from France. He appears also to have been entrusted with the management of several political affairs; and when peace was concluded between the French and Spaniards, he retired to Padua, and passed the rest of his days in literary pursuits. He died there in 1562. His principal works were his Rettorica, Venice, 1559, often reprinted; and his Trattari sopra gli ottimi Reggimenti delle Republiche antiche e moderne, Venice, 1555, 4to, and 1571, 4to. He also translated into Italian the Castrametation of Polybius, which was published, with some other military treatises, at Florence, 1552, 8vo.

CAVALCANTI, (Guido,) an Italian philosopher and poet of the thirteenth century, was born of one of the most illustrious and powerful families in Florence. He was a zealous Ghibelline, and married the daughter of Farinata Uberti, then at the head of that faction. Corso Donati, chief of the Guelphs, formed a plan to assassinate him; and Guido saved his life only by flight. The state of Florence, tired with such disgraceful dissensions, banished the chiefs of both parties. Guido was sent to Sarzana, or Serezano; but the insalubrity of the air compelled him to ask leave to return to Florence, where he died in 1300. His father, Cavalcante de' Cavalcanti, passed for an epicurean philosopher, and an atheist, and was therefore placed by Dante, in his Inferno, among that class of the condemned. The son, however, although likewise a philosopher, appears not to have belonged to the same sect. On one occasion, when the attempt was made to assassinate him, he made a pilgrimage to St. James of Galicia: but of this, whatever might be the motive, love was the consequence, for at Toulouse he met with his Mandetta, a lady whom he has made the subject of his love verses. His poems, elegant, correct, and occasionally tinged with a tender melancholy, consist of sonnets and canzones, and compose the sixth book of the Collection of Ancient Italian Poets, printed by the Giunti, 1527, 8vo, and reprinted at Venice in 1731. His Canzone d'Amore was often printed with the comments of his countrymen, particularly at Florence, 1568, 8vo; Venice, 1585, 4to; and Sienna, 1602. 8vo.

CAVALIER, (John,) son of a peasant in the mountains of Cevennes, was born, in 1679, at the village of Ribaut. From the humble situation of a journeyman baker, by his own bravery, and the aid of the pretended prophecies of an enthusiastic female, so well known by the name of La Grande Marie, he raised himself, at the age of three-and-twenty, to the rank of a principal leader of the Camisards, or Calvinists, of that country, whom the persecution of Louis XIV. had driven into rebellion. He assumed the name of David, and not only foiled all the attempts of the marshal de Montreve, but obliged even the marshal de Villars to enter into a treaty with him, at Nismes, where he was received into the king's service, with the rank of a colonel of a regiment, which he was to raise from his own people, on condition of the free exercise of their religion. Finding himself narrowly watched at Paris, he withdrew to Piedmont. He then went to England, where he entered the service of queen Anne; and at the head of a regiment of French refugees, at the battle of Almanza, he engaged, and was received by, a battalion of Louis's troops with such fury that the greatest part of both were left dead on the field. As a reward for his services he obtained the rank of a general, and the government of Guernsey and Jersey, where he died in 1740.

CAVALIERE, (Emilio del,) a celebrated Roman nobleman, and amateur musical composer. He set to music the

first known oratorio, which was performed at Rome, in the year 1600; it is called Rappresentatione di Anima, e di Corpo, and was represented in action on a stage in the church of La Vallicella, with scenes, decorations, and chorus, *à l'antique*, and analogous dances. Emilio del Cavaliere, as well as the rest of the early composers of dramatic music, imagined that he had recovered, in his recitative, that style of music which the ancient Greeks and Romans used in their theatres. What excites the most surprise at present, in his instructions for the performance of an oratorio on a stage in a church, are the directions for the dances. There are, however, examples of religious dances in the sacred writings, as well as in the history of almost every ancient people, in which their religious ceremonies are mentioned. Most of these dances are performed to the music of choruses, which are singing at the same time, in the manner of those in the old French operas.

CAVALIERI, or CAVALLERIUS, (Bonaventura,) an eminent mathematician, and monk of the order of the Jesuati, of St. Jerome, born at Milan, in 1598. He was the disciple of Galileo, and the friend of Torricelli, and of Riccioli, who professes himself much indebted to his assistance. He studied at Pisa, where he met with Benedict Castelli, who encouraged him in his mathematical pursuits, to which he turned his attention for the sake of lulling the pain of the gout, of which he was a victim, and died in 1647, after having been almost entirely confined to his bed for twelve years. His works that have been published are:— 1. Directorium generale Uranometricum, &c. Bononiæ, 1632; a great work, in which he treats of trigonometry and logarithms, their construction, uses, and application, with tables of logarithms of common numbers, and trigonometrical tables. 2. Lo Specchio Ustorio, ovvero Trattato delle Sezioni coniche, same date. 3. Geometria Indivisibilibus Continuorum, &c. Bononiæ, 1635, and 1653; an original work, for which he has been considered the inventor of the infinitesimal calculus, and one of the predecessors of the doctrine of fluxions, inasmuch as he considers the geometrical figures as made up of an infinite number of infinitely small parts; that is, a line as composed of an infinite number of points, a surface of an infinite number of lines, and a solid of an infinite number of surfaces. 4. Trigonometria Plana et Spherica, &c. Bononiæ, 1643; an ingenious treatise on trigonometry, with tables of sines, tangents, and secants, both natural and logarithmical. 5. Exercitationes Geometricæ, Bononiæ, 1647, which contains exercises on the method of indivisibles, and answers the objections of Galdini. Roberval claimed the method as his own, but his first publication on this subject followed by more than two years the book of Cavalieri.

CAVALLERII (Giovanni Battista de,) an Italian engraver, born at Laghe-rino, near Brescia, in 1530. He flourished at Rome from 1550 to 1590. His style resembles, but does not equal, that of Æneas Vico. His plates are etched, and finished with the graver. They are nearly four hundred in number, and are after Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, Andrea del Sarto, Baccio Bandinelli, Titian, and Daniel da Volterra. His execution is laboured, but his works are wanting in expression. He died at Rome, in 1597.

CAVALLERO, (Don Juan,) a lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, by birth a Neapolitan, attached himself to the fortunes of the archduke Charles (afterwards Charles III. of Spain), under whom he acquired much credit as an officer of engineers in the wars of 1739 and 1740. On the elevation of that prince to the throne of Spain, Cavallero was promoted into the Spanish army. In 1774 he directed the defence of Melilla against the Moors; and commanded the engineers during the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, in 1779. In consequence of his great reputation as an engineer, he was employed (with the approbation of his sovereign) to put the fortified places in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in a state of defence. On his return to Spain he was appointed inspector-general of engineers, and director of the fortifications and military academies of that kingdom. He died at Valencia, in 1791.

CAVALLI, (Joseph Francis Alexander,) an Italian lawyer, born at Turin, in 1761. After the invasion of Piedmont, he was made member of the provisional government; a post to which he was restored after the evacuation of that province by the Austrian and Russian forces. He was afterwards made president of the senate of Turin; received in 1804 the cross of the Legion of Honour; became a member of the legislative body for the department of Marengo in 1808; and in 1811 was appointed by Buonaparte first president of the imperial court at Rome. He died in 1828.

CAVALLINI, (Pietro,) a painter, born

at Rome in 1279. He was a pupil of Giotto, and assisted that master in his celebrated picture in mosaic, which is placed over the grand entrance at St. Peter's. His greatest work, a picture of the Crucifixion, is at Assisi, and is valuable as a relic of early art. He died in 1364.

CAVALLINO, (Bernardo,) a painter, born at Naples, in 1622. He studied under Massimo Stanzioni, of whom he was the ablest pupil, and his progress was so rapid that it excited the jealousy of his instructor. His talent lay in painting historical subjects of an easel size, in which he became one of the most eminent painters of the Neapolitan school. His general style resembles that of Poussin, while in his colouring he seems to have imitated the brilliancy of Rubens. He shortened by intemperance and debauchery a life which his talents might have adorned with growing distinction, and he died in 1656, at the age of thirty-four. Calabrese called him the Poussin of Naples.

CAVALLO, (Tiberius,) the son of a physician at Naples, where he was born in 1749. In 1777 he visited England with views directed towards commerce; but a love of natural and experimental philosophy led him to devote himself to the study of the sciences, and he composed some works which are entitled to approbation. His attention was principally directed to electricity and its application to medical purposes. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Naples, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, to the Transactions of which he contributed some papers. He died at London, December 26, 1809. Among his works are :—A Complete Treatise of Electricity, Lond. 1777, 8vo; 4th ed. 3 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1795. Essay on Medical Electricity, Lond. 1780, 8vo. Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air, Lond. 1781, 8vo. The Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Lond. 1803, 4 vols, 8vo.

CAVALLUCI, (Antonio,) a painter of the modern Roman school, was born at Sermoneta, in 1752. His best works are at Pisa and Rome. His much-admired picture of Venus and Ascanius is in the palazzo Cesarini in the latter city. He died in 1795.

CAVAM-ED-DOWLAH, (*Elevated in the State,*) the title of Ketboga, (erroneously spelt Kerboga by Gibbon,) a Turkish prince and general in the time of the Crusades. In the troubles following the death of Malek Shah, he had sided with Barkiarokh, eldest son of the deceased monarch (see BARKIAROKH), against his uncle Tatash, but was defeated and taken prisoner, A.D. 1094 (A.H. 487). On the death of Tatash, shortly after, he recovered his liberty, and became prince of Mosul, subject to the suzerainte of the sultan of Persia. In this capacity he was sent (A.D. 1098, A.H. 491) at the head of a large force (exaggerated by the Christian writers to the incredible number of 600,000 men) against the army of the first Crusade, which he blockaded in Antioch; but the despair of the Christians, and the presumptuous security of their antagonist, gave them a decisive victory, June 28; and Ketboga, with the relics of his army, was driven out of Syria. He soon after, according to Abulfeda, deserted the party of Barkiarokh for that of his brother and rival, Mohammed; but he must have speedily returned to his former allegiance, as the same author mentions his being in Azerbijan as lieutenant of Barkiarokh at his death, A.D. 1101 (A.H. 495). He is often called Carbonas, and Cammoran, by the Christian historians. (Abulfeda. Abul-Faraj. D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Gibbon. William of Tyre, &c. &c.)

CAVANILLES, (Antony Joseph,) born in 1745, at Valencia. He received his preparatory education among the Jesuits, and became an ecclesiastic. He was a professor of philosophy at Murcia, where he was invited by the Spanish ambassador to the French court to accompany him as tutor to his children. On his arrival at Paris, in 1777, he became distinguished by the ardour he displayed in pursuit of botanical knowledge, and on his return to Spain he was appointed by the government to investigate the plants of that kingdom. He appears to have performed this duty with the zeal to be expected from one thus employed in a favourite pursuit. The botanic garden at Madrid was placed under his care in 1801. He died in 1804, and was succeeded by M. Lea. The works of Cavanilles contain descriptions of a great number of new plants. Spain being then, and even now, almost a *terra incognita* to the botanist, his field for discovery was great. He adhered strictly to the Linnean system, and appeared to have no idea of the natural families. He was of an irritable and pugnacious disposition, which kept him involved in petty disputes with other botanists, and prevented his merits from being properly appreciated during

his lifetime. His name has, however, been given to two genera of plants, viz. Cavanilla, Cavanillesia. His principal works are as follows: — Monadelphiæ Classis Dissertationes, Paris and Madrid, 1785—1790, 2 vols, 4to; contains excellent descriptions, illustrated with 296 plates. Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum quæ aut sponte in Hispania crescunt aut in Hortis hospitantur, Madrid, 1791—1804, 6 vols, fol. This Flora of Spain is illustrated with 601 plates. Observaciones sobre la Historia Natural, Geografia, Agricultura, Poblacion y Frutos del Reyno de Valencia, Madrid, 1795—1797, 2 vols, fol. Observaciones sobre el Cultivo del Arroz en el Reyno de Valencia y su Influencia en la Salud Publica, Madrid, 1795, 4to. Supplemento, 1798. Anales de Historia Natural, Madrid, 1800.

CAVAZZA, (Giovanni Battista,) a painter and engraver, born at Bologna, in 1620. He studied under Cavedone and Guido, and painted some pictures for the churches of his native city. In the Nunziata are several saints painted by him in fresco. He engraved several plates from his own designs, which are highly valued by the curious in such matters.

CAVAZZA, (Pier Francesco,) a painter, born at Bologna, in 1675. He was the pupil of Domenico Viani, and painted history, and executed several altar-pieces for the churches of his native city. He died in 1733. He made a noble collection of engravings, to the procuring of which he devoted his time rather than to the cultivation of his art.

CAVAZZI, (Giannantonio,) a Romish missionary, who flourished during the seventeenth century. He was born at Montecucuto, in the territory of Modena, and was chosen by the congregation of the Propaganda one of the twelve missionaries of his order, who, at the desire of the king of Congo, were sent to preach Christianity to his people. They sailed from Genoa early in 1654, and reached Congo in November; and though the king's sentiments had undergone a considerable change, the missionaries having settled amongst themselves the different provinces to which each of them was to proceed, the court and country of the king of Angola were assigned to Cavazzi. During fourteen years he remained in that part of the world, visiting the adjacent kingdoms. It seems that his zeal got the better of his prudence, and exposed him to many dangers, which, being added to the great hardships and labours he was obliged to undergo, affected his health, and forced him to return to Europe in 1668. The great knowledge he had acquired of the language, and the details he gave of the progress and prospect of the mission, induced the Propaganda once more to send him to Africa in 1670, with the authority of prefect, or general-in-chief, over all the missionaries. In this character he was enabled to acquire a greater knowledge of the country; and having been fortunate enough to resist the malignity of the climate, he returned to Europe, and died at Genoa in 1692.

CAVE, (William,) a learned divine, born in 1637, at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1653 he was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1656, and that of M.A. in 1660. In 1662 he was presented to the vicarage of Islington; and some time after became chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He took the degree of D.D. in 1672, and on the 16th of September, 1679, was collated by the archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Allhallows the Great, in Thames-street, London. In 1681 he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford, and in November 1684 he was installed canon of Windsor, upon the death of Mr. John Rosewell. He resigned his rectory of Allhallows in 1689, and the vicarage of Islington in 1691, but in the preceding year he was admitted to the vicarage of Isleworth, in Middlesex, which being a quiet and retired place, suited his studious habits. He published, 1. Primitive Christianity; or the Religion of the ancient Christians in the first ages of the Gospel, London, 1672: reprinted several times since. 2. Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ, tables of the ecclesiastical writers, Lond. 1674; reprinted at Hamburg, in 1676, without his knowledge. 3. Antiquitates Apostolicæ; or the History of the Lives, Acts, and Martyrdoms of the holy Apostles of our Saviour, and the two Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke. To which is added, an Introductory Discourse concerning the three great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical. Being a continuation of Antiquitates Christianæ, or the Life and Death of Holy Jesus, written by Jeremy Taylor. 4. Apostolici, or the History of the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Martyrdoms of those who were contemporaries with or immediately succeeded the apostles; as also of the

most eminent of the primitive fathers for the first three hundred years. To which is added, a Chronology of the three first Ages of the Church, Lond. 1677, fol. 5. A Dissertation concerning the Government of the Ancient Church, by Bishops, Metropolitans, and Patriarchs. More particularly concerning the ancient power and jurisdiction of the bishops of Rome, and the encroachments of that upon other sees, especially the see of Constantinople, Lond. 1683, 8vo. 6. Ecclesiastici, or the History of the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Writings of the most eminent Fathers of the Church that flourished in the fourth century. 7. Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus, Lond. 1685, 8vo. This is an improvement of the Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ, above mentioned, and a kind of abridgment of the Historia Literaria, and contains a short account of most of the ecclesiastical writers, from the birth of Christ to 1517. 8. Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria; *i. e.* A Literary History of Ecclesiastical Writers, in two parts, fol.; the first printed at London, 1688, and the second in 1698. 9. A Serious Exhortation, with some important advices relating to the late cases about Conformity, recommended to the present dissenters from the Church of England. It is the twenty-second in the London Cases. He died in 1713, and was buried in Islington church, where a monument has been erected to his memory. His Historia Literaria is perhaps the work on which his fame principally rests. It was reprinted at Geneva, in 1705 and 1720, but the best edition is that printed at the Clarendon press, by subscription, in two vols, fol. 1740—1743, which contains the author's last corrections and improvements, with additions by other hands.

CAVE, (Edward,) an enterprising and enlightened printer, born at Newton, in Warwickshire, in 1691. His father followed in Rugby the trade of a shoemaker, and lived to a great age, and was in his latter years supported by his son. Edward Cave was educated at the school of Rugby, then in high reputation, under the Rev. Mr. Holyock, who had judgment to discover, and, for some time, generosity to encourage, the genius of young Cave; and was so well pleased with his quick progress in the school, that he declared his resolution to prepare him for the university, and recommend him as a servitor to some of his scholars of high rank. But a petty theft, with which Cave was unjustly charged, led Mr. Holyock to withdraw his kindness from him, and Cave soon after left the school, and, abandoning the hope of a literary education, sought other means of gaining a livelihood. He was first placed with a collector of excise; but the insolence of his mistress, who employed him in servile drudgery, quickly disgusted him, and he went up to London in quest of more suitable employment. Here he was recommended to a timber-merchant at Bankside, and is said to have given hopes of great mercantile abilities; but this place he soon left, and was bound apprentice to Mr. Collins, a printer of some reputation, and deputy alderman. This was a trade for which men were formerly qualified by a superior education, and which was pleasing to Cave, because it furnished some employment for his literary attainments. Having in two years attained much skill in his art, and gained the confidence of his master, he was sent to conduct a printing-office at Norwich, and publish a weekly paper. In this undertaking he met with some opposition, which produced a public controversy, and procured young Cave the reputation of a writer. His master died before the expiration of his apprenticeship, and he then married a young widow, with whom he lived at Bow. When his apprenticeship was over he worked as a journeyman at the printing-office of Mr. Barber, and was for some years a writer in Mist's Journal. He afterwards obtained by his wife's interest a small place in the post-office; but he still continued, at his intervals of attendance, to exercise his trade, or to employ himself in some typographical business. He corrected the Gradus ad Parnassum, and was liberally rewarded by the Company of Stationers. He wrote an Account of the Criminals, which had for some time a considerable sale, and he published many little pamphlets. By the correspondence which his place in the post-office facilitated, he procured country newspapers, and sold their intelligence to a journalist in London for a guinea a week. He was afterwards raised to the office of clerk of the franks, in which he acted with great spirit and firmness; and often stopped franks which were given by members of parliament to their friends, because he thought such extension of a peculiar right illegal. This raised many complaints; and having stopped among others a frank given to the old duchess of Marlborough by Mr. Walter Plummer,

he was cited before the house, for breach of privilege, and accused of opening letters. He was treated with great harshness and severity, but declining their questions by pleading his oath of secrecy, was at last dismissed. By this constancy of diligence and diversification of employment, he in time collected a sum sufficient for the purchase of a small printing-office, and began the Gentleman's Magazine. To this undertaking he owed the affluence in which he passed the last twenty years of his life; and the fortune which he left behind him, though large, would have been yet larger, had he not rashly and wantonly impaired it by innumerable projects, of which none succeeded.

Cave now began to aspire to popularity; and being a greater lover of poetry than of any other art, he sometimes offered subjects for poems, and proposed prizes for the best performers. He continued to improve his magazine, and had the satisfaction of seeing its success proportionate to his diligence, till, in 1751, his wife died of an asthma. He seemed not at first much affected by her death, but in a few days he lost his sleep and his appetite, which he never recovered; but after having lingered about two years, with many vicissitudes of amendment and relapse, he fell, by drinking acid liquors, into a diarrhæa, and afterwards into a kind of lethargic insensibility, in which one of the last acts of reason which he exerted, says Dr. Johnson, who wrote his life, was "fondly to press the hand that is now writing this little narrative." He died Jan. 10, 1754, having just concluded the twenty-third annual collection. He was a man of large stature, not only tall but bulky, and was, when young, of remarkable strength and activity. He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour and long application; but in the latter years of his life was afflicted with the gout, which he endeavoured to cure or alleviate by a total abstinence both from strong liquors and animal food. From animal food he abstained about four years, and from strong liquors much longer; but the gout continued unconquered, perhaps unabated. His resolution and perseverance were very uncommon: in whatever he undertook, neither expense nor fatigue was able to repress him; but his constancy was calm, and, to those who did not know him, appeared faint and languid, but he always went forward, though he moved slowly. The same chillness of mind was observable in his conversation: he was watching the minutest accent of those whom he disgusted by seeming inattention; and his visitant was surprised when he came a second time, by preparations to execute the scheme which he supposed never to have been heard. He was, consistently with this general tranquillity of mind, a tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right. In his youth having summoned his fellow-journeymen to concert measures against the oppression of their masters, he mounted a kind of rostrum, and harangued them so efficaciously, that they determined to resist all future invasions; and when the stamp officers demanded to stamp the last half-sheet of the magazines, Mr. Cave alone defeated their claim, to which the proprietors of the rival magazines would meanly have submitted. He was a friend rather easy and constant than zealous and active; yet many instances might be given, where both his money and his diligence were employed liberally for others. His enmity was in like manner cool and deliberate; but though cool, it was not insidious, and though deliberate, not pertinacious. His mental faculties were slow. He saw little at a time, but that little he saw with great exactness. He was long in finding the right, but seldom failed to find it at last. His affections were not easily gained, and his opinions not quickly discovered. His reserve, as it might hide his faults, concealed his virtues; but such as he was, they who best knew him have most lamented.

CAVEDONE, (Giacomo,) an eminent painter, was born in 1577 at Sassuolo, near Modena. Deserted by his parents when very young, he became page to a nobleman who was a warm patron of the arts; and while in this situation he devoted all his leisure time to copying with a pen some of the pictures in his master's valuable collection. These attempts, which gave proof of his wonderful taste, were seen by the nobleman, and shown to Annibale Caracci, who was instantly struck with their excellency, and took the boy under his care and instruction. After remaining for some time in the school of the Caracci, where his progress was surprising, he went to Venice to study the works of Titian, and soon acquired an exquisite style of colouring. He painted with uncommon facility, was correct in his design, and vigorous and free in his drawing. The works which he executed on his return to Bologna for several

churches in that city, considerably increased his reputation, and were by many esteemed as highly as those of Annibale Caracci. As he advanced in life he was afflicted with sickness; and being unable to exert his powers, he was reduced to extreme poverty. Notwithstanding, he endeavoured to labour at his art, and one day while thus employed he received a violent shock by the fall of a scaffold. He was plunged still deeper in misery by the death of an only son, in whom all his hopes were centred, and who had given undoubted proofs of superior genius. At this loss the unhappy father sunk into a state of despondency, embittered by penury, in which he died, in the year 1660. Bologna possesses the best works of this master. In S. Paola are his splendid pictures of the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi; in S. Salvadore, the Four Doctors of the Church; and in San Michele Arcangelo, the Last Supper. His noblest production is in the church of the Mendicanti; in this he has represented S. Petronius and another saint in the bottom of the picture kneeling to the Virgin, who is in the clouds, surrounded by angels. In this magnificent work, all his forces are concentrated; composition, drawing, and colouring, are equally excellent, and render the painting one of the most attractive objects in a city rich in works of art.

CAVEIRAC, (John Novi de,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Nismes, in 1713. When the French government, in 1752, contemplated a remission of the severity with which the Protestants of that kingdom were treated, the bishops of Languedoc, who were consulted upon the subject, loudly protested against the measure, and it is said that their report was drawn up by Caveirac. He also signalized his zeal for intolerance by composing an elaborate apology for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's-day, 1572, and wrote Apologie de la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, 1758, 8vo. He sided with the Jesuits, and was banished the kingdom for writing a treatise in their favour, in 1762; but he returned to France after the disgrace of the duke de Choiseul. He died in 1782.

CAVENDISH, (Sir William,) favourite and privy-counsellor of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, was the second son of Thomas Cavendish, of Cavendish, in Suffolk, and was born about 1505. He received a liberal education, and had settled upon him, by his father, certain lands in Suffolk. Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of that county, took him into his household as gentleman-usher, and admitted him into more intimacy with him than any other servant, and he was one of the few who adhered to him to the last. This singular fidelity, joined to his abilities, recommended him to his sovereign, who received him into his own service. In 1540 he was appointed one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, and soon after obtained a grant of several lordships in the county of Hertford. In 1546 he was made treasurer of the chamber to the king, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was soon after sworn of the privy council. He died in 1557. He married three wives, the third and last of whom survived him, and was the widow of Robert Barley, Esq., and justly considered as one of the most famous women of her time. She was the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in Derbyshire, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Leeke, of Loasland, in the same county, Esq., and in process of time became coheiress of his fortune, by the death of her brother without children. Sir William Cavendish wrote the life of his old master, cardinal Wolsey, and therein gives him a very high character: affirming that, in his judgment, he never saw the kingdom in better obedience and quiet than during the time of his authority, or justice better administered. No work, however, has experienced a more singular fate than Sir William Cavendish's Life of Wolsey. It was long known only by manuscripts, and by the large extracts from it, inserted by Stowe in his Annals; and in this state it remained from the reign of queen Mary, in which it was composed, until 1641, when it was first printed, under the title of The Negociations of Thomas Wolsey, &c. 4to; and as the chief object of the publication was to institute a parallel between the cardinal and archbishop Laud, in order to reconcile the public to the murder of that prelate, the manuscript was mutilated and interpolated without shame or scruple, and no pains having been taken to compare the printed edition with the original, the former passed for genuine above a century, and was reprinted, with a slight variation in the title, in 1667 and 1706, besides being inserted in the Harleian Miscellany. At length Dr. Wordsworth printed a correct transcript in his valuable Ecclesiastical Biography, six vols,

8vo, 1810, collated with four MSS., two of which are at Lambeth, one in the library of the cathedral at York, and one in the British Museum.

CAVENDISH, (William,) first duke of Devonshire, the eldest son of William, third earl of Devonshire, and one of the ablest statesmen and most distinguished patriots of his time, was born in 1640. After receiving an education suited to his rank, he made the tour of Europe, under the care of Dr. Killigrew, afterwards master of the Savoy, who assiduously cultivated the understanding and refined the taste of his noble pupil. In 1661 he was chosen to represent the county of Derby, and continued a member of the long parliament till its dissolution. In 1665 he went as a volunteer on board the fleet under the duke of York, and in 1669 he accompanied his friend Montague in his embassy to Paris, where he narrowly escaped with his life in a rencontre at the opera with three officers of the guard, who, in a state of intoxication, insulted him, and attacked him with their swords. In 1677 he distinguished himself in the House of Commons, by a vigorous opposition to the measures of the court; and the year following he urged an inquiry into the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and other particulars of the popish plot; he was also one of the committee appointed to draw up articles of impeachment against the treasurer Danby. In the parliament which met in the spring of 1679, he again represented Derby, and was chosen one of the king's new privy-council; but soon finding that his attendance at the board would be wholly ineffectual, he, in conjunction with lord Russell and others, desired leave to withdraw. In 1680 he was again elected for Derby, and the articles of impeachment against the chief justice Scroggs, for his arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, were carried up by him to the House of Lords. When the king declared his resolution not to consent to a bill of exclusion, lord Cavendish made a motion, that a bill might be brought in for the association of all his majesty's protestant subjects. He was also one of those who openly named the evil counsellors, and promoted the address to his majesty to remove them from all offices, and from his majesty's councils and presence for ever. He showed the same steadiness and zeal in the next parliament. When parliaments were laid aside, though he was as obnoxious to the court as any, he was not afraid of meeting and conversing with his noble friends; but he condemned a bold overture which was made at one of those meetings, and declared, with great earnestness, that he would never more go with them. At lord Russell's trial, he dared, notwithstanding the danger to which the proceeding exposed him, to vindicate him in the face of the court. He afterwards sent him a message by Sir James Forbes, that he would come and change clothes with him in the prison, and stay there to represent him, if he thought he could make his escape; but lord Russell was too generous to accept of this proposal. In November 1684, he became, by the decease of his father, earl of Devonshire. In the reign of James II. he still maintained his patriotic principles with intrepid zeal. He had been very much affronted within the verge of the court by colonel Culpepper; and when, immediately after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, the colonel was encouraged to come publicly to court, the earl of Devonshire, meeting him in the king's presence-chamber, and receiving from him an insulting look, took him by the nose, led him out of the room, and gave him some disdainful blows with the head of his cane. For this rash act he was prosecuted in the King's Bench upon an information, and was fined in the exorbitant sum of 30,000*l.*; and, though a peer, he was committed to the King's Bench prison till he should pay it. He escaped, however, and retired to his magnificent seat at Chatsworth, where he displayed his taste in architectural decoration. He compounded for his liberty, by giving his bond to pay the full penalty. This document was found among the papers of king James, and was given up by king William. He held conferences at Whittington, a village in his neighbourhood, with the lords Danby and Delameer and others, for the purpose of effecting the revolution, and he was one of the earliest in inviting over the prince of Orange. James II. upon the first alarm from Holland, being jealous of him above any other peer, endeavoured, but in vain, to draw him to court. Upon the prince's landing, he appeared in arms for him, and was afterwards received by him with the highest marks of esteem. In the debates of the House of Lords concerning the throne, he was very zealous for declaring the prince and princess of Orange king and queen of

England. On the 14th of February, 1689, he was admitted one of the privy-council, and not long after was named lord steward of their majesties' household; and April 3, 1689, was made a knight of the Garter. At the coronation he acted as lord high steward of England; and, in the first session of parliament afterwards, procured a resolution of the House of Lords, as to the illegality of the judgment given against him in the former reign, and a vote, that no peer ought to be committed for non-payment of a fine to the crown. January 1691 he attended king William to the congress at the Hague, where he lived in the greatest magnificence. In 1694 he was created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonshire. The dignities and rewards that were showered upon him did not affect the independence of his political principles, which he maintained in parliament with his accustomed intrepidity and eloquence. On the death of William III. he was confirmed in all his offices by his successor, whom, in April 1705, he attended to Cambridge, and was there created LL.D. In 1706, himself and his son, the marquis of Hartington, were in the number of English peers appointed commissioners for concluding an union with Scotland; this was the last of his public employments. He died on the 18th of August, 1707, and the following inscription was, by his own direction, engraved upon his tomb:—

WILHELMUS DUX DEVON,
BONORUM PRINCIPUM FIDELIS SUBDITUS,
INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

His mien and aspect were engaging and commanding; his address and conversation were civil and courteous in the highest degree. He had a great skill in languages, and read the Roman authors with great attention: Tacitus was his favourite. He was a true judge of history, a critic in poetry, and was well skilled in music. He had an elegant taste in the fine arts, and especially in architecture, his house at Chatsworth being a monument of magnificence. Marshal Tallard is reported to have said, on taking his departure from that noble mansion, "My lord, when I come hereafter to compute the time of my captivity in England, I shall omit the days of my enjoyment at Chatsworth." He occasionally amused himself in poetical composition, and his Ode on the Death of Queen Mary has been highly commended by Dryden.

CAVENDISH, (William, duke of Newcastle,) was born in 1592. He discovered at an early age an extraordinary genius, and having received a superior education, quickly attained the notice of king James I. who, in 1610, made him a knight of the Bath. In 1617 he became possessed of large estates by the death of his father; and on the 3d of November, 1620, was raised to the peerage as baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield. He was advanced by Charles I. to the higher title of earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and at the same time created baron Cavendish of Bolesover. In 1638 the king confided to him the care of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. On the commencement of the civil wars, he contributed 10,000*l.* to the king's treasury, and raised a troop of horse, consisting of about 200 knights and gentlemen, who served at their own charge, and which was named the Prince's troop. In 1642 he was appointed general of all the forces in the northern and midland counties of England. In less than three months he had an army of 8000 horse and foot, with which he marched into Yorkshire, defeated the enemy at Pierce bridge, and having placed a good garrison in York, moved towards Tadcaster, where the parliamentary forces were advantageously posted, attacked them vigorously, and forced them to retire, leaving him in possession of the best part of Yorkshire. In 1643 he recovered the important port and castle of Scarborough, and defeated the Parliamentarians at Seacroft and Tankersly moor; reduced Rotherham and Sheffield, took Howly house, and on the 30th of April obtained a complete victory over Fairfax on Adderton heath, near Bradford, which town surrendered on the 2d of July following. He captured Gainsborough, Lincoln, and Beverley, and in September besieged Hull, the only place of consequence then held for the parliament in these parts. In 1643 the king constituted him marquis of Newcastle. He successfully opposed the Scotch army for some time in Durham, but the forces he left behind, under lord Bellasis at Selby, being routed, the marquis retired with a view to preserve York; and throwing himself into that city, sustained a siege for three months. He was relieved by prince Rupert and Sir Charles Lucas, when the enemy retired to the west side of the Ouse. Prince Rupert, however, not content with raising the siege, attacked the enemy, and brought on the fatal battle of Marston-moor, July 2, 1644, against the consent of the marquis, who,

seeing the king's affairs totally undone by this defeat, made the best of his way to Scarborough, whence he retired to the continent. His property being confiscated by the parliament, he lived in extreme poverty during the protectorate. In his exile and adversity he was treated with the most extraordinary marks of distinction in the countries where he resided; and was frequently honoured with the company of his royal master, who, in the midst of his sufferings, bestowed upon him the order of the Garter. On his return to England, at the Restoration, he was received with all the respect due to his unshaken fidelity and important services; was constituted chief justice in Eyre of all the counties north of Trent; and, in 1664, was created earl of Ogle and duke of Newcastle. He spent the remainder of his life for the most part in retirement, and died in 1676, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote the following works during his exile:—1. La Méthode nouvelle de dresser les Chevaux, avec Figures, Antwerp, 1658, fol. 2. A new Method and extraordinary Invention to dress Horses, and work them according to Nature; as also to perfect Nature by the subtlety of Art, London, 1667, fol. 3. Two comedies, The Country Captain; Variety; printed 1649. 4. The Humorous Lovers, a comedy, London, 1677. 5. The Triumphant Widow; or, The Medley of Humours, a comedy; London, 1677, 4to.

CAVENDISH, (Margaret,) duchess of Newcastle, and second wife of the preceding, was born at St. John's, near Colchester. She was the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, a gentleman of a very ancient and honourable family in Essex. Dying young, he left the care of his children to his widow, a lady of exquisite beauty and extraordinary mental endowments, who sedulously educated her daughters in all the accomplishments then deemed proper for women of rank. In 1643 she obtained permission to visit Oxford, where the court then resided, and where she could not fail of meeting with a favourable reception on account of the distinguished loyalty of her family. Accordingly, she was appointed one of the maids of honour to Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I.; and in that capacity accompanied the queen to France. At Paris Margaret first saw the marquis of Newcastle, then a widower, who, struck by her personal charms and accomplishments, married her in 1645. After their marriage they removed to Rotterdam, and thence to Antwerp, where they resided during their exile. The narrowness of their circumstances obliged the marchioness once to come over to England, with a view to obtain some of the marquis's rents; but she could not procure a grant from the rulers of those times to receive one penny out of her husband's vast inheritance: and had it not been for the seasonable generosity of Sir Charles Cavendish, she and her lord must have been reduced to destitution. At the Restoration she returned with the marquis to England, and spent the remainder of her life in writing letters, plays, poems, philosophical discourses, and orations. She kept a number of young ladies about her person, who occasionally wrote what she dictated. Some of them slept in a room contiguous to that in which she lay, that they might be ready at the call of her bell to rise at any hour of the night, to take down her conceptions, lest they should escape her memory. The character, as well as the extent of her compositions, may easily be conjectured. She produced no less than thirteen folios, ten of which are in print. "What gives one," says Walpole, "the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the copies of her works, 'lest it should disturb her following conceptions.'" A few lines on Melancholy, quoted in the 69th number of the Connoisseur, and certainly not less commended than they deserve, scarcely justify the unbounded adulation with which the pedants of her time deemed it no discredit to salute her. She died in 1673, and was buried in Westminster abbey. The following is a list of her works, almost all of which are now very scarce, and in considerable demand by the collectors of literary curiosities:—1. The World's Olio, Lond. 1655, folio. 2. Nature's Picture, drawn by Fancy's pencil to the life, Lond. 1656, folio. 3. Orations of divers Sorts, accommodated to divers Places, Lond. 1662, fol. 4. Plays, Lond. 1662. 5. Philosophical and Physical Opinions, Lond. 1663, fol. 6. Observations upon Experimental Philosophy; to which is added, the Description of a New World, Lond, 1666, fol. 7. Philosophical Letters, or Modest Reflections upon some Opinions in Natural Philosophy, maintained by several famous and learned authors of this age, expressed by way of letters, Lond. 1664, fol. 8. Poems and Phancies, Lond. 1653, and 1664, fol. 9. CCXI. Sociable Letters, Lond. 1664,

fol. 10. The Life of the Thrice Noble, High, and Puissant Prince William Cavendishe, Duke, Marquiss, and Earl of Newcastle, &c. Lond. 1667, fol. This work (which Langbaine styles the crown of her labours) was translated into Latin, and printed with the following title: De Vita et Rebus gestis Nobilissimi Illustrissimique Principis Gulielmi, Ducis Novo-Castrensis, Commentarii: Ab Excellentissima Principe Margareta, ipsius Uxore Sanctissima conscripti, et ex Anglico in Latinum conversi, Lond. 1668, folio. 11. Plays, never before printed, Lond. 1668.

CAVENDISH, (Lord Frederic,) the third son of the third duke of Devonshire, was born in 1729. He chose a military life, and by gradual steps rose to the rank of field-marshal. He was representative for Derbyshire, and afterwards for Derby, in several parliaments, till he retired from public life. In the action of St. Cas, on the French coast, in September 1758, he was taken prisoner; and when the French commander offered to release him on his parole, he declined the favour as one which he could not conscientiously accept, because, on his return to England, he should deem it his duty to vote, as a member of parliament, for supplies for carrying on the war against France. "Let not that prevent you from returning home," said the duke d'Aiguillon, "for we should no more object to your voting in parliament, than to your begetting children, lest they should one day assist in the conquest of France." He was one of those officers, who, with Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel, united in an agreement together, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, not to marry till the return of peace, that their military career might not be interrupted by domestic concerns. He died at Twickenham, in 1803.—His brother, Lord John Cavendish, distinguished himself as a politician, and was one of the lords of the treasury under the administration of the marquis of Rockingham. He was a steadfast opponent of lord North, whom he succeeded as chancellor of the exchequer. He died in 1796.

CAVENDISH, (Charles, lieutenant-general,) a younger son of the second earl of Devonshire, was born in London, in 1620. He served through the campaign of 1641, in the army of the prince of Orange; but on the commencement of the civil wars in England he returned home, and warmly embraced the royal cause. At the battle of Edgehill he so distinguished himself as to obtain command of a troop of horse, which he soon converted into a regiment. He reduced the garrison of Grantham, and for this service was declared a lieutenant-general. He defeated a body of the parliamentary forces at Dunnington, in 1643; but was in turn defeated and slain, a few days afterwards, in an action with Cromwell's army, near Gainsborough.

CAVENDISH, (Henry,) an eminent chemical philosopher, born on the 10th of October, 1730, was the younger son of lord Charles Cavendish, and grandson of the duke of Devonshire. According to M. Biot (Bib. Univ.) his fortune was derived from an uncle, who made him his heir, having discovered that he was neglected by his family in consequence of his indisposition to engage in public affairs. He led a retired life, and devoted his time to mathematics and chemistry, a taste for which pursuits he probably imbibed from his father, who was a patron and cultivator of science. He never married. His manners were eccentric and reserved, and on his death, which took place on the 24th of February, 1810, he left above a million of money to be divided among different relations. His writings consist of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, from 1766 to 1809. He was one of the founders of the present pneumatic chemistry. He completed the synthesis of water, and brought a mathematical mind to all his experiments; which contributed much towards placing chemical science on its present basis. The following extract from Sir H. Davy (Chem. Philosophy, p. 37), conveys a just and impartial estimate of his merits: "Cavendish was possessed of a minute knowledge of most of the departments of natural philosophy; he carried into his chemical researches a delicacy and precision which have never been exceeded; possessing depth and extent of mathematical knowledge, he reasoned with the caution of a geometer upon the results of his experiments; and it may be said of him, what perhaps can be scarcely said of any other person, that whatever he accomplished was perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature; executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; the accuracy and beauty of his earliest labours have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery, and their merits have been illustrated by discussion and exalted by time."

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH,

(Thomas,) an adventurous seaman, the second English circumnavigator of the globe, was born at Trimley St. Martin, in the county of Suffolk, in 1564. His father died in 1572, leaving to him a large property, which, through his attendance on the court, and his indulgence in the expensive gallantries of the age, he soon squandered away. His enterprising genius, however, speedily suggested to him a mode of repairing his shattered fortunes: he resolved to engage in a predatory expedition against the Transatlantic dependencies of Spain, with which nation his country was then at war. Harris relates that he had previously accompanied the famous Sir Richard Grenville in his voyage to Virginia and the West Indies, in a stout bark of 120 tons, which he had equipped on his own account. The species of adventure in which he now engaged was no uncommon one in his time, and men of rank and family thought it no discredit to recruit their finances by plundering on the Spanish Main, where that power, which was then launching her armadas against England, offered a vulnerable point, in her richest colonies, for fair reprisals on the part of the subjects of Elizabeth. The expedition, which was mainly fitted out at the expense of Cavendish, who sold or mortgaged the remainder of his estates for the purpose, consisted only of three small vessels—the *Desire* of 120, the *Content* of 60, and the *Hugh Gallant*, a bark of 40 tons; and the united crews, men and officers, did not exceed 123. But the mind of every one of these adventurers was inflamed with ideas of plunder, and they had full confidence in the valour and generosity of their young commander. Cavendish embarked in the largest ship, and sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of July, 1586. Crossing the Atlantic, after touching, for a few days, at Sierra Leone, he ran along all the continent of South America, as far as the Straits of Magalhaens, into which he boldly sailed on the 6th of January, 1587. It took him thirty-three days to clear the Straits. When he reached the Pacific Ocean (24th of February) he turned northward, and soon came to the scene of action which he had selected as likely to furnish most booty. The men fought bravely, and pillaged without control, but not without suffering considerable loss. They burnt Paita, Acapulco, and other settlements on or near the coast; they took some Spanish ships, destroyed others, and ravaged the sea-board of Chili, Peru, and New Spain. But the crowning blow of the expedition, and that on which Cavendish counted for wealth and honour, was the capture of the annual galleon, the *St. Anna*, which was laden with valuable merchandise, and contained 122,000 Spanish dollars in specie. This ship was 700 tons burden, and well manned, yet, after lying in ambush for her under Cape Lucas on the coast of California, the English, whose number, small at first, was greatly reduced by battle and sickness, attacked and boarded her. After this Cavendish, starting from California, crossed the Pacific to the Ladrone Islands, whence he sailed through the Indian Archipelago and the Straits of Java to the Cape of Good Hope; he then made for England, and reached Plymouth on the 9th of September, 1588, having been absent no more than two years, one month, and nineteen days, the shortest period in which the circumnavigation of the globe had ever been effected. In addition to despatch, Cavendish had the merit of making some geographical corrections; he estimated at its proper length the distance from Java to the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portuguese had greatly exaggerated; and he accomplished much towards the hydrography of the Straits of Magalhaens. He was also the first to point out to the English the local advantages of St. Helena, which before had been resorted to only by the Portuguese. He touched at that island, which he described as a delicious place, then covered with trees. On his return Elizabeth knighted him; and from the portion of the spoils that fell to his share as capitalist and commander, Sir Thomas Cavendish was said, in the language of the time, to have been "rich enough to purchase a fair earldom." But in three years he was a poor man again, and to better his fortunes he once more turned his eyes to the New World; and on the 26th of August, 1591, he sailed from Plymouth, having under his command "three tall ships and two barks," suitably equipped. But henceforth the good genius of Cavendish seems to have deserted him. Insubordination, sickness, hunger, desertion, and tempestuous weather, conspired to render abortive the plans of the commander, who, after capturing and pillaging the town of Santos, in Brazil, died on his voyage home, heart-broken from want, mental anguish, and fatigue.

CAVINO, (Giovanni,) surnamed Il Padovano, a clever engraver in the sixteenth century. An impulse had been given, first by Petrarch, and after him

by Cosmo, Peter, and Lorenzo de' Medici, by Alfonso, king of Naples, and by cardinal St. Mark, to the study of the medals and coins of antiquity. Availing himself of the general passion for collecting such remains, Cavino applied himself with success to the task of producing counterfeits, and, with the assistance of Alexander Bassiano, diffused an incredible number of them throughout Italy. A collection of his coins and medals was made by Lecointe, antiquarian to the king of France, and presented by him to the abbey of St. Geneviève, whence they passed into the imperial cabinet: they are 122 in number, and attest the skill and ingenuity of Cavino. The date of his death is not known.

CAVOIE, or CAVOYE, (Louis d'Oger, marquis de,) called "the Brave Cavoie," was born in Picardy, in 1640. Early introduced to the court of Louis XIV. he signalized his courage and gallantry; he afterwards served in the Dutch navy, under De Ruyter, and was in the action which that admiral had, in 1666, with the English fleet, commanded by Monk, duke of Albemarle. A fire-ship was bearing down, which threatened the destruction of the fleet; Cavoie obtained permission to cut the ropes by which the enemy was guiding the burning mass; and this perilous enterprize he accomplished with such promptitude and success, that the danger was seasonably averted. For this act of bravery he was honourably rewarded. He afterwards married Mlle. de Coëtlogon, and by that union sealed his good fortune. He was highly praised by Boileau, was the friend of Turenne and Luxembourg, and was connected by the ties of esteem and friendship with Genest, Racine, and other learned men. He died in 1716.

CAVOLINI, or CAULINUS, (Filippo,) professor of natural history in the university of Naples, in which city he was born in 1756. He had been designed for the law, but having inherited, on the death of his father, a slender patrimony, he abandoned that profession for the study of zoology, and especially of the polypi, which he pursued with such ardour that he neglected his health, and in consequence caught a fever, which carried him off in 1810. Monticelli published his life at Naples, in the same year; and Bruguières, Abilgaard, and Cuvier, have highly commended him.

CAWDREY, (Daniel,) a nonconformist divine, educated at Peter house, Cambridge, and ejected from his living of Dilling, in Northamptonshire. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and wrote, besides sermons and treatises, several violent philippics against the established church. He died in 1664.

CAWTHORN, (James,) an English poet, born at Sheffield, in 1719. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town. Here he made a considerable proficiency in classical learning, and became so soon ambitious of literary fame as to attempt a periodical paper, entitled The Tea Table. In 1735 he was removed to the grammar-school at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, where he made his first poetical attempts, three of which were admitted into the edition of his works published in 1771. In 1736 he published at Sheffield, a poem entitled The Perjured Lover, formed on a lesser poem which he wrote about that time, on the popular story of Inkle and Yarico. In the same year he appears to have been employed as an assistant in a school at Rotheram. In 1738 he was matriculated of Clare hall, Cambridge, whence he came to the metropolis, and was for some time assistant at an academy in Soho-square. He appears about this period to have taken orders, and in 1743 was elected master of Tunbridge school. In this situation he wrote the poetical exercises which were spoken by the young gentlemen on the annual visitations of the company of Skinners, who are the patrons of the school. These exercises form a considerable, and perhaps the best part of his printed works. In 1761 he was killed by a fall from his horse.

CAWTON, (Thomas,) a learned divine, born at Rainham, in Norfolk, in 1605. He was entered of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he applied himself closely, not only to the study of Greek and Latin, but also to that of the oriental languages, the Saxon, Dutch, Italian, French, and Spanish. His religious principles he imbibed from Drs. Preston and Sibbs, and Herbert Palmer, puritans of great reputation at that time. After taking orders, he resided for four years in the house of Sir William Armine, of Orton, in Huntingdonshire; and his patron, Sir Roger Townsend, who had defrayed the charges of his education, presented him, in 1636, to the living of Wivenhoe, in Essex. After he had resided at this living about seven years, a violent and long continued fit of ague rendered it necessary to try change of air; and, in

compliance with the advice of his physicians, he removed to London, where, by the interest of Sir Harbottle Grimston, he was promoted to the valuable rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange. A few weeks after the execution of Charles I. Cawton was called upon to preach before the lord mayor and aldermen of London, at Mercers' chapel, where he delivered himself in such plain terms against the hypocrisy of the predominant powers, that he was first sent for to Westminster, and then committed to the Gatehouse. This served only to raise his character among the loyal Presbyterians, who, when Charles II. had thoughts of entering England, and asserting his right, entrusted him, with Christopher Love, and some other persons, with the money raised by them for the king's service, for which Love was imprisoned, and afterwards executed. Cawton then betook himself to a voluntary exile, and retiring to Rotterdam, became minister of the English church there, and died in 1659. He was an able Hebrew scholar, and assisted Brian Walton in the compilation of his Polyglott Bible, and Castell in his Polyglott Lexicon.

CAWTON, (Thomas,) son of the preceding, was born at Wivenhoe, in 1637, his father being then minister of the place. The first rudiments of learning he received from his father, whom he attended in his banishment, and lived with him several years in Holland, where he studied the oriental languages under Robert Sheringham, at Rotterdam. In 1656 he was sent to the university of Utrecht, where he distinguished himself by his extraordinary skill in the oriental languages. On the 14th of December, 1657, he maintained a thesis in relation to the Syriac version of the New Testament, and printed his discourse, as he did some time after another dissertation, on the usefulness of the Hebrew language in the study of theoretic philosophy, Utrecht, 1657, 4to; which treatises sufficiently show both the extent of his learning and the solidity of his judgment. On his return to England he went to Oxford, and was entered of Merton college, where he studied under the direction of Samuel Clarke, famous for his knowledge of the oriental languages. Here he wrote some Hebrew verses on the king's restoration. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Oxford; and in 1662 he published the Life of his Father. In all probability he might have obtained very considerable preferment, if his principles had not led him to nonconformity. When he retired from the university he was taken into the family of Sir Anthony Irby, of Lincolnshire, where he officiated for some years as chaplain; but the air of that country disagreeing with him, and the family going down thither on account of the plague in 1665, he was obliged to quit it, and lived afterwards with the lady Armin till about the year 1670, when he gathered a congregation of dissenters in the city of Westminster, to whom he preached for about seven years. He died of consumption, in 1677.

CAXES, (Eugenio,) a painter, born at Madrid, in 1577, was the son of an Italian artist, who went to Spain on the invitation of Philip II., and was employed at the royal palaces. In these works Eugenio assisted his father, and on the accession of Philip III. he was made painter to the court, an office he continued to hold under his successor. The churches and convents of Madrid are enriched with the productions of Caxes, and these paintings are all that now remain as proofs of his labours; as his portraits, historical pictures, and works in fresco, in the palace of the Pardo, were completely destroyed when that building was burnt in 1718. He died in 1642.

CAXTON, (William,) the first who introduced the art of printing into England, was born in the Weald of Kent, about the year 1412. After being instructed at home in reading and writing by his mother, he was apprenticed, in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, to Robert Large, an eminent mercer in London, who in 1430 served the office of sheriff, and was in 1439 made lord mayor, and whose mansion-house, formerly called the Jews' Synagogue, stood at the north-east corner of the Old Jewry, on the site now occupied by the Grocers'-hall. Large, at his death, in 1441, left to Caxton by his will a legacy of thirty-four marks, a large sum in those times, and an honourable testimony to the fidelity and integrity of his servant, who had continued to reside with him up to the time of his decease. About this time Caxton became a freeman of the Mercers' company, who appointed him, in consequence of their high opinion of his commercial skill, to be their agent in Holland, Zealand, Brabant, &c. In this employment he spent twenty-three years. In 1464 he was joined in a commission with one Robert Whetehill, to continue and confirm a treaty of trade and commerce between Edward IV. and Philip duke of

Burgundy, or, if they found it necessary, to make a new one. In this commission they are styled "ambassadors," "procurators," and "special deputies;" and the amplitude of the powers which it confers attests the estimation in which Caxton must at this time have been held as a trustworthy and skilful agent. When, not long after, the king's sister, Margaret of York, married Charles duke of Burgundy, Caxton was appointed to some office in her service, if not in her immediate household; for he speaks of receiving from her a "yearly fee," or salary. His expertness in penmanship, his knowledge of the languages, and his intercourse with men of learning on the continent, would naturally render him very serviceable to an enlightened princess, at a time when the newly invented art of printing was just beginning to give an extraordinary impulse to the cultivation of literature among persons in the higher ranks of society. And as his opportunities and accomplishments must have led him to watch with interest the progress of typography, it is not surprising that the duchess should encourage him in his efforts to introduce into his country an art with which his name is now indissolubly connected. She employed him in translating out of French Raoul le Fevre's Recueil des Histoires de Troye, a task which he commenced at Bruges in 1468, and finished at Cologne in 1471. The original appears to have been the first book that was ever printed by Caxton in England, and his translation of it was the third. He seems to have been led to choose this work in preference to any other, in compliment to the duke of Burgundy's chaplain, the author, and possibly to gratify the general disposition that prevailed at this time in the British nation to derive their original from Brute and his Trojans. Caxton modestly excuses the imperfections of his translation by saying that he had never been in France, and that he had resided out of England for nearly thirty years. The duchess of Burgundy assisted him by suggesting many improvements, and on the completion of his task amply rewarded him. It is exceedingly difficult to determine the chronological order, or even the titles, of the publications of Caxton's press. The article in the Biographia Britannica, though written in the spirit of antiquarian research, is not very perspicuous upon those points. It would appear, however, from the prologues and epilogues to his translation of Raoul's History, that Caxton was at the time of its publication somewhat advanced in years, and that he had learnt to exercise the art of printing; but by what steps he had acquired this knowledge cannot be discovered—his types only show that he acquired it in the Low Countries; he does not appear to have seen any of the beautiful productions of the Roman, Venetian, and Parisian presses before he had caused his own fount of letters to be cut.

The original of Raoul's History, the Oration of John Russell on Charles duke of Burgundy being created a knight of the Garter, and the Translation of Raoul, were, as far as we know, Caxton's first three works; the first was finished in 1467, the second in 1469, and the last in 1471. A stanza by Wynkyn de Worde notices an edition of Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum, as printed by Caxton at Cologne (about 1470), but the actual existence of this edition is unknown. Nor has more certain information yet been obtained of the exact period of Caxton's return to his native country. The usual supposition has been that he brought the art of printing into England in 1474, and that this date is indicated by the figures which are united in the centre of his device as a printer. In 1477, however, he had undoubtedly quitted the Low Countries, and taken up his residence in the vicinity of Westminster abbey, where and in which year he printed his Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers. Stowe says he first exercised his business in an old chapel near the entrance of the abbey; but a very curious placard, a copy of which, in Caxton's largest type, is now at Oxford, shows that he printed in the Almonry. It is as follows: "If it plese any man spirituel or temporel to bye ony Pyes of two and thre comemoracions of Salisburi vse enprynted after the forme of this present lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester in to the Almonesrye at the reed pale and he shal have them good chepe. Supplico stet cedula." According to Bagford, Caxton's office was afterwards removed to King-street.

From the evidence of Wynkyn de Worde, in the colophon of his edition of Vitas Patrum, 1495, it appears that these Lives of the Fathers were "translated out of French into English by William Caxton, of Westminster, lately dead," and that he finished the work "at the last day of his life." His death, how-

ever, seems fixed, by two or three entries in the parish accounts of St. Margaret Westminster, to the year 1491 or 1492, in which we read, "Item: atte bureyng of William Caxton for iiij. torches vj^{s}. viij^{d}. Item: for the belle at same bureyng, vj^{d}." Wynkyn de Worde no doubt referred to this time. Caxton, Mr. Warton observes, by translating, or procuring to be translated, a great number of books from the French, greatly contributed to promote the state of literature in England. In regard to his types, Dr. Dibdin says, he appears to have made use of five distinct sets, or founts of letters, of which, in his account of Caxton's works, he has engraved plates in fac-simile. Edward Rowe Mores, in his Dissertation upon English Typographical Founders and Foundries, says Caxton's letter was originally of the sort called "secretary," and of this he had two founts; afterwards he came nearer to the English face, and had three founts of "great primer," a rude one, which he used anno 1474, another something better, and a third cut about 1482; one of "double pica," good, which first appears 1490; and one of "long primer;" at least, nearly agreeing with the bodies which have since been called by those names. All of Caxton's works were printed in what are called black letter.

CAYLUS, (Martha Margaret de Villette, marchioness de,) was grand-daughter of Artemesia d'Aubigné, aunt of madame de Maintenon, under whose superintendence she was educated, and is well-known for her interesting Souvenirs, edited by Voltaire, in 1770, 8vo. She was mother of the celebrated count de Caylus, and died in 1729. (See the following article.)

CAYLUS, (Anne-Claude, Philippe de Tubières, de Grimoard, de Pestels, de Lévi, count de,) was born at Paris, in 1692. His father was lieutenant-general in the royal army, and his mother was marchioness de Villette, niece of madame de Maintenon. When very young he entered the army, and in his first campaign, in 1709, conducted himself with such bravery as to be honoured with the thanks of his sovereign. In 1711 he signally distinguished himself in Catalonia, at the head of a regiment of dragoons which bore his name; and in 1713 was remarkable for his heroic conduct at the siege of Fribourg. His military career terminated with the peace of Rastadt, which soon followed. As he had in his youth acquired a love for the arts, he formed the resolution to travel into Italy to study the relics of antiquity there. On his return to Paris he quitted the service of the king, that he might the more freely follow the bent of his inclination. In 1715, Bonac having been appointed ambassador from the court of France to the Ottoman Porte, Caylus joined his train; and after a short stay at Constantinople, he travelled through Greece, and visited the several ports in the Levant and all those countries which are so rich in classical associations. He also visited the ruins of Ephesus and of Colophon, and various other spots where Europeans had rarely ventured, diligently collecting drawings and descriptions of every object worthy of the notice of the antiquarian and the lover of art. In 1717 he visited England; and having settled in Paris, on the death of his mother, in 1729, he devoted himself to the study of music, painting, and engraving, but particularly to the latter art, frequently enriching with the descriptive graces of his pen his representations of objects of classical antiquity. To his zeal and encouragement we are indebted for the publication of a splendid book, giving a description of the sculptured gems in the royal collection. The drawings are by Bouchardon, and Mariette has furnished the explanations. The Academy of Painting and Sculpture having in 1731 admitted the count de Caylus a member of their body, he, in return for this honour, presented them with his Lives of the Painters who had advanced the renown of that Society; and in addition, he founded a prize, to be awarded annually for the best drawing or model after nature, illustrating some particular passion. He also collected in three works, for the improvement of artists, all the new subjects for painting which he had met with in his study of the ancient writers. The coloured drawings which Pietro Santo Bartoli had made after the ancient pictures at Rome, having fallen into the hands of count de Caylus, he caused them to be engraved at his own expense. Of this work thirty copies were published. He was made an honorary member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1742, when he directed his inquiries to several subjects of ancient art, amongst others to the mode of embalming among the Egyptians, the preparation of the papyrus, and the removal of immense blocks of granite from one extremity of Egypt to the other. His knowledge of the arts enabled him to elucidate many passages in the elder

Pliny, and by the aid of chemistry he discovered the secret of encaustic painting. Observing the mistakes into which artists fall from a want of knowledge of costume, he instituted a prize of five hundred livres for a dissertation in which the usages of ancient nations should be explained from the authors and monuments of antiquity. He died at Paris, on the 5th Sept. 1765. He was interred at the chapel of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and with him died the title the family had so long held. The works of count de Caylus are very numerous, of which the principal, in addition to those we have mentioned, are, a Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities, 7 vols, 4to, 1767; the History of the Theban Hercules, taken from various Authors, 8vo, 1758; and A Discourse on Ancient Pictures. (Les Souvenirs de Comte de Caylus.)

CAYLUS, (Daniel Charles Gabriel de Pestels, de Lévi, de Tubières de,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, in 1669. Under the auspices of madame de Maintenon he was appointed almoner to Louis XIV. and he contracted an intimate friendship with the cardinal de Noailles and Bossuet. In 1704 he was made bishop of Auxerre; and in 1714 greatly distinguished himself by the zeal with which he opposed the famous bull Unigenitus; had a long and earnest dispute with Languet, his metropolitan, with the Jesuits of his diocese, and with the court, and boldly asserted the liberties of the Gallican church. He died in 1754, at a very advanced age.

CAYOT, (Augustin,) a French sculptor, born at Paris, in 1667. At first he studied painting under Jouvenet, but abandoned that art for sculpture. Having gained two prizes, he was sent to Rome at the expense of the French government, and became the assistant of Van Clive, with whom he worked for fourteen years. Cayot executed the two angels, in bronze, for the grand altar at Notre Dame, in Paris, and a statue in marble of a Nymph of Diana, which is placed in the garden of the Tuilleries. The precise time of his death is not known.

CAZAN-KHAN, the seventh sovereign of the Mogul dynasty in Persia, which commenced with Hulaku, was the son of Arghun, the fourth of that line, but did not succeed to the throne till after the intervening reigns of Kai-Khatu and Baidu, (see those names.) On the deposition and death of Baidu, A.D. 1295, (A.H. 694,) Cazan was placed on the throne by the influence of the powerful emir Norouz, on making a public profession of Moslem faith, and enjoining by an edict all the Moguls to follow his example: 100,000 of his troops, with true military obedience, immediately followed his example; and the name of the grand khan of Tartary, the head of the whole house of Jenghiz, was discontinued on the coin as that of an infidel prince. An invasion by the Tartars of Zagatai was defeated with loss by Norouz; but this great minister becoming the object of his sovereign's jealousy, was driven from court, and finally put to death (1297); a treacherous deed, which some writers attribute to the secret hatred retained by Cazan for the Mohammedan religion, which the representations of Norouz had induced him outwardly to adopt. These views appear to be corroborated by the friendly relations which he formed with pope Boniface VIII. and other christian princes, whose alliance he sought against the Mamluke sultans of Egypt and Syria, the ancient foes of the Moguls. In 1298 he availed himself of the disputes of the Mamluke emirs, and the usurpation of the throne by Ladjin, to send an army into Syria, which subdued great part of that country without much opposition; and the sultan Nasser-Mohammed having attempted, on regaining his authority in 1299, to expel the invaders from their conquests, was signally defeated near Hems, in a battle in which Cazan is said to have displayed remarkable personal gallantry. But these triumphs were of short duration. In 1303 the Mogul ascendency in Syria was overthrown by a decisive victory gained by Nasser-Mohammed at Mardj-safar, near Damascus; only a small number of the routed force escaped over the Euphrates, and the chagrin felt by Cazan at this reverse, which terminated for ever the schemes of Mogul conquest in that quarter, is said to have shortened his life. He died A.D. 1304, (A.H. 703,) and was buried near Tabreez, being the first of the Mogul princes, says an oriental writer, whose place of sepulture was allowed to be known. His brother, Aljaptu, or Mohammed-Khodabandah, succeeded him. Cazan was dwarfish and deformed in person, and his features were so hideously ugly, that a contemporary writer affirms it would be impossible to find his parallel among 20,000 men. But these personal disadvantages were more than counterbalanced by the valour and mental qualifications with which he was pre-

eminently gifted. He re-established the authority of the sovereign over the powerful and turbulent nobles who had reduced it almost to a nullity since the days of Hulaku; and by the establishment of a new code of laws, which still bears his name, he introduced order into the administration of justice and the various departments of government, and reformed the numberless abuses which the incapacity or impotence of his predecessors had suffered to grow up. He was also a munificent patron of literature, and adorned his dominions with many magnificent buildings and works of public utility, as bridges and caravansaries. His adoption of Islam has ensured him the eulogiums of eastern writers; and his alliance with the pope has procured for him the suffrages of the Christians. But these interested panegyrics are less valuable than the evidence of his own actions, which establish him as one of the greatest Asiatic princes of his age, and far the ablest and most enlightened monarch whom the dynasty of Hulaku produced. (Abulfeda. Habib-al-Seyr. Haiton. De Guignes. D'Herbelot. Malcolm, &c.)

CAZES, (Peter James,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1676. He was at first a pupil of Honasse, and afterwards studied under Boullongne. He was successful in the treatment of historical subjects, and has displayed considerable ability in his works for the churches of Notre Dame and St. Germain-des-Prés, and for the chapel of St. Louis at Versailles. He died in 1754.

CAZOTTE, (James,) a French writer, born in 1720, at Dijon, where he received his education in the Jesuits' college. For his loyalty to his sovereign he was in 1792 dragged to the prison of the Abbaye, with his daughter Elizabeth, a young and beautiful maiden of seventeen, who, when the fatal month of September came, shared with him his confinement and misfortunes, and accompanied him to the sanguinary tribunal, where assassins mocked the forms of justice. The blows aimed at the father were repelled with such intrepidity by the heroic daughter, that the assailants, astonished and affected by her filial constancy, permitted both parent and child to escape. A few days after, however, Cazotte was again arrested on suspicion, and was condemned to death. He was guillotined on the 25th September, 1792, in the seventy-second year of his age, exclaiming on the scaffold, "I die as I have lived, faithful to my God and to my king." He wrote, among other pieces. 1. Mille et une Faidaises Contes, 1742, 12mo. 2. Ollivier, a poem, 1763, 2 vols, 8vo. 3. Le Diable Amoureux, 1772, 8vo. In 1776 were published at Paris, in seven vols, 18mo, Œuvres badines et morales de Cazotte.

CAZOTTE, an active agent in the French revolution, born at Grenada, on the Garonne, in 1752. In 1789 he was sent as deputy to the States-General, where he distinguished himself by powers of oratory of no common order. He was endowed with a surprising memory, a clear judgment, and a ready utterance. He boldly opposed the law for depriving of their benefices such of the clergy as refused to take the oath of obedience to the new constitution, and earnestly struggled for the maintenance of the ancient monarchy, while he professed himself a warm advocate for the removal of abuses and the redress of grievances, and avowed himself on all occasions as an admirer of the principles of Montesquieu. On the arrest of Louis XVI. he withdrew from the National Assembly, and retired into Germany, but returned soon after, and remained in France until the 10th of August, when he fled a second time; and after making with the Bourbon princes the unsuccessful campaign of Verdun, he travelled in Italy, Spain, and England, where he made the acquaintance of Edmund Burke and other statesmen of the day. After the 18th Brumaire he returned to France; but meeting with little encouragement from the party in power, he withdrew into privacy, and died in 1805.

CAZWINI, a native of Cazwin, or Casbin, in Persia, a surname borne by several men of letters, the most noted of whom was the Cadhi Amad-ed-deen Abu-Yahya Zakaria Al-Ansari Ebn Mohammed Ebn Shems-ed-deen Mahmood. He is said to have been a descendant of Ans Ebn-Malek, one of the companions of Mohammed; but even the diligence of M. de Sacy has been able to discover but few particulars of his life. He is said by Abu'l-Mahasen to have been a very learned divine and lawyer, and to have filled the office of cadhi successively at Waset and Hillah, in the time of the last khalif Mostasem. His death, the date of which was unknown to Hadji-Khalfa, and which D'Herbelot erroneously places in A.H. 674, is fixed by the same authority A.D. 1283, April 7

(A.H. 682, Moharrem 7.) But though little is known of Cazwini personally, his name has become sufficiently celebrated through his writings, the principal of which, the Adjaib-al-Makhlukat, or Wonders of Created Things, is one of the most valuable oriental treatises which we possess. It is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies, their phases, conjunctions, and revolutions; the second is devoted to sublunary existences, which he describes under the heads of the four elements. The section of *Fire* comprehends volcanoes, fiery meteors, and all other igneous phenomena; under *Air* are comprised the rainbow, the clouds and winds, thunder and lightning, &c.: and the third part, that of *Water*, gives an account not only of the seas, lakes, rivers, &c., but of the islands of the ocean, with their productions, and all the species of fish and aquatic or amphibious animals known to the author. The *Earth* forms the subject of the fourth section; its geographical divisions, climates, mountains, &c., the phenomena of earthquakes, &c., and an elaborate treatise on natural history, in its various branches of zoology, botany, mineralogy, &c. The author appears, like Pliny, to have aimed at collecting, in addition to his own stock of knowledge, whatever had been said on the subject: and if in so extensive a compilation he has admitted many errors, and many fabulous and puerile statements, he has only in this respect followed the general belief of the age in which he lived. His accounts of monstrous hybrids, and of "anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders," were held as matters of faith at that period in Europe as well as Asia; and whenever he trusts to his own observation, his statements are at least as accurate as those of the early naturalists in general; though some of them (as, for instance, that a flea, undergoing a metamorphosis, acquires wings and becomes a gnat,) may provoke a smile in the more advanced state of modern science. Copies of the Adjaib-al-Makhlukat, or an abridgment, are to be found in most of the European libraries; and a splendid copy of a Persian translation, illustrated by oriental paintings, is among the treasures of the library of the British Museum. Besides his great work, Cazwini was author of a geographical treatise, entitled, Adjaib-el-Boldan, or the Treasures of Territorias: and a work on the history of his own city has also been attributed to him, although it appears doubtful whether it was not from the pen of another author of the same surname.

CEBA, (Ansoldo,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa, in 1565. He wrote, Il Furio Camillo, and L'Esther, but made so many fabulous additions to the Scripture history in his treatment of the latter subject, that his piece was placed in the Index Expurgatorius. He was less successful, however, in epic than in dramatic composition; and his two tragedies, the Gemelle Capoane, and the Alcippo, were thought by the marquis Maffei deserving of being inserted in the Theatro Italiano. Ceba wrote a Roman history in Italian, a collection of academic exercises, and orations. He died in 1623.

CEBES, of Thebes, was a disciple of Socrates, and hence introduced as one of the speakers in the Phædon of Plato. According to A. Gellius and Macrobius, he became the purchaser of Phædrus, when the latter, who was a very handsome youth, had been brought to Athens for sale, and was subsequently, by his new master's orders, instructed in philosophy. Cebes is said to have written some works, no longer in existence; and even the *Πιναξ*, a description, written in the dialogue form, of a picture of human life, supposed to be suspended in a temple of Kronos (Saturn), has been thought by some scholars to be spurious; for there is an allusion to the Epicurean and Peripatetic philosophers, who did not live till after the time of Cebes; but as the passage in s. 13 is quoted by Chalcidius in his commentary on the Timæus of Plato without any reference to those facts, other scholars have been disposed to admit the genuineness of the work. The question is, however, still left in doubt, and is likely to remain so, despite all the disputes of the learned, as detailed in the notes of Harles, in Fabricius' Biblioth. Græc., and in the preface to Schweighæuser's edition, Lips. 1798; and as the latter scholar says he never saw a copy of Johnson's edition, Lond. 1720, 12mo, it may be stated that it was based upon the one by Gronovius, and contains a few conjectural emendations, generally adopted by the French translator, Villebrune, together with two Latin versions, one from the pen of Johnson himself, and the other a reprint from the first translation by Ludovici Odaxi. According to Suidas, Cebes wrote a fictitious account of events that were supposed to

take place in the grave; and it was perhaps from this work that Plato got his account of Her, the son of Harmonius, who is represented as having gone down to Hell, and returning from it, like Hercules and Theseus, alive.

CECCANO. See RIENZI.

CECCHI, (Giovanni Maria,) one of the most celebrated comic poets of Italy, who flourished in the sixteenth century. His comedies are distinguished for fidelity to nature, sprightliness of dialogue, and purity of style; and they discover, on the part of the writer, an intimate acquaintance with the works of the ancient dramatists, and a happy imitation of their beauties. Most of his plays are founded upon those of Plautus and Terence. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CECCHINI, a famous harlequin, in the reign of the emperor Matthias, who ennobled him for his wit, and for his singular skill in extemporaneous dialogue on the stage, a species of entertainment once greatly encouraged in comic performances in Italy. (Hallam's Lit. of Europe, vol. iii. 681.)

CECCO D'ASCOLI, whose real name was Francesco de gli Stabili, was born at Ascoli, in the marche of Ancona, in 1257. He acquired undeserved reputation as a critic and poet. In 1322 he was made professor of astrology in the university of Bologna, and published a book on that science, which being denounced to the Inquisition, he escaped by recanting what was offensive; but the same accusations being afterwards renewed at Florence, he was condemned to be burnt, and suffered that dreadful sentence in 1327, in the seventieth year of his age. The pretence for putting him to death, was his Commentary on the Sphere of John de Sacrabosco, in which, following the superstition of the times, he asserted that wonderful things might be done by the agency of certain demons who inhabited the first of the celestial spheres. He had also rendered himself unpopular by attacking the Commedia of Dante, and the Canzone d'Amore of Cavalcanti, in his poem entitled Acerba. This provoked the malice of a famous physician, named Dino del Garbo, who never desisted until he had brought him to the stake. Cecco had been appointed first physician to pope John XXII. then residing at Avignon; and after his removal from Bologna to Florence, he became physician and astrologer to Charles duke of Calabria. His Acerba is in the sesta rima, and is a farrago of physics, morals, theology, and judicial astrology, of little poetical merit; yet such was the popularity of the work, that in 1546 it had gone through nineteen editions. It has not been published since.

CECIL, (William, baron Burleigh,) a distinguished English statesman, was the son of Richard Cecil, master of the robes to Henry VIII. by Jane, daughter and heiress of William Hickington, Esq. of Bourne, in the county of Lincoln, where he was born on the 13th of September, 1520. He received his earlier education at the grammar-schools at Grantham and Stamford, whence, in 1535, he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. Here he conceived such a thirst for learning, that he engaged the bell-ringer to call him at four o'clock every morning; and this sedentary life brought on gout, with which he was tormented in the latter part of his life. At sixteen he read a lecture on dialectics, and at nineteen a lecture on the Greek language. About 1541 his father placed him in Gray's-inn, where he studied the law with indefatigable application. One O'Neil, an Irish chief, brought to court two of his chaplains, who engaged in a dispute with Cecil on the power of the Roman pontiff, in which he had so much the advantage, that the matter was mentioned to Henry VIII., who gave him the reversion of the place of custos brevium, in the Common Pleas, worth 240*l.* a year. This encouragement at court diverted Cecil from the profession of the law; and his marriage with the sister of the celebrated Sir John Cheke, who introduced him to the earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, led him to direct his views to politics. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he came into possession of his office of custos brevium; and married, as his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, director of the young king's studies, and herself a lady of great learning, and of varied accomplishments. In 1547, his patron, the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, bestowed on him the place of master of requests, and in September of that year took him with him in his expedition into Scotland, where he was present at the battle of Musselburgh. On his return to court, Edward VI. advanced him to the high post of secretary of state, which he enjoyed twice in that reign; first in 1548, and then, after an interval, in 1551. When the party was formed against the

protector, Cecil shared in his fall, which followed soon afterwards, and was sent to the Tower in November 1549, where he remained for three months. On his enlargement he was again introduced at court, where his acknowledged abilities regained him his office, under the haughty Northumberland, the enemy and accomplisher of the ruin of his patron Somerset. This reappointment took place in September 1551, and in October following he was knighted, and sworn of the privy-council. Soon after his reappointment as secretary of state, he effected several important measures. The abolition of the exclusive privileges of the merchants at the Steel-yard seems to have sprung from that large and enlightened policy which distinguished his whole career. He further proposed to abolish the staple or regular market for the wool and chief productions of England, then existing at Antwerp, and to open two free ports in England, one at Southampton, the other at Hull; but from the then low state of commercial knowledge, and the perplexities arising from state intrigues, the plan was not accomplished. His credit now increased with the young king, for whom he is said to have written many of those papers which are generally attributed to Edward. The princess Mary affected on one occasion to discover this; for when a letter from his majesty was presented to her on her obstinate adherence to the popish religion, she cried, "Ah! Mr. Cecil's pen took great pains here." He acted with such caution and prudence in the various intrigues for the crown on the death of king Edward, especially in the case of lady Jane Grey, that on queen Mary's accession, although known to be a zealous Protestant, he remained unmolested. Under the new reign he gave up his appointments because he would not change his religion; but he did not join in the cabals of either party. He was one of the delegates appointed to bring over cardinal Pole to England, and in 1553 he attended him and other commissioners sent to France to negotiate a peace with that country. On his return he was elected to represent the county of Lincoln in parliament, and was active in modifying a bill for confiscating the estates of those who had fled the kingdom for their religion; and while thus employed, he carried on a private correspondence with Elizabeth, the presumptive heir to the crown. All this was very gratefully acknowledged by that princess on her accession to the throne, Nov. 17, 1558, on which day he evinced the promptitude of his service, by presenting to her a paper, consisting of twelve particulars, which it was necessary for her to despatch immediately; which particulars, it is remarkable, formed the basis of his chief measures throughout his long administration. On the 20th of the same month her council was formed, when Sir William Cecil was first sworn privy-councillor and secretary of state. Though there were other persons who were sometimes as great or greater favourites than Cecil, yet he was the only minister whom she always consulted, and she very rarely rejected his advice. The first thing Cecil advised was to call a parliament, for the settlement of religion; and he caused a plan of reformation to be drawn with equal circumspection and moderation. It was his opinion that without an established church the state could not at that time subsist: and whoever considers the share he had in establishing it, and has a just veneration for the Church of England, cannot but allow that the most grateful reverence is due to his memory. He had not been long seated in his high office before foreign affairs required his care. France, Spain, and Scotland, all demanded the full force of his wisdom and skill. Spain was a secret enemy; France was a declared one, and had Scotland much in her power. By the minister's advice, therefore, the interest of the reformed religion in Scotland was taken under Elizabeth's protection. This produced the convention of Leith; and Cecil, as a remuneration for his services in this affair, obtained the place of master of the wards, January 10, 1561. In his management of the House of Commons, he exhibited equal caution, address, and capacity. The question of the future succession to the crown was often brought forward; sometimes from real and well-founded anxiety, sometimes from officiousness, and often from factious motives. On this subject both the sovereign and the minister preserved an unbroken reserve, from which neither irritation nor calumny could move them to depart. There were no less than three claimants publicly mentioned, viz. the queen of Scots, the family of Hastings, and the family of Suffolk; and the partisans of each of these were equally vehement and loud, as appears by Leicester's Commonwealth, Doleman's Treatise of the Succession, and other pieces on the same subject. The queen observed a

kind of neutrality, but still in such a manner as sufficiently intimated that she favoured the first title, or rather looked upon it as the best, notwithstanding the jealousies she had of her presumptive successor. Cecil early penetrated into the hostile feelings of Philip II. of Spain; but he advised his mistress to keep on her guard against that monarch, and yet not to break with him. With France he proposed other measures. The Protestants had there created very powerful internal dissensions, and England, he thought, might avail herself of that hostility with effect. His rival, Leicester, in vain misrepresented and censured the advice now given, for the purpose of destroying the queen's confidence in him; and a plot laid by that subtle favourite for overthrowing him utterly failed, through the queen's penetration and spirit. The affair of the duke of Norfolk's ruin followed, not long after he had been embarked in the faction against Cecil; and therefore we find this minister sometimes charged, though very unjustly, with being the author of his misfortunes; in which Cecil had no greater share than was necessarily imposed upon him by his office of secretary, and which consequently it was not in his power to avoid. The duke's infatuated conduct, after having once received a pardon, rendered his practices too dangerous to be again forgiven. It cannot be doubted that this great nobleman was the tool of the views of the popish party; and there is reason to believe that the previous design of ruining Cecil was to get rid of him before this plan was ripe, from a just fear of his penetration, and his power to defeat it. The queen was so sensible of the great importance of Cecil's service on this occasion, that she raised him to the peerage by the title of baron of Burleigh, in February 1571, when he had not much to support his rank; for in a confidential letter written about this time, he calls himself "the poorest lord in England." A private conspiracy was now formed against his life; and the two assassins, Barney and Matter, charged it, at their execution, on the Spanish ambassador, for which and other offences the ambassador was ordered to quit the kingdom. Cecil was honoured with the order of the Garter in June 1572; and September following, on the death of the marquis of Winchester, he was appointed lord high treasurer. The weight of business that now lay upon him was so heavy that he had thoughts of a resignation, which, however, the queen would not hear of. The popish and Spanish factions were his incessant enemies; and the favourite Leicester never remitted his efforts to supplant him. His vigour, however, was not lessened; and the next great affair in which he was engaged required it all. The trial of the queen of Scots approached; and the lord treasurer is charged with having been a strong promoter of this measure. The measure was confessedly a strong one; but there might be a state necessity for it. Burleigh was not a man of blood; Mary's intrigues were incessant; and her constant intercourse and machinations with a dangerous, powerful, and unappeasable faction were notorious. And after the discovery of Babington's conspiracy, Cecil, regarding Mary as his sovereign's irreconcilable enemy, never ceased to urge her trial and conviction. In 1589 he lost his wife, whose death he mourned with the deepest regret. Not long afterwards he again requested permission to resign, but the queen still refused, and the remainder of his life was spent in the discharge of his high office. Besides the Roman-catholic party, he had to contend with some of the puritans, who maintained an hostility of a different kind with the established church. Matters of finance, and the affairs of the admiralty, were all continually referred to him; and he let nothing pass him without due consideration. The maxim which aided him through these complicated concerns was this, that "the shortest way to do many things was only to do one thing at once." One of his latest efforts was the attempt to bring about a peace with Spain, in which he was vehemently opposed by Essex, then in the fire of youth. The young soldier was warm in the debate, which induced the venerable minister to pull out a prayer-book, and point to the words, "Men of blood shall not live out half their days." At length, worn out with age, and more than forty years' uninterrupted and unexampled labours in the state, Cecil died on the 4th of August, 1598, surrounded by his children, friends, and servants, in the seventy-eighth year of his age; having held for upwards of half a century the high station of prime minister of England. He was buried at Stamford, where a noble monument has been erected to his memory.

CECIL, (Robert,) the first earl of Salisbury, son of the preceding, was born about 1550. Being of a weakly constitution, and deformed in his person, he was

tenderly brought up by his mother, and was educated under a careful and excellent tutor till he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. In the parliaments of 1585 and 1586 he served for the city of Westminster; as he did afterwards, in 1588, 1592, 1597, and 1600, for the county of Hertford. In 1588 he was one of the young nobility who went volunteers on board the English fleet sent against the Spanish armada. He was a courtier from his earliest years, having the advantage of the instructions and experience of his illustrious father, and was employed by Elizabeth in affairs of the highest importance, and received the honour of knighthood in 1591, and was soon afterwards sworn of the privy-council. In 1596 he was appointed second secretary of state; and on the death of Sir Francis Walsingham he became principal secretary, in which office he continued till his death. He was highly valued by the queen on account of his devotion to her interest, and his untiring energy in the discharge of his important duties. In 1597 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In February 1597-8 he went to France with Mr. Herbert and Sir Thomas Wylkes, to endeavour to divert Henry IV. from the treaty at Vervins; and in May 1599, he succeeded his father in the office of master of the court of wards, and soon after in that of prime minister. He effectually assisted the States-General, when they were ingloriously abandoned by France, and defeated a rebellion in Ireland, which was rendered dangerous by the powerful assistance of Spain. But though he was a faithful servant to Elizabeth, yet he kept a secret correspondence with James I. Upon her decease he was the first who publicly read her will, and proclaimed king James as her successor. The new sovereign took him into the highest degree of favour, and continued him in his office of principal minister, though in his reign public affairs were not carried on with the same spirit as in the last, owing to his timid disposition, which led him to desire peace with all the world, and especially with Spain. But though Sir Robert Cecil was far from approving, in his heart, the measures taken for obtaining that inglorious peace, yet he so far ingratiated himself with his sovereign that he was raised to greater honours; being on May 13, 1603, created baron of Essenden, in Rutlandshire; on the 20th of August, 1604, viscount Cranborne, in Dorsetshire (the first of that degree who bore a coronet); and on May 4, 1605, earl of Salisbury. The court of Spain was so sensible of his disinclination to them, that they endeavoured to alienate the king's favour from him by means of his consort, They also attempted to ruin him in the king's favour by reporting that he had a pension of forty thousand crowns from the states of the United Provinces, for being their special favourer and patron; and they branded him likewise with the appellation of a puritan, a name peculiarly odious to James. Upon the death of Sir Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer, in April 1608, he succeeded him in that office. Worn out by indefatigable application to business, he died at Marlborough, on his return from Bath, on the 24th of May, 1612, and was buried at Hatfield. He was evidently a man of quicker parts, and a more spirited writer and speaker than his father; and in the management of public business he was accounted more subtle and less open. And this opinion of his bias to artifice and dissimulation was greatly owing to the singular address which he showed in penetrating into the secrets and reserved powers of the foreign ministers with whom he treated; and in evading, with uncommon dexterity, such points as they pressed, when it was not convenient to give them too explicit an answer. He drew all business, both foreign and domestic, into his own hands, and suffered no ministers to be employed abroad but those who were his dependents, with whom he kept a constant correspondence: but the men whom he preferred to such employments, justified his choice, and did credit to the use he made of his power. He appears to have been invariably attached to the true interest of his country, being above corruption from, or dependence upon, any foreign courts; which renders it not at all surprising that he should be abused by them all in their turns, as his attention to all the motions of the popish faction made him equally odious to them. He fully understood the English constitution, and the just limits of the prerogative; and prevented the fatal consequences which might have arisen from the frequent disputes between James and his parliaments. He has been thought too severe and vindictive in the treatment of his rivals and enemies; but the part which he acted towards the earl of Essex seems entirely the result of his duty to his mistress and the nation. It must, however, be confessed, that his behaviour

towards Sir Walter Raleigh is incapable of defence. An elaborate apology for him was written soon after his decease, and addressed to James I. by Sir Walter Cope. This may be seen in Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa. His Secret Correspondence with James was published by lord Hailes in 1766; and various letters, speeches, memorials, &c. of his are mentioned in the Biographia Britannica, and in Peck's Desiderata. Lord Salisbury married Elizabeth, sister to the unhappy Henry Brooke, lord Cobham, by whom he had a daughter, Frances, and an only son, William, second earl of Salisbury. His descendant, James, the seventh earl of Salisbury, was advanced to the title of marquis in 1789.

CECIL, (Richard,) a divine of the church of England, was born in London, in 1748. His mother was a dissenter, but his father was a member of the established church. He was early destined for a mercantile life; but a strong inclination for general literature, and the success of some juvenile attempts, inserted in the periodical journals, with a taste for music and painting, diverted him from commercial pursuits; and at length his father determined to give him an university education, and sent him to Oxford, where he entered of Queen's college, in 1773. Before this he had fallen into a course of reading which subverted the religious principles in which he had been brought up, and he became almost a confirmed infidel. Previously, however, to going to the university, he had recovered from this infatuation, and became noted for that pious conduct and those religious principles which he maintained through life. With his studies he combined his former attachment to the fine arts, particularly music and painting, and upon most subjects of polite literature he manifested a critical taste and relish for the productions of genius and imagination. In 1776 he was ordained deacon, and in 1777 priest, and exercised his talents as a preacher in some churches in Lancashire. Soon after, by the interest of some friends, two small livings were obtained for him at Lewes, in Sussex. These he did not long enjoy, a rheumatic affection in his head obliging him to employ a curate, the expense of which absorbed the whole of the income. Removing to London, he officiated in different churches and chapels; and in 1780 he was invited to undertake the duty of the chapel of St. John's, in Bedford-row. In that year he was seized with an affection of the schirrous kind, which more or less afflicted him with excruciating pain during the remainder of his life, but which he bore with patience and submission. In 1800 he was presented by the trustees of John Thornton, Esq. to the livings of Chobham and Bisley, in Surrey. He was carried off by apoplexy, in 1810. He wrote the Life of Mr. Cadogan, printed separately in 1798; that of John Bacon, Esq. the celebrated sculptor, in 1801; and that of the Rev. John Newton, in 1808. Miscellanies, and Sermons, and his Remains, are in the fourth volume of his works, published by subscription in 1811.

CECILIA, (St.) the reputed patroness of music, was a Roman virgin, of distinguished birth, who lived in the second century. She was eminent for her piety, and had vowed virginity; but, contrary to her inclinations, was espoused by her parents to a heathen nobleman of the name of Valerian, who was afterwards converted, along with his brother Tiburtius. The two brothers suffered martyrdom, and Cecilia was honoured with the same death some days after. These martyrdoms are variously placed under M. Aurelius, between 176 and 180, and under Alexander Severus, about 231. The remains of St. Cecilia were found by pope Pascal I. in the cemetery of a church called by her name, and, with those of her husband, found in the same place, were translated in 821 to a monastery founded by pope Pascal in honour of the martyrs Tiburtius and Maximus, near the church of St. Cecilia in Rome, usually called in Trastevere, to distinguish it from two others dedicated to the same saint. Musical and other historians have not been able to assign any better reason for honouring St. Cecilia as the patroness of music, than what may be found in her Acts, which still exist in Surius, but are now considered as of no authority. Yet as they were credited in more credulous times, painters fixed upon organs as the appropriate emblem of this saint; musicians chose her for their patroness; and poets have described her as the inventress of the organ, and as charming angels to leave their celestial spheres to listen to her harmony. The earliest notice of her as the tutelar saint of music seems to have been in the works of the great painters of the Italian school; some representing her as performing on the harp, and others on the organ. Raphael, in his celebrated portrait of this saint, has placed in her hands a column of organ pipes, or rather the

front of a portable instrument called the regals, which used to be carried by one person, and played by another, in processions. There is another well-known and admirable painting of St. Cecilia by Domenichino. Of the celebration of her birthday (November 22) by assemblies of musicians, no instance can be found earlier than the latter end of the seventeenth century.

CEDRENUS, (George,) a Grecian monk, who lived in the eleventh century, and wrote annals, or an abridged history, from the beginning of the world to the reign of Isaac Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, who succeeded Michael IV. in 1057. This work is no more than an extract from several historians, and chiefly from Georgius Syncellus, Theophanes, and Thracesius Scylitzes. This compilation, which is not executed with much judgment, was translated into Latin by Xylander, Basil, 1566, and was again printed at Paris in 1647, 2 vols, folio, with the Latin version of Xylander, and the notes of father Goar, a Dominican.

CEI, (Francesco,) a Florentine poet, of the fifteenth century, who obtained a distinguished reputation among his contemporaries. Crescembini considers him to be one of the few poets of Italy who have successfully imitated the style of Anacreon. His sonetti, capitoli, e canzone composte in laude de Clitia, is very rare; but a splended copy on vellum is preserved in the library of the Academy della Crusca.

CEILLIER, (Remi,) a voluminous French biographer, born at Bar-le-duc, in 1688. He attached himself to the congregation of the Benedictines of St. Vanne and St. Hidulphe, and, after he took the habit of that order, was entrusted with various negotiations, and became titular prior of Flavigni. He died in 1761. He published Histoire générale des Auteurs Sacrés et Ecclésiastiques, 1729—1763, 23 vols, 4to, containing their lives, a critical account of their works, the history of councils, &c.; an accurate, but tediously diffuse performance. He also published, in 1718, Apologie de la Morale des Pères, contre Barbeyrac, 4to.

CELER, a Roman architect, in the reign of Nero, who, after the conflagration of the city, undertook, in concert with Severus, another architect, to build the emperor's celebrated palace, on the ground now occupied by the majestic remains of the Colisæum and of the Temple of Peace.

CELESTI, (Andrea,) called *Cavaliere Celesti*, a painter, born at Venice, in 1637. He was instructed by Matteo Ponzoni, and acquired a fertility of invention and a brilliant style of colouring, which he displays with admirable taste, both in his historical subjects and in his landscapes. His best historical works are in the chapel of Madonna della Pace at Venice; one of these, the Adoration of the Magi, is considered a very able performance. He died in 1706.

CELESTINE, (St.) pope, succeeded Boniface I. on the 3d of November, 422. He signalized himself by the zeal with which he opposed the errors of Nestorius, and had a warm discussion with St. Cyril, who attended for him at the council of Ephesus, when Nestorius was deposed. He died in 432, after a pontificate of nearly ten years. Several of his letters are still extant.

CELESTINE II. pope, born at Città di Castello, in Tuscany. He studied under Abailard, was made a cardinal by Honorius II. in 1128, succeeded Innocent II. in 1143, and died the following year.

CELESTINE III. pope, whose original name was Giacinto Bono, was born at Rome, in 1106; he succeeded Clement III. in March 1191. He refused to crown Henry VI. until he gave up the city of Tusculum to the holy see. Celestine earnestly animated the Christian princes in their enterprise of the crusade, and excommunicated Leopold, duke of Austria, for detaining prisoner, contrary to the right of nations, Richard I. of England. He died in 1198.

CELESTINE IV., whose former name was Geoffrey de Chatillon, and whose mother was sister to Urban III., was elected pope after the death of Gregory IX. in 1241, by ten cardinals only, the rest having been imprisoned by the emperor Frederic II. on account of his quarrel with the Church, which it was believed he would have settled had he not died eighteen days after his election, at a very advanced age.

CELESTINE V. (Peter,) pope, born of poor parents, at Isernia, in Abruzzo, in 1215. He was admitted into holy orders; but after that, he lived five years in a cave on Mount Majello, near Sulmona, where he founded a monastery of the order of St. Benedict, in 1274. The see of Rome having been vacant two years and three months, Celestine was unanimously chosen pope on account of the fame of his sanctity, and took the name of Celestine V. He vainly attempted to reform abuses, and

to retrench the luxury of the clergy. He spent much of his time in retirement; nor was he easy there, because his conscience told him that he ought to be discharging the pastoral office. In this dilemma he consulted cardinal Cajetan, who told him he might abdicate; which he accordingly did in 1294, after having endeavoured to support the rank of pope for only four or five months, and before his abdication made a constitution that the pontiff might be allowed to abdicate, if he pleased; but there has been no example since of any pope taking the benefit of this constitution. Cajetan succeeded him under the title of Boniface VIII. and immediately imprisoned him in the castle of Fumoni, lest he should revoke his resignation, and treated him with such harshness as brought him to his grave, after ten months' imprisonment, in 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313. Several of his Opuscula are in the Bibl. Patrum. The order of the Celestins, which takes its name from him, still subsists.

CELIO MAGNO, a celebrated lyric poet of Italy, who flourished at the close of the sixteenth century. His ode on the Deity is a noble composition. Many of his poems are in the thirteenth volume of the Parnaso Italiano, edited by Rubbi, and they display much of that sonorous rhythm and copious expression which afterwards made Chiabrera and Guido so famous. He died in 1612. Crescimbini reckons him among the last of the good age in Italian poetry.

CELLARIUS, (Christopher,) an oriental scholar, critic, and geographer, born in 1638, at Smalcald, a little town in Franconia, where his father was minister. When three years old he lost his father, but his mother superintended his education. He began his studies in the college of his native place, and at eighteen was removed to Jena, where, during a residence of three years, he applied himself to classical learning under Bosius, to philosophy under Bechman, to the oriental languages under Frischmuth, and to mathematics under Weigelius. In 1659 he removed to Giessen, to study divinity under Peter Haberkorn. He afterwards returned to Jena, and took a doctor's degree there in 1666. The year following he was made professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, in which office he continued for seven years. In 1673 he was made rector of the college of Weimar, and three years afterwards he exchanged his office for a similar rank at Zeits, whence, after two years, he removed to the college of Mersbourg. His learning, his abilities, and his diligence, soon rendered this college famous, and attracted a great number of students. Frederick I. elector of Brandenburgh, and first king of Prussia, having founded an university at Halle, in 1693, appointed him professor of eloquence and history in it, and here he composed a great part of his works. His great application shortened his days, and he died in 1707. He published editions of above twenty Latin and Greek authors. His works relate chiefly to grammar, to geography, to history, and to the oriental languages; the best known are, Curæ posteriores de Barbarismis et Idiotismis Sermonis Latini, 1686, 12mo. Orthographia Latina ex Vetustis Monumentis, hoc est Nummis, Marmoribus, &c. excerpta, digesta, novisque Observationibus illustrata, 1700, 8vo. Historia Universalis breviter ac perspicue exposita, in Antiquam et Medii Ævi ac novam divisa, cum Notis perpetuis, 1703, 3 vols, 12mo. Collectanea Historiæ Samaritanæ, quotquot inveniri potuerunt, 1688, 4to. Grammatica Hebræa in Tabulis Synopticis unà cum Consilio 24 Horis discendi Linguam sanctam. To which he added, Rabbinismus, sive Institutio Grammatica pro legendis Rabbinorum Scriptis, 1684, 4to. Canones de Linguæ sanctæ Idiotismis, 1679, 4to. Sciagraphia Philologiæ sacræ, cum Etymologico radicum Deperditarum ex aliis Linguis, Arabicâ præsertim, restitutarum, 1678, 4to. Chaldaismus, sive Grammatica nova Linguæ Chaldaicæ, &c. 1685, 4to. Porta Syriæ, sive Grammatica Syriaca, 1684, 4to. Isagoge in Linguam Arabicam, 1686, 4to. His Notitia Orbis Antiqui was published at Cambridge, in 1703, 2 vols, 4to, and Leipsic, 1731. And a sixth edition of the abridgment, by Patrick, was published at London in 1731. This work, once highly valued, is now little thought of. Dissertationes Academicæ, published at Leipsic, 1712, 8vo.

CELLINI, (Benvenuto,) an eminent Italian artist, born at Florence, in 1500, and celebrated for the diversity of his adventures, as well as for his talents in sculpture, modelling, and chasing in gold and silver. His father, Giovanni Cellini, was descended from the family of Ambra, and designed him for the profession of music; but he discovered so decided a prepossession for the art of design, which was probably promoted by witnessing his father's works in ivory, that

it was found impossible to thwart his inclination, and he was accordingly permitted to work as a sculptor; and his earliest works in gold and silver, after the manner of the antique, were exhibited as admirable productions. The elder Cellini, however, still bent on making his son a musician, removed him from the workshop of the manufacturer with whom he was employed, and made him apply closely to the art for which he had originally destined him. But though obedient to paternal command, the natural bent of Cellini's genius was too strong to be controlled, and at the age of fifteen he established himself with a goldsmith named Marcone. He also directed his attention to seal engraving, under the instruction of Lautizio, the ablest artist in that line; he likewise made ingenious maskeenings of steel and silver on Turkish daggers, and employed himself in cutting dies, medalling, and enamelling, in all of which he was eminently successful. At this time he was also inspired with an ardent desire to improve his style by witnessing some of the cartoons of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, which that great artist had recently finished. He was now employed by the dignitaries of the church, and was taken into the service of Clement VII., to whom some of his works had been exhibited. After engraving seals for the cardinals, which, it is to be observed, were not on stone, but on metallic substances of a large size, he struck a gold medal of the pope, which obtained great applause. The proportion of gold, however, exceeding the current standard, all the medals were speedily melted down, the avarice of the owners proving too strong for their admiration of a work of art, and thus exemplifying the wisdom of the ancients, who designedly chose for the substance of their medals the baser metals, well knowing that gold and silver would soon disappear. Other coins and medals which Cellini struck for the same pontiff are said to have rivalled, if they did not surpass, the genuine productions of antiquity. The artist himself invariably testified a preference for the manner of the ancients; and some of his minor works having occasioned disputes among the cognoscenti whether they were antiques or not, the matter was frequently referred to Cellini himself. In consequence of being engaged in an affray he was banished from Florence, and retired for a time to Sienna. He afterwards went to Rome, where he met with great encouragement in his art. He returned, however, to his native city, and had every prospect of professional success, when, his ardent temper leading him into a quarrel, in which he severely wounded his antagonist, he found it necessary to disguise himself as a friar, and make his escape to Rome. It appears that he still cultivated music, for pope Clement VII. was so well pleased at hearing him play at a concert, that he took him into his service, in the double capacity of artist and musician. During the course of a war in which the pope was involved, the successes of the French encouraged them to march towards Rome. On this occasion Cellini showed that he possessed other talents than those of a mere artist; he distinguished himself in arms, and was especially serviceable as an engineer. On the approach of the French forces, all the inhabitants of Rome took up arms; and Cellini, having raised a company of men, led them to an attack against the constable duke of Bourbon, who was attempting to scale the walls. On the discharge of a piece of ordnance pointed by Cellini, the duke fell. But notwithstanding the confusion occasioned by this disaster the French forced their way into the city, and in the general retreat which was made towards the castle of St. Angelo, the pope had barely time to escape from the Vatican. Cellini still stood to his gun, and pointed it with such precision, that at the next discharge the prince of Orange was slain as he was riding along the trenches. In the presence of the pope also he killed a Spanish colonel, who had formerly been in the papal service; on which occasion the pontiff gave him absolution from homicide. Alarmed lest they should fall into the hands of the besiegers, Clement laid all his regalia and a large quantity of jewels belonging to the apostolical chamber before Cellini, and commanded him to take out the precious stones, and instantly to melt down the gold. Accordingly each jewel was wrapped in paper, and sewed in the garments of the pope, and a furnace being got ready, a hundred pounds weight of gold was obtained from the regalia. An accommodation having taken place between the French and the pontiff, Cellini returned to Florence, and having made his peace with the magistrates of that city, exercised all his genius upon a gold medal, with the device of Hercules tearing open the jaws of the Nemean lion. Michael Angelo, on beholding it, declared

that his manner was altogether original, and recommended him for the execution of another medal, in which he was equally successful. The subject of this was Atlas supporting the sphere, represented by a globe of crystal, with the Zodiac depicted on a field of lapis lazuli. He next proceeded to Mantua, and, through the interest of his friend Julio Romano, the painter, was noticed favourably by the duke; but some indiscretion obliged him hastily to quit Mantua, and he again returned to Florence. At the pope's invitation Benvenuto again went to Rome, where he met with great encouragement, and, among other distinctions, received the appointment of engraver to the mint and mace-bearer to his holiness. Not satisfied with these favours, he solicited another appointment, which was refused, from a persuasion, grounded upon his well-known disposition, that he would neglect his art if he obtained an office of great emolument. In consequence, however, of the ill offices and calumny of one Pompeo of Milan, he lost his place, and was even arrested for refusing to give up a work he was engaged upon. Having quarrelled with one Benedetto, whom he wounded severely, and being denounced moreover as having killed one Tobia, of Milan, the pope issued orders to have him apprehended, and executed on the spot; but he contrived to make his escape, and succeeded in reaching Naples. He was kindly received by the viceroy, who wished to keep him in his service, but Cellini quitted Naples, and, under cardinal Ippolito de' Medici's protection, returned to Rome, and obtained the pope's pardon. In 1534 his great patron, pope Clement VII. died; but Benvenuto's well-known talents had now secured him many liberal and powerful friends. He says, in his life of himself, that on his return from St. Peter's, where he went to kiss the feet of the dead pontiff, he met Pompeo, who had falsely accused him of the death of Tobia of Milan, and that a quarrel ensued, which ended in his killing his adversary; but he adds, exultingly, he was protected from any evil consequences by the interest of his patrons, the cardinals Cornaro and Medici; and Paul III. the new pope, desiring to have him in his service, gave him his pardon, and also reinstated him in his situation of engraver to the mint. On the arrival of intelligence that Charles V. had made a successful expedition against Tunis, Cellini was ordered to make, among other things, a cover for a prayer-book, valued at six thousand gold crowns. About this time he unfortunately excited the enmity of Pier Luigi, the pope's natural son, who endeavoured to have him assassinated; but Cellini, having intelligence of the design, made his escape to Florence, where the grand duke received him with every mark of kindness, and appointed him master of the mint. The pope, however, anxious to have him in Rome, sent to invite him back, and Cellini again ventured to establish himself in that city, where he remained till he was recommended to try his native air as the only means of recovering from a severe illness. He returned, however, to the pope's service, and was appointed to carry the presents which were made by his holiness to the emperor Charles V. on his visiting Rome. Cellini some time after this resolved to visit France, and passing through Padua, visited cardinal Bembo. On arriving in France, he was most graciously received by Francis I., who offered to take him into his service; but being seized with illness, he felt a dislike to the country, and returned to Rome by Ferrara, where he was honourably treated by the reigning duke. He was now to undergo a severe trial; for, on arriving at Rome, he was accused by his servant of having robbed the castle of St. Angelo, during the war, of immense treasures, which led to his arrest and imprisonment. At length, with great ingenuity, and after considerable difficulties, he effected his escape from the top of the lofty tower in which he was kept, and proceeded to the mansion of the duke Ottavio Farnese, who received and concealed him for some time; but the duke being afterwards induced to deliver him up to the pope, he was committed a second time to prison, where he was treated with the greatest severity. At a banquet at which the pope entertained the cardinal of Ferrara, on his return from the court of France, his eminence succeeded in procuring Cellini's pardon and enlargement, upon which he immediately finished a fine cup for the cardinal, and employed himself in other works; as a Venus and Cupid, Amphitrite and Tritons, and especially a gate for the palace of Fontainebleau. He accompanied the cardinal back to Paris, where he met with a gracious reception from the king; but, being offered by the cardinal what he conceived too low a salary for his work, he left Paris abruptly, intending to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and had even proceeded some

way, when he was overtaken by those sent in pursuit of him, and brought back to Francis I. The king settled a handsome salary upon him, and gave him an order to make various large statues for him in silver, especially a Jupiter, with a magnificent bronze pedestal, bearing, in relief, representations from fabulous history. But he had now the misfortune to offend madame d'Etampes, the king's favourite, who did all in her power to excite the sovereign against him. With this view she encouraged Primaticcio, who was then at the court of France, and set him up as a rival to Benvenuto. He was also engaged in a law-suit; but finding himself, as he says, much troubled and persecuted by the delays of the law, he had recourse to his sword, which intimidated his adversaries, and put an end to the suit. The favourite still continuing to persecute him, he begged permission of the king to leave France. On his return to Florence the grand duke Cosmo de' Medici received him with marks of attention, and gave him a studio to exercise his profession in, where he commenced his celebrated Perseus, in bronze, to ornament the grand square in Florence; but being offended at some conduct of the grand duke's servants, he went to Venice, where he made the acquaintance of Titian, Sansovino, and other celebrated artists. Returning once more to Florence, he proceeded, though slowly, for want of means, with his Perseus, which at last he finished, amidst the acclamations of the city. On the duke's declaring war against the inhabitants of Sienna, Cellini was employed to repair the fortifications of Florence.

He was now engaged upon many important works. At a late period of his life he had testified a desire to be employed on a stupendous block of fine marble, which had been purposely quarried for a statue of Neptune. The contest between him and Bandinelli for the execution of this statue is well known: it is said that the chagrin occasioned by the preference given to Cellini's design caused the death of the rival sculptor. Notwithstanding this, the duchess, who was Benvenuto's enemy, prevented his having the work, and it was given to Ammanati. He had soon after an opportunity of regaining the duchess's good opinion, by presenting to her and the duke a marble crucifix, a work mentioned and highly extolled by Vasari, in his Life of Cellini. He was about this time invited by Catharine de' Medici to go to France, to superintend a monument to the memory of her husband, Henry II., but the grand duke desiring to retain him in his employment, the queen dowager relinquished her proposal, and Cellini did not again quit Italy. He died at Florence, on the 13th of February, 1570, and was buried with great pomp in the church of the S. Annunziata.

The works of Benvenuto Cellini may be divided into two classes. The first, for which he is most celebrated, comprises his smaller productions in metal, the embossed decorations of shields, cups, salvers, ornamented sword and dagger hilts, clasps, medals, and coins, in which he showed great skill in composition, and excellence in the details of execution. The second includes his larger works, as a sculptor; and a reference to his bronze group of Perseus, with the head of Medusa, in the Piazza del Gran' Duca, in Florence, will be sufficient to illustrate his merit in the higher walk of his art.

The life of Benvenuto Cellini, written, in Italian, by himself, is a narrative replete with entertainment. It was not published until long after his decease. Cellini's vanity and self-satisfaction, displayed throughout the work, are excessive and highly ludicrous; and, candid or reckless, he does not disguise the excesses into which an ardent temperament and ungoverned passions too frequently urged him. The best edition of Cellini's life is entitled, Vita di Benvenuto Cellini da lui Medesimo Scritta, &c. &c. da Gio. P. Carpani, with valuable notes, 2 vols, 8vo, 1812. There is a translation into English by T. Roscoe. Cellini also wrote a treatise on various branches of his art. This is highly praised by Vasari, and it certainly bears incontestable evidence of comprehensive genius and originality. It is divided into two parts; in the first of which he treats of jewellery, enamelling, coining, the art of making gold and silver vases, and silver statues larger than life; the second part is dedicated to details on the mode of casting statues in bronze, on the qualities of marble for statuary, the fabrication of colossal figures, and a discourse on the art of design. The original of these works is very rare in England.

CELS, (James Martin,) a French botanist, born at Versailles, in 1745. Having been early introduced into the office of one of the farmers-general, he acquired the once lucrative place of receiver. Amidst the duties of this office he found leisure for study, and became

so fond of books, as to attempt a new arrangement of libraries, which he published in 1773, under the title of Coup-d'œil éclairé d'une grande Bibliothèque à l'Usage de tout Possesseur de Livres, 8vo. He had also a taste for the study of botany, and formed an extensive botanical garden. When the revolution took place, he retired to the village of Montrouge, near Paris, where he devoted himself to the cultivation and selling of plants. The principal works on descriptive botany which have appeared in France, as those of Heretier, De Candolle, Redouté, &c. have been indebted to his assistance. Ventenat published the Description des Plantes rare du Jardin de M. Cels. Cels died in 1806.

CELSIUS, (Olaus,) a learned divine, orientalist, and botanist, of Sweden, born in 1670. He is known for his laborious investigations respecting the nature and properties of the plants mentioned in Scripture; in these researches his profound acquaintance with Arabic has given him a superiority over Ursinus, Lemnius, Barreyra, Castell, and others. On this subject he published, from time to time, seventeen dissertations, the first of which appeared in 1702, and the last in 1741; all of which he collected and published, in one work, with the title, Hierobotanicon, seu de Plantis Sanctæ Scripturæ Dissertationes breves, Upsal, 1745, 1747; Amsterdam, 1748, 8vo. He was not only the founder of natural history in Sweden, but was the friend and patron of Linnæus, who has testified his gratitude to his earliest benefactor by giving the name of *Celsia Orientalis* to a species of plant. Celsius published numerous dissertations on theology, history, and antiquities; the principal of which are:—De Linguâ Novi Testamenti originali, Upsal, 1707, 8vo. De Versionibus Bibliorum Sueo-Gothicis, Stockholm, 1716, 8vo. De Sculpturâ Hebræorum, Upsal, 1726, 8vo. De hodierno Statu Ecclesiæ Armenorum, *ib.* 1726, 8vo. This eminently learned and pious man, whose modesty led him twice to decline the archbishopric of Upsal, died in 1756.

CELSIUS, (Andrew,) a Swedish astronomer, born at Upsal, in 1701. After travelling, for his improvement in the science, in England, Germany, and Italy, he visited Paris, in 1733, and was appointed, by count de Maurepas, to accompany Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Lemonnier, and Outhier, in their well-known astronomical mission, in 1736, to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. His great reputation obtained for him the honour of being made member of the academies of Stockholm and Berlin, of the Royal Society of London, the institute of Bologna, and other learned bodies. He was at last made secretary of the Royal Society of Upsal, and died in the prime of life, in 1744. Among his numerous publications is a singular paper, in which he labours to prove that the waters of the ocean are undergoing a gradual diminution of volume; an opinion which has been adopted from him by Linnæus, and other learned men, and is still a subject of dispute.

CELSO, (Minosse,) or Minio Celsi, a native of Sienna, of the sixteenth century, respecting the fact of whose existence there was at one time a difference of opinion; but Schelhorn, in his Amœnitates Litterariæ, tom. vii. and in a special dissertation on the subject, entitled, De Mino Ceso, has demonstrated that he was a real personage. Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he fled to Basle, where he acted in the capacity of corrector of the press in the printing office of Peter Perna. He wrote a long and elaborate argument against religious persecution, entitled, De Hæreticis Capitali Supplicio non Afficiendis, published in 1584, Basle, 8vo. This able treatise was at first attributed to Beza. It was originally written in Italian, and was published under a different title, in 1577. Daniel Zwicker put forth a Latin version of it in 1662, under the title of Henoticum Christianorum.

CELSUS, (Marius,) a distinguished Roman officer, in the reign of Nero. He was legate of the fifteenth legion in Pannonia; and at the death of the emperor was designated consul, and became the favourite of Galba, and soon after was received among his most intimate friends by Otho, who appointed him to a command in the war against Vitellius, in which he acted conjointly with Suetonius Paullinus. In the battle of Bebriacum he commanded the cavalry; but his salutary advice to Otho, to protract the war, having been overruled, the Vitellian party were victorious in the next engagement. Celsus retained his consulship under Vitellius; but we have no further particulars concerning him either in Tacitus or Plutarch.

CELSUS, (Aurelius Cornelius, or, according to the MS. of the Vatican and the Aldine edition, Aulus Cornelius,) appears to have lived at Rome about the time of Augustus or Tiberius. His profession is involved in much obscurity,

in consequence of the variety of subjects which occupied his pen. An ancient scholiast of Juvenal informs us that he was author of seven books on rhetoric; and, according to Quintilian, he wrote on laws, history, philosophy, military affairs, and on agriculture. The treatise on medicine is the only work of his extant; and although we have no evidence that he practised the art as a means of living, yet there are passages in the work which show that he was experimentally acquainted with the subject. His treatise, De Medicina, is in eight books. The first gives a brief account of the history of medicine, and of the regimen suited for various constitutions; the second is on prognosis and diet; the third is on the treatment of general diseases by diet; the fourth is on the treatment of topical diseases. In these four books he directs the method of using exercise, frictions, baths, and fomentations. He enjoins abstinence at the commencement of most diseases, but afterwards directs food in moderate quantities. He copies Hippocrates in his prognosis, and, in fact, often translates him word for word; which has caused him to be called the Latin Hippocrates. He, however, is fully entitled to be ranked as an eclectic. Thus, in opposition to Hippocrates, he rejects the doctrine of the critical days; and he also directed bleeding in many cases, contrary to his authority. He used cupping-glasses, both with and without scarification; but does not mention leeches, although they had been used by Themison. The fifth book treats of medicines, and diseases to be treated by them; and the sixth, of the treatment of local diseases by medicine. Of the numerous remedies contained in these books, the greater number are external applications. Among the internal medicines are compounds of opium and aromatics; and especially the famous Mithridate, said to have been invented by the king of Pontus, who by means of it rendered himself poison proof. The seventh and eighth books treat of surgery, and prove that this branch of the healing art had arrived at a high degree of excellence, as has been, indeed, amply shown by the surgical instruments lately found at Pompeii. His mode of practising lithotomy is that adopted by Rau, and which a modern author (Allan, Surg. Dict.) recommends in all cases where the patient is under fourteen. His anatomy is evidently derived from dissection of the human subject. Among many remarkable facts contained in these books we learn that the Roman physicians sent their consumptive patients to Alexandria; and we have accounts of the following operations, viz. that for cataract by the needle (lib. vii. 7); the treatment of goitre, both by caustic and extirpation (vii. 13); tapping in ascites (vii. 15); the restoration of the prepuce to the circumcised, which was an operation in demand in order to avoid the imputation of being a Jew (vii. 25); the employment of the catheter (vii. 26); manual delivery, in cases when the child is dead (vii. 29); and the elaborate treatment of fractures and dislocations (viii. *passim*). The style of the work is elegant, and has the purity of the Augustan age. It contains the most complete account now extant of the sects of physicians, and of their opinions. Much also is to be learned from it respecting the weights and measures of the Romans, and many other particulars relating to their domestic economy. It is undoubtedly the most complete body of medicine derived from the ancients, and, as a concise and systematic work, has been compared to the Institutes of Justinian, while its author has justly received the title of the Medical Cicero. The editio princeps of Celsus is that of Nicholaus, Florent. 1478. The most esteemed editions are—that of Targa, Padua, 1769, in 4to; also Leyden, 1785, 4to; that of Kranse, Leipz. 1766, 8vo; and that by Dr. Milligan, Edin. 1831. Celsus has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe. The English translation is by Dr. Grieve, published with notes, London, 1756, 8vo.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher, who flourished in the second century, and is known as one of the early and most bitter opponents of Christianity. Of his personal history nothing is known, but it is probable that he was a man of some celebrity, as Lucian has dedicated to him his Pseudomantis. He wrote a violent invective against the Christian religion, under the title of Λογος αληθης, "The True Word," which was answered by Origen with great ability, in a work consisting of eight books, in which are preserved the only portions extant of the work of Celsus. It is admitted that he was a most subtle adversary, perfectly versed in all the arts of controversy, and as learned as he was ingenious; so that it is no wonder if the primitive Christians thought nothing less than such a champion as Origen a match for him. Although he sometimes recurs to Platonic and

Stoic modes of reasoning, he is expressly ranked by Lucian, as well as Origen, among the Epicureans; and this supposition best accounts for the violence with which he opposed the Christian religion; for an Epicurean would of course reject, without examination, all pretensions to divine communications or powers. Yet his hostility, or the great pains he took to display it, affords some strong testimonies in favour of the Christian religion, as may be seen in Lardner, and other writers. Modern cavillers have only gone over the same ground, and have insisted upon the same objections, as their great predecessor; and their refutation, as well as his, is to be found in the Apology of Origen.

CELTES, (Conrad,) a Latin poet, called also Protucius and Meissel, was born at Sweinfurt, near Wertzburg, in 1459. He was the most conspicuous member of the celebrated Rhenish Academy, and though not, as some have supposed, its founder, was the chief instrument of its subsequent extension. He was an indefatigable student, and, travelling to different parts of Germany, exerted a more general influence than Agricola himself. He was the first from whom Saxony derived a taste for learning, and his Latin poetry was far superior to any that had been produced in the empire; and for this he, in 1487, received the laurel crown from Frederic III. He has left, 1. Odes, Strasburg, 1513, 8vo. 2. Epigrams, and a poem on the manners of the Germans, 1610, 8vo. 3. An Historical Account of the City of Nuremberg, Strasburg, 1513, 4to; and various other works, especially tragedies and comedies, enumerated by Moreri, all in Latin. He was not deficient in the sallies of imagination, though not exempt from the defects of the age in which he wrote. The emperor Maximilian made him his librarian, and granted him the privilege of conferring the poetic crown on whomsoever he judged worthy of it. He died in 1508.

CENCI, (Beatrice,) a Roman female, of an ancient family, distinguished in the sixteenth century for her beauty, her crimes, and her tragical fate. Her father, Francesco Cenci, son of a treasurer of the apostolic chamber under Pius V., a base voluptuary, whose iniquities defy recital, treated her with such cruelty, that she was constrained to crave the protection of the pope; but failing in this, she, along with Lucretia Petroni, her father's second wife, formed the resolution to assassinate her unnatural parent, a plot which was secretly carried into effect at Rocca di Petrellay, on the 9th of September, 1598. Being suspected of the crime, she was imprisoned, with her stepmother and her two brothers, charged as accomplices, in the castle of St. Angelo. Being put to the torture, she at first denied all participation in the deed; but when her judges spoke of cutting off her long and beautiful hair, female weakness proved too strong even for the terrors of death, and rather than submit to the loss of that natural ornament, she boldly avowed herself a parricide, and was sentenced to be beheaded. The popular commotion was extraordinary. Several cardinals besought the pontiff to reconsider the case, and some of the ablest advocates undertook to establish Beatrice's innocence, or to plead for a mitigation of her punishment. She was executed at Rome, on the 11th of September, 1599, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. In the palace of the Colonna, at Rome, is a celebrated painting in which Beatrice is represented going to execution. This picture is well known from engravings of it by Charaviglia. The history of Beatrice Cenci has been dramatized by Shelley.

CENE. See LE CENE.

CENNINI, (Bernardo,) a goldsmith of Florence, who is said to have been the first to introduce into that city the art of printing. He was assisted by his two sons, Dominic and Peter; and the only known work that has issued from their press is a copy of the Commentary of Servius on Virgil, 1471, 1472.

CENNINI, (Cennino,) an Italian painter of the fourteenth century. He was a pupil of the celebrated Giotto, and deserves notice as the author of the earliest treatise on painting extant. It is entitled, Instruzione Pittoriche, and remained for ages unnoticed in the Vatican library until 1821, when it was discovered by the chevalier Tambroni, who published it at Rome in that year. It contains, among other matters relating to the art, some curious information respecting painting in oil, a discovery which had, until this treatise was brought to light, been commonly ascribed to John van Eyck.

CENSORINUS, who flourished about A.C. 238, is the author of a small work, De Die Natali, which he sent as a present to his friend, Q. Cerellius, on his birthday. It contains nearly all we know relating to the astrology of that and preceding periods. The most complete

edition is the posthumous one by Havercamp, Lugd. Bat. 1743, and, with a fresh title-page merely, 1767; the latest is by Grüber, Nuremberg, 1803, 8vo. To Censorinus have been attributed the fragments of a treatise, De Institutione, which is generally subjoined to the other.

CENTENERA, (Martino del Barco,) a Spaniard, born at Logrosan, accompanied the expedition to la Plata in 1573, and celebrated the conquest in a poem, entitled, Argentina, y Conquista del Rio de la Plata y Tucuman, y otros Successos del Peru, which he published at Lisbon in 1602; it was republished at Madrid in 1749, in the collection of the Historiadores Primitivos de las Indias. Though not worth much as a poem, it is of use to the historian, for it contains information not to be found elsewhere.

CENTENO, (Diego,) born at a village of Castile, in 1505. He accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and after his murder by Almagro, in 1541, he embraced the party of Gonzalo, brother of Pizarro, against the other Spanish generals. In 1544 he followed to Charcas Francis Almendras, his own friend, whom Gonzalo had appointed to the command of that province, and whom he not long after murdered for the sake of possessing himself of the supreme authority. Under the pretence of defending the rights of the king, he collected an army, took the city of La Plata, and laid siege to Cuzco; but being attacked and routed by Carvajal, Gonzalo's general, he fled amongst the Indians, where he remained concealed in a cave, until being informed of the arrival of the president, Piedro de la Gasca, whom Charles V. had sent with unlimited power to settle the disturbed state of the colony, he left his concealment, and, collecting his soldiers, surprised the city of Cuzco, routed the lieutenant of Gonzalo, assumed the title of captain-general of the king, and came to a battle at Huarina with Gonzalo himself, by whom he was routed. Having, however, had the good fortune to join La Gasca, he succeeded during the next year in annihilating Gonzalo's party, and made the discovery of the whole country washed by La Plata. Considering himself not sufficiently rewarded by the court, he took the resolution to go to Spain, for the sake of appealing to Charles V., but was poisoned at a banquet, in 1549.

CENTENO, (Amaro,) a great traveller, born at Puebla, in Zanabria, a Spanish city in the kingdom of Leon, flourished during the sixteenth century, and owes his reputation to a description of the Asiatic kingdoms, with a history of Tartary, Egypt, and Jerusalem, which he published at Cordova, in 1595, under the title of Historia de las Cosas del Oriente. He had previously made numerous additions to the History of the Tartars, written by Hayton two centuries before in the Armenian language, and translated afterwards into Latin, Italian, and French.

CENTLIVRE, (Susannah,) an ingenious dramatic writer, was born about the year 1667. Her parents were respectably descended, but the political principles of their respective families subjected them, at the Restoration, to severe treatment, and they were obliged to take refuge in Ireland. Their daughter is said by some to have been born in Lincolnshire; but some have conjectured that she was born in Ireland. She lost her father before she was three years old, and her mother before she had completed her twelfth year. At an early period she discovered a passion for versification, and is said to have written a song before she was seven years old. Being harshly treated by those to whose care she was committed after the death of her mother, she resolved, whilst very young, to quit the country, and to go up to London to seek her fortune. It is said that she attempted her journey to the capital alone, and on foot, and on her way thither was met by Anthony Hammond, Esq. father of the author of the Love Elegies. This gentleman, who was then a member of the university of Cambridge, was struck with her youth and beauty, and offered to take her under his protection; but, some months after, being apprehensive that the affair would become known in the university, he persuaded her to go to London. He provided her, however, with a considerable sum of money, and recommended her by letter to a lady in town with whom he was acquainted, assuring her, at the same time, that he would speedily follow her. This promise appears not to have been performed. But notwithstanding her unfavourable introduction into life, she was married in her sixteenth year to a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox, who did not live more than a twelvemonth after their marriage; but her wit and personal attractions soon procured her another husband, whose name was Carrol, an officer in the army, but who was killed in a duel about

a year and a half after their marriage, when she became a second time a widow. It was at this period of her life that she commenced dramatic author; to which she was probably in some degree induced by the narrowness of her circumstances. Some of her earlier pieces were published under the name of Carrol. Her first attempt was in tragedy, in a play called The Perjured Husband, which was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1700, and published in 4to the same year. In 1703 she produced The Beau's Duel, or a Soldier for the Ladies, a comedy; and Love's Contrivances, which is chiefly a translation from Moliere; and the following year another comedy, entitled, The Stolen Heiress, or the Salamanca Doctor outwitted. In 1705, her comedy of The Gamester was acted at Lincoln's-inn-fields. The plot of this piece was chiefly borrowed from a French comedy, called Le Dissipateur. The Prologue was written by Mr. Rowe. She not only distinguished herself as a writer for the stage, but also became a performer upon it; though she probably did not attain to any great merit as an actress. But in 1706, we are told, she performed the part of Alexander the Great, in Lee's Rival Queens, at Windsor, where the court then was; and in this heroic character she made so powerful an impression upon the heart of Mr. Joseph Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth, or principal cook to queen Anne, that he soon after married her, and with him she lived happily till her death. The same year in which she married Mr. Centlivre, she produced the comedies of the Basset-table, and Love at a Venture. The latter was acted by the duke of Grafton's servants, at the new theatre at Bath. In 1708, her most celebrated performance, The Busy Body, was acted at Drury-lane theatre. It met at first with so unfavourable a reception from the players, that for a time they even refused to act in it, and were not prevailed upon to comply till towards the close of the season; and even then Mr. Wilks showed so much contempt for the part of Sir George Airy, as to throw it down on the stage, at the rehearsal, with a declaration, "that no audience would endure such stuff." But the piece was received with the greatest applause by the audience, and still keeps possession of the stage. In 1711 she brought on at Drury-lane theatre, Marplot, or the second part of the Busy Body. Her comedy of A Bold Stroke for a Wife was performed at Lincoln's-inn-fields, in 1717.

Mrs. Centlivre for many years enjoyed the intimacy of Steele, Rowe, Budgell, Farquhar, Dr. Sewell, and other persons of note, and few writers have received more tokens of esteem and patronage from the great. But she had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Pope, who has given her a place in the Dunciad, for having written a ballad in ridicule of his translation of Homer. She died at her residence in Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, in December 1723. Her person was handsome, and her conversation animated and entertaining. With regard to her merits as a dramatic writer, it must be confessed that, though her plots are bustling and well sustained, and her characters show an extensive acquaintance with men and manners, there is but little wit in the dialogue, and not much correctness or sprightliness in the style. Her dramatic works were printed in 1761, in 3 vols, 12mo; and her poetry and letters were collected and published by Mr. Bowyer.

CENTORIO, (Ascanio,) an Italian writer and soldier, of the sixteenth century, born, according to the best authorities, at Rome, but in consequence of being exiled thence, he passed the greater part of his life at Milan. He followed the profession of arms, and employed the leisure of peace in composing his Military and Historical Memoirs, which he had collected either from his own observation, or from the information of others. This work, which is much esteemed in Italy, was published at Venice in 1565 and 1569, in 2 vols, 4to; the former contains an account of the wars of Transylvania, and the second of those of his own time. He also wrote some poems and treatises on the art of war, in Italian and Latin.

CEOLFRID, or, CEOLFIRTH, an eminent Anglo-Saxon writer, born about the year 642, in the kingdom of Northumbria. In 674 he founded the abbey of Wearmouth, conjointly with Benedict Biscop, whom he succeeded as abbot, and whom, in 685, he accompanied to Rome. The celebrity of his school, in which he had Bede for his pupil, was very great. Towards the close of his life, during thirty-five years of which he was abbot of Wearmouth, he was suddenly seized with a desire of ending his days at Rome, and the parting scene is described by Bede with considerable minuteness. On the 4th of June, 716, he set out on his journey; but he died when he had nearly reached the city of Lan-

gres, in France, on the 25th of September following, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His remains were carried to Wearmouth, but were subsequently removed to Glastonbury. His letter concerning Easter, addressed to Naitan, king of the Picts, and preserved by Bede, (Eccles. Hist. lib. v. cap. 21,) is distinguished by strength of reasoning and clearness of style. Bale attributes to him some homilies, epistles, and a tract, De sua Peregrinatione. (Wright's Biog. Brit. Literaria.)

CEOWULF, a king of Northumberland, in the eighth century. Bede speaks of him in terms of high commendation, as a prince distinguished for his piety and justice. His dominions being overrun by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, Ceowulf retired to the monastery of Lindisfarne, and spent the residue of his days in retirement and devotion.

CEPHALION, a native of Ionia, who, being exiled from his country, withdrew to Sicily, where he wrote in the Doric dialect an abridgment of general history from the time of Ninus to that of Alexander the Great. It is often cited by ancient writers, and especially by Dionysius of Halicarnassus; it is also mentioned by Photius. Suidas is wrong in saying that he lived in the time of Adrian.

CEPHISODORUS, a Greek painter, said by Pliny to have lived in the 90th Olympiad, (B.C.420,) and to have been the contemporary of Aglaophon the younger, and of Euenor, the father of Parrhassius.

CEPHISODOTUS, (erroneously called in most biographies CEPHISODORUS,) a sculptor, the son of Praxiteles, who flourished in the 105th Olympiad, (B.C. 360,) and whose sister was the first wife of Phocion. Pliny and Pausanias mention many of his works, which they rank among the master-pieces of the art, especially a statue of Minerva, placed at the port of Athens, and an ingenious allegorical design, representing Peace bearing in her bosom a small statue of Plutus. There was also at Pergamus a noble work of Cephisodotus, a Symplegma, representing a group of wrestlers, with their limbs interlaced in violent struggle. Pliny mentions some of his works which had been transported to Rome, and among them a Latona, a Venus, and a Diana, placed in the temple of Juno.

CERACCHI, (Joseph,) a sculptor, born in Corsica, about the year 1760. At a very early age he went to Rome, and having acquired some celebrity in the art, he offered to execute a statue in marble of Buonaparte at the time of his invasion of Italy in 1796. This offer was accepted, but Napoleon returned to Paris before the work was commenced. Ceracchi, jealous of the power his fellow-countryman was daily gaining, and of the despotic sway at which he was aiming, formed the project to assassinate him. The more readily to effect this purpose, he requested permission to commence the statue; but the consul suspecting some evil intentions on the part of the sculptor, his admission to the palace was denied. Foiled in this plan, he, in company with three others, attempted to assassinate Napoleon as he was entering the opera, on the 10th October, 1801. Ceracchi and his associates were taken, and condemned to death on the 30th January following.

CERATI, (Domenico,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Vicenza, where he studied with such success that he was afterwards appointed professor of civil architecture at Padua. One of his ablest works is the observatory of that city, which he ingeniously erected on the ancient tower formerly rendered horrible by the cruelties of Ezzelino. This building surpasses the most renowned of the same kind in Europe, and is furnished with the best instruments, though not made in Italy. He also erected the magnificent building of the hospital of Padua, where the first Jesuits established themselves; and the embellishments of the Prato della Valle were from his designs and under his direction.

CERATINUS, (James,) a learned Dutch professor, of the sixteenth century, whose family name was *Teyng*, which, according to a custom common with learned men of his time, he changed for that of Ceratinus, from κερας, the Greek term for Horn, or Hoorn, the place of his birth. Erasmus speaks of his scholarship in the highest terms. It is reported of him, that when he presented himself before the examiners at Utrecht for priest's orders, he was so flurried and disconcerted that he ingenuously professed his inability to answer a question from the Latin grammar, and was flippantly rejected for his ignorance. He withdrew in confusion and silence, and then hurried to inform a friend of the cause of his rejection. This person instantly repaired to the examiners, and apprised them that they had just sent away the most learned man in Louvain, who had evinced his scholarship by an

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elegant translation from the works of Chrysostom. Upon this intelligence they recalled him, and, with many apologies, granted his letter of ordination. On the recommendation of Erasmus, George, elector of Saxony, appointed him to succeed Mosellanus at the university of Leipsic; he was also appointed to a professorship at Tournay, which he soon quitted, in consequence of the war, and then repaired to Louvain, where he was offered the Greek professorship in the College of the Three Languages. He died there in 1530, in the prime of life. He published an elegant version of Chrysostom's treatise Concerning the Priesthood; an improved edition of the Græco-Latin Lexicon, printed in 1524, by Froben, with a preface by Erasmus; and a treatise, De Sono Græcarum Literarum, printed in 1529.

CERCEAU, (John Anthony du,) a poet and man of letters, born at Paris, in 1670. In 1688 he entered among the Jesuits. He distinguished himself in this society by his talents and genius; and pursuing an acquired talent for Latin poetry, he published a collection of pieces, Carmina varia, in 1705, reprinted in 1724. He also composed a species of drama, entitled Filius Prodigus, often acted in the colleges of his order. In his comedies there are character and pleasantry, but too many marks of haste and negligence. He wrote also Reflections on French Poetry, 1742; History of the last Revolution in Persia, 1728; a Critique on Abbé Boileau's History of the Flagellants; various pieces relative to the Society of the Jesuits and its disputes; and a number of works begun, but which his impatient and changeable humour led him to lay aside unfinished. His History of the Conspiracy of Rienzi, however, was so nearly completed, that father Brumoy put the last hand to it, and published it in 1733. He wrote several papers in the Journal de Trevoux, especially dissertations on the music of the ancients. Du Cerceau aimed at an imitation of the style of Marot, but has fallen far short of his model. Voltaire says that his poems in general are scarcely above mediocrity. His often repeated little piece, Les Pincettes, now fails to please; and the only one that is still read with pleasure is his story entitled La Nouvelle Eve. Of his dramatic productions, his comedy, called Incommodités de la Grandeur, had once a large share of popularity. It was acted by the pensioners of the college of Louis-le-Grand, before the queen of England, before the mother of the regent, and finally at the Louvre, before Louis XV. and the whole court. It is a sprightly and ingenious piece, and appears to have been founded on the Roi de Cocagne of Legrand. He was accidentally shot by his pupil, the prince de Conti, on the 4th July, 1730, at the seat of the duke of Aiguillon, near Tours.

CERDA, (John Lewis de la,) a native of Toledo, born in 1560, entered the order of the Jesuits in 1574. He taught theology, logic, eloquence, and poetry, in various places, with much reputation, and his fame for learning reached Italy, and obtained for him the esteem of pope Urban VIII. He is especially known by his Commentary on Virgil, three vols, fol. Madrid, 1608, and several times reprinted; the best edition is that of Lyons, 1619: it is a work of great labour and minute research, but heavy, digressive, superfluously exact, and void of taste. He also undertook a continued commentary on Tertullian's works, of which he printed two vols, fol. Paris, 1624—1630. This is in the same style with his Virgil, tedious and diffuse, and full of explanations of what needs no explaining. His best work is his Adversaria Sacra, quibus fax præfertur ad Intelligentiam multorum Scriptorum Sacrorum, Lyons, 1626, fol. His Latin Grammar was enjoined by a royal ordinance to be used in all the schools in Spain. He died in 1643.

CERDO, a Syrian heresiarch of the second century. His heresy proceeded from the Asiatic branch of Gnostics, which maintained the existence of two opposite principles, one perfectly good, the other perfectly wicked, together with an intermediate being of a mixed nature, the creator of this world, and the peculiar God of the Jews. He also taught that our Lord was the son of the good principle, and was only apparently invested with a human body; and he denied the resurrection. He rejected the Old Testament, which he regarded as the work of the evil principle; and, of the New Testament, he acknowledged only a portion of the gospel of St. Luke. In the pontificate of Hyginus he went to Rome; but compelled to abjure his errors, he taught them secretly. He was then excommunicated. Marcion, one of his disciples, afterwards propagated those opinions so widely, that the heresy has taken its name from him.

CERE, (John Nicholas,) an eminent

naturalist, born in 1737, in the isle of France, where, after receiving his education at the college of the Jesuits at Vannes and at Paris, he was made, in 1775, director of the royal botanic garden. Here he assisted the celebrated Poivre, intendant of the colony, and made the garden one of the best furnished in the world, by introducing, with much labour and at considerable private expense, all the foreign plants he could obtain from the Indian continent and islands. He corresponded with Buffon, Daubenton, Thouin, Lamarck, and other naturalists. Napoleon confirmed him in his appointment by a decree dated from Austerlitz. He died in 1810. A species of plant has been named after him, *Cerea*.

CERETA, (Laura,) a learned Italian lady, born at Brescia, in 1469. She received a classical education, and made great progress in the study of the languages and of philosophy. She married Peter Serini, who died in eighteen months afterwards. Left a widow at an early age, she devoted herself with more than common ardour to literary pursuits, and corresponded with the most eminent scholars of the age. She died in 1498, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. A collection of her Latin letters was printed at Padua, in 1680, by Tommassini.

CERINTHUS, a noted heresiarch of the first century, born at Antioch, of Jewish parentage. He studied at Alexandria, where he imbibed those doctrines of the Gnostics, Jews, and Christians, which he combined together in the medley which constitutes his own system. He then went to Jerusalem, where he endeavoured to persuade the Jewish converts to unite with the precepts of the gospel the rites of the Mosaic law. Being driven for his daring heterodoxy from the communion of the faithful, he passed into Asia, and there formed a sect which professed an extravagant combination of doctrines, composed of the principles of oriental philosophy, the notions of the Jews, and some of the doctrines of Christianity. He gave out that the creator of this world, who was also the sovereign and lawgiver of the Jews, and a being inferior to the Godhead, having degenerated from the virtue and dignity which he derived from the Supreme Being, the latter sent down one of his *æons*, named Christ, to destroy his kingdom; that Christ united himself with Jesus, the son of Joseph and Mary, at his baptism, and enabled him to perform all his mighty works; but that when Jesus was taken to be crucified, this union was dissolved, and Christ reascended to heaven; but that he will return to rule for a thousand years in Palestine, when his faithful followers shall rise from the dead, and enjoy all the pleasures of sense for that period, and shall afterwards be translated to the celestial kingdom, where they shall enjoy all possible bliss for ever. Cerinthus, in order to prepare his followers to share in this future happiness, enjoined them to worship the Supreme God, and his Son Jesus Christ, to abandon the lawgiver of the Jews, but to retain, with the moral precepts of the gospel, some of the Mosaic institutions. He acknowledged no other gospel than that of St. Matthew; and composed himself a gospel and apocalypse. Some have held that Cerinthus is glanced at in the first chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, and in the Gospel of St. John. The fathers who especially notice him are Irenæus, Epiphanius, and Theodoret. A story is related respecting him, on the authority of Irenæus, who professed to have derived it from Polycarp, that St. John the Evangelist, going into a bath, suddenly drew back when he saw that Cerinthus was there, fearing lest the wall should fall in while he was in the same place with such an enemy of Christ. His followers evinced much zeal for making proselytes, and some fragments of their writings have been preserved by Irenæus.

CERISANTES, (Marc Dunkan,) was born about the year 1600, at Saumur, in Anjou. To distinguish himself from his brothers, he assumed the name of Cerisantes, and acquired some reputation in literature by his Latin poems and his wit. At the recommendation of M. de Maurier, son of the French ambassador in Holland, the marquis de Vigeau entrusted him with the education of his son, the marquis de Fors, by whom, when raised to the command of the regiment of Navarre, he was made a lieutenant, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Thionville, and at the siege of Arras, where the young marquis was killed in 1640. Of both these actions Cerisantes wrote an account in elegant Latin prose, to which he joined an elegy on the memory of his pupil and patron; and soon after selling his commission, was by cardinal Richelieu sent to Constantinople. The report, true or false, that he wished to embrace Islam caused

him to go to Sweden, whence he was sent by the chancellor Oxenstiern as envoy to Paris, and was well received by cardinal Mazarin. But his boundless vanity, his insolence, and restless disposition, having raised against him many powerful enemies, he was recalled and dismissed. According to the French biographies, we find him now for the first time at Constantinople, and soon after at Rome; but, in fact, this was his second visit to Constantinople. Cardinal Richelieu died in 1642, and Mazarin was made minister in 1643; and when Cerisantes now reached Rome, it must have been the end of the year 1647, when the revolution of Naples had taken place. He then joined in that city the duke of Guise, who had put himself at the head of the rebels, and was mortally wounded in one of the battles that ensued, and died in February 1648.

CERISIER, (Antoine Marie,) a French historian and diplomatist, born at Châtillon-les-Dombes, in 1749. After completing his studies at Paris, under the superintendence of his uncle, who was professor of the belles-lettres at the college des Grassins, he was appointed secretary to the French embassy at the Hague, where he devoted his leisure and opportunities to a history of the United Provinces, which was published at Utrecht, in 1777—1784, in 10 vols, 8vo, with a dedication to our revolted North American colonists, which was severely handled in the English reviews. He afterwards edited, in concert with M. Michaud, the Gazette Universelle; but having given offence to the government, he was thrown into prison, and was not liberated until the 9th Thermidor, when he came forth a ruined man. He hailed the return of the exiled family, in 1814, but could not obtain a restoration of his confiscated property. He died in 1828. His history is entitled, Tableau de l'Histoire générale des Provinces-Unies, and was translated into Dutch in 1787.

CERMENATI, (John de,) an Italian historian, of the fourteenth century. He was a notary and syndic of Milan, and was sent, in 1312, as envoy to Guarnieri, vicar of the emperor Henry VII. He wrote a short history of his native city, from 1307 to 1313. It is written in Latin, with uncommon force and precision, and in a style unusually elegant for that period. Muratori has given two editions of it in his Collection.

CERQUOZZI, (Michael Angelo,) a painter, born at Rome about the year 1600. He studied at first under a Flemish artist, James d'Asé, and afterwards received instruction from P. P. Cortonese. His forte lay in painting battle-pieces, from which he was called *Michael Angelo di Battaglia*. In this peculiar line he evinced great taste. Painting with wonderful facility, he never made designs for his works, yet his pictures are remarkable for light and spirited touches, and brilliant and vigorous colouring. He painted fairs and market scenes after the manner of Bamboccio with great success. Among his best works are, The Four Seasons, painted for the Salviati palace at Rome; and a Lazzaroni mob cheering Massaniello, which is in the palazzo Spada. There is also an admirable picture by this artist, representing the entry of one of the popes into Rome, in the Berlin Museum. He died in 1660.

CERRATO, (Paolo,) a modern Latin poet, born of a noble family, at Alba, in Montferrat, in 1485. He is considered by Gyraldus, the elder Scaliger, and Baillet, as one of the first of the Italian poets; but is censured for the sustained loftiness of his style, which never accommodates itself to the change of subject. His best known works are, a long epithalamium on the nuptials of William Paleologus, marquis of Montferrat, and Anne d'Alençon, in 1508; and his poem, De Virginitate, in three books, 1528. His works are inserted in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum. The last edition, with an elegant biographical memoir prefixed, was published at Vercelli, in 1778, by Sig. Joseph Vernazza. He died in 1538.

CERRETTI, (Luigi,) an Italian poet, born at Modena in 1738. After studying in a college of the Jesuits, he filled for many years the chairs of history and eloquence at the university of his native city. In 1804, he became professor of rhetoric at Pavia, and was made by Napoleon a member of the Legion of Honour. He aimed at an imitation of the lyric poetry of Horace, and cultivated a natural and pleasing style. His poems were published at Milan, in 1812, and are highly praised by Bettinelli. He died in 1808.

CERUTI, (Frederic,) a learned Italian critic, born at Verona, in 1541. He was educated in France, under the superintendence of John Fregosa, bishop of Agen, and, after serving for some time in the army, he was sent to Rome by his patron, who designed him for the church. But feeling a disinclination for the eccle-

siastical profession, he returned to Verona, married, and opened a school, in which he was very successful. He was afterwards, along with Guarinoni, at the head of the academy of the Moderati. He published an edition of Horace, with a paraphrase, in 1585, 4to: this was followed, in 1597, by similar editions of Juvenal and Persius, 4to. He published Latin dialogues, De Comœdia, and De recta Adolescentulorum Institutione, together with a collection of Latin poems. He corresponded with many of the learned men of his time, as appears from the letters of Joseph Scaliger and others. He died, according to Tomasini, in 1579.

CERUTTI, (Joseph Anthony Joachim,) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Turin, in 1738. After being educated among the Jesuits, he joined their order, and became professor of their college at Lyons. In 1761 he gained two academical prizes at Toulouse and Dijon; the subject of the one was Duelling, and the other an answer to the question, "Why modern republics have acquired less splendour than the ancient?" This last, before Cerutti was known as its author, was attributed to Rousseau. It was printed at the Hague, in 1761, 8vo, and reprinted at Paris in 1791. When the order of the Jesuits was about to be abolished, Cerutti wrote in their defence, L'Apologie de l'Institut des Jésuites, 3 vols, 12mo, 1762; the materials being furnished by the two Jesuits Menoux and Griffet. Some time after he was obliged to appear before the procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, to abjure the order which he had defended. His Apology was much admired, and obtained for him the favour of the Dauphin. At court he contracted an unhappy and violent passion for a lady of rank, which brought on a tedious illness, from which the friendship of the duchess of Brancas recovered him, and in her house at Fleville he found an honourable asylum for fifteen years. When the revolution broke out, he went to Paris, and was much employed by Mirabeau in drawing up reports. His Mémoire on patriotic contributions procured him a place in the legislative body. He died in 1792. Besides the works already mentioned, he published:—1. L'Aigle et le Hibou, an apologue in verse, Glasgow and Paris, 1783. 2. Recueil de quelques Pièces de Litérature, en Prose et en Vers, *ibid.* 1784. The best of these is a dissertation on antique monuments, occasioned by some Greek verses discovered on a tomb at Naples, in 1756. 3. Les Jardins de Betz, a descriptive poem, 1792, 8vo. 4. Lettre sur les Avantages et l'Origine de la Gaîté Française, Lyons, 1761, 12mo; Paris, 1792, 8vo. 5. An essay on the question, Combien un Esprit trop subtil ressemble à un Esprit faux, 1750. 8vo. 6. Les vrais Plaisirs ne sont faits que pour la Vertu, 1761, 4to. 7. Pourquoi les Arts utiles ne sont-ils pas cultivés préférablement aux Arts agréables, 1761, 4to. 8. Sur l'Origine et les Effets du Désir de transmettre son Nom à la Postérité, Hague, 1761, 8vo; Paris, 1792, 8vo. 9. Traduction libre de trois Odes d'Horace, 1789. 10. De l'Intérêt d'un Ouvrage dans le Sujet, le Plan, et le Style, Paris, 1763, 8vo. Besides these, he published some tracts on the subjects which arose out of the revolution, and was joint editor with Rabaut de St. Etienne, of the Feuille Villageoise, a paper calculated to spread the revolutionary delusions among the country people. A collection of his works was published in 1793, 8vo.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, (Miguel de,) whose inimitable Don Quixote has made his name immortal, was born at Alcala de Henares, in New Castile, on the 9th of October, 1547, of an ancient family, originally from Gallicia. His grandfather, Juan de Cervantes, was corregidor of Ossuna. His father was Rodrigo de Cervantes. His mother, Leonora de Cortinas, was descended from the illustrious family of Barrajas. Of his earlier years little is known, except that he received the rudiments of his education at his native place, and that from his childhood he was so fond of reading that he was accustomed to take up the least scrap of written or printed paper, though it lay in the middle of the street. But his chief delight was in reading poetry and romances, as is evident from all his writings, and especially from the interesting and amusing scrutiny of Don Quixote's library. (Part I. book ii. chap. 1.) He was first placed under the instruction of Juan Lopez de Hoyos, a learned divine, who was at that time professor of belles-lettres at Madrid. When he had arrived at the proper age he repaired to the university of Salamanca, where he remained for two years. It appears that he was destined either for the ecclesiastical or the medical profession, but not relishing the methodical application that was required of him, he soon declined all severer studies, and devoted himself to the composition of verses, a pursuit to which he adhered

to the last, and in which he generally failed. His earliest productions were, an elegy upon the death of queen Isabella, a poem entitled Filena, and some sonnets. The indifference with which these pieces were received was viewed by the young poet in the light of flagrant injustice. Incensed at this treatment, he, in a paroxysm of resentment, natural to a mind conscious of its high powers, resolved to quit a country in which genius could not look for reward, and in 1569 he withdrew to Rome. Here, however, he met with so little encouragement, that, being reduced to extreme destitution, he was constrained to enter, in the capacity of valet de chambre, into the service of cardinal Julius Acquaviva. But he soon became disgusted with his new employment, and the war between the Grand Seignior and the republic of Venice presenting an opportunity for a more active life, he enlisted as a soldier under the victorious banners of Mark Antony Colonna, duke of Paliano, commander of the naval armament then proceeding with succours to the island of Cyprus. In the following year he distinguished himself at the sea fight of Lepanto, (1571,) in which Don John of Austria gained a decisive victory. In that action Cervantes received a wound in the left hand, which maimed him for life. Unlike most men of fine genius, he was not destitute of courage, and in spite of this accident he again engaged in military service, and rejoined his regiment at Naples, where he spent some time, and is believed to have cultivated his knowledge of Italian, and to have read the best writers in that language. As he was proceeding from Naples to Spain in the galley *El Sol*, (the Sun,) he was taken prisoner, on the 26th of September, 1575, by that ferocious corsair, Arnaut Mami, who carried him to Algiers, and detained him in bondage with his companions for four years. From this rigorous captivity he more than once made venturesome efforts to escape. One of these attempts had nearly succeeded, when they found themselves betrayed by one of their associates, and were brought before the dey, whom they approached with the anticipation of a dreadful death. Contrary to their expectations, the event proved different from that which they looked for. A pardon was offered them, but upon this condition, that they should instantly discover the author of the scheme for effecting their escape. The rest hesitated; but Cervantes boldly stepped forward, and avowed that the plan was his. The barbarian, struck with his intrepidity, refused to punish him; and even the savage Arnaut Mami, whose property, according to the laws and usages of Algiers, Cervantes was, appeared unwilling that a man so brave should suffer an ignoble end. At length, after other unsuccessful attempts to escape, each of which was unaccountably followed by the grant of his life, he was purchased from his master by the dey himself, and was shut up in close confinement as a slave. But the misfortunes of this extraordinary man only served to exhibit a courage that was not to be daunted, and the alertness of a mind fertile in resources. He formed the hazardous project of exciting an insurrection among the subjects of Algiers, putting himself at their head, and deposing by force of arms the powerful tyrant of the country. But this plot likewise failed, and its enterprising contriver again escaped unpunished. In the beautiful episode of the Captive, the most interesting perhaps of any in Don Quixote, he has his own case in view when he says, "Only one Spanish soldier knew how to deal with him (the dey), his name was Saavedra; who though he had done many things which will not be easily forgotten by the Turks, yet all to gain his liberty, never received from his master either a blow or a harsh word; and yet we were always afraid that even for the least of his pranks he would get himself impaled; nay, he himself was sometimes afraid of it too." (Part I. b. iv. c. 12, 13, 14.) At length, after four years' bondage, Cervantes was redeemed by the Fathers of the Trinity, who had it in charge from the king of Spain to negotiate all matters respecting the liberation of captives. By them the stipulated ransom, amounting to no less than 500 gold ducats, was paid into the hands of the dey, who, in consequence of being suddenly summoned on affairs of state to Constantinople, hastened the affair, and on the 19th of September, 1580, Cervantes, then in the thirty-fourth year of his age, was restored to his widowed mother and his country. Having no other immediate means of subsistence, he resumed the military profession, and served in three successive expeditions against the Azores. He now bade adieu to arms, and devoted himself with ardour to the labour of versification. The taste of the age inclined to pastoral poetry; his first attempt was accordingly a pastoral, to which he gave the title of Galatea; but shepherds and shepherdesses are here

strangely intermingled with knights and warriors, and the dulcet tones of the pastoral pipe are incongruously blended with the clangor of the trumpet. Notwithstanding these violations of the rules of taste, the poem was favourably received, and soon after its publication Cervantes married, in December 1584, Doña Catalina Palacios y Salazar. She was of a respectable family, long settled near Toledo; but, as she brought her husband no fortune, he was still obliged to have recourse to what he earned by the fruits of his genius for his daily subsistence. But genius had little encouragement at this time in Spain; the throne of that kingdom was then filled by Philip II., a prince at once sullen and superstitious, who divided the royal favour between the monks and the agents of the Inquisition. The patronage of Don Pedro Fernandez de Casto, count de Lemos, and of cardinal Sandoval, archbishop of Toledo, conferred but little substantial benefit upon Cervantes.

In 1588 we find him filling, at Seville, the insignificant office of assistant-purveyor to the Indian fleets, which he held until its suppression, in 1596. After this he earned a scanty livelihood by acting in the capacity of agent to various public corporations and wealthy individuals; but we find no other productions of his pen during this interval than two burlesque sonnets (estrambotes), one of which was designed to ridicule the pompous entry of the duke of Medina into Cadiz, after the town had been plundered and abandoned by the earl of Essex. From 1598, when he left Seville, to 1602, when we find him at Valladolid, curiosity searches in vain for any account of the proceedings of Cervantes. Possibly he was engaged upon his great work, his famous Don Quixote; the first part of which was printed at Madrid, in 1605, in 4to. This admirable performance was universally read and admired. It was soon translated into almost every language of Europe. The most eminent painters, tapestry-weavers, engravers, and sculptors, were employed in representing the history of "The sorrowful knight, with the metaphysical countenance." The author had the honour to receive a very extraordinary proof of the royal approbation; for, as king Philip III. was standing in a balcony of his palace at Madrid, and viewing the country, he observed a student on the banks of the river Manzanares, reading in a book, and from time to time breaking off, and knocking his forehead with the palm of his hand, with great tokens of pleasure and delight; upon which the king said to those about him, "That scholar is either mad, or reading Don Quixote." It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were sold before the second part could be prepared for the press. The unexampled success of this first part encouraged Cervantes to write a continuation of the history; but, before he could publish it, there came out, in 1614, a spurious second part of Don Quixote, by an author, who called himself The Licentiat Alonzo Fernandes de Avellaneda, a native of Tordesillas. This person appears to have been a writer of very slender abilities; and his performance was found to be so much inferior, both in contrivance and wit, to the true Don Quixote, that it immediately fell into the utmost contempt. Cervantes is extremely severe upon this author, in the preface to his own second part, and in several passages of the work. In 1613, he published, at Madrid, his Exemplary Novels, so called because in each of them he proposed some example, to be either imitated or avoided. They are twelve in number, and their titles are: The Little Gipsy; the Liberal Lover; Rinconete and Cortadillo; the Spanish-English Lady; the Glass Doctor; the Force of Blood; the Jealous Estremaduran; the Illustrious Servant-maid; the two Maiden Ladies; the Lady Cornelia; the Deceitful Marriage; the Dialogue of the Dogs. The author boasts in the preface, that he was the first who composed novels in the Spanish tongue, all before his time having been imitated or translated out of foreign languages. The year following he published a small piece, entitled A Journey to Parnassus. At first view, it seems to be an encomium upon the Spanish poets, but in reality it is a satire upon them, as Cæsar Caporali's poem, under the same title, is on the Italian poets. It is, indeed, a masterpiece of art, and in it the weapon of satire is handled delicately, but without ill nature.

In 1615 came out the genuine second part of Don Quixote. This performance, contrary to the usual fate of second parts, added fresh reputation to the author, and will ever be read by persons of taste with no less delight than the former. Of his thirty dramas, all are lost except two,—El Trato de Argel, and La Numancia. The latter, which is one of his earlier works, but was first published in 1784, is a tragic piece of extraordinary power,

and may justify the opinion of Bouterwek, that, in different circumstances, the author of Don Quixote might have been the Æschylus of Spain. If terror and pity are the inspiring powers of tragedy, few have been for the time more under their influence than Cervantes in his Numancia. All the circumstances that can enhance horror are accumulated with progressive force in this tremendous drama. The metre, by a most extraordinary choice, is the regular octave stanza, intermixed with the favourite redondilla. The diction, though sometimes tame and diffuse, rises often with the subject to nervous and impressive poetry. His last performance was his Persiles and Sigismunda. It is a romance of the grave sort, written after the manner of Heliodorus's Ethiopics, with which the author says it dared to vie.

It is well known that Don Quixote was a favourite book with Mr. Locke, who highly commends the author's constant observance of "decorum." "At twenty," says Godwin, "I thought Don Quixote laughable; at forty, I thought it clever. Now, at near sixty, I look upon it as the most admirable book in the whole world." "Few books of moral philosophy," says Mr. Hallam, "display so deep an insight into the mechanism of the mind as Don Quixote. And when we look also into the fertility of invention, the general probability of the events, and the great simplicity of the story, wherein no artifices are practised to create suspense, or complicate the action, we shall think Cervantes fully deserving of the glory that attends this monument of his genius. It is not merely that he is superior to all his predecessors and contemporaries. This, though it might account for the European fame of his romance, would be an inadequate testimony to its desert. Cervantes stands on an eminence, below which we must place the best of his successors. We have only to compare him with Le Sage or Fielding, to judge of his vast superiority. To Scott, indeed, he must yield in the variety of his power; but in the line of comic romance, we should hardly think Scott his equal." (Lit. of Europe, vol. iii. 159.) Cervantes was cut off by dropsy, on the 23d of April, 1616, the same day on which Shakspeare died. He was buried in the convent of the nuns of the Trinity, in the Calle del Humilladero, at Madrid, in which city two monuments have recently been erected to his memory;—the one is a bronze statue, upon a pedestal of granite, on the four sides of which are representations, in bas-relief, of subjects taken from Don Quixote; the other is a bust of white marble, placed over the door of the house in the Calle de Francos, in which he died.

In the preface to his Novels, Cervantes gives us this description of his person, as proper to be put under his effigies:—"He whom thou seest here, with a sharp aquiline visage, brown chestnut-coloured hair; his forehead smooth and free from wrinkles; his eyes brisk and cheerful; his nose somewhat hookish, or rather hawkish, but withal well-proportioned; his beard silver-coloured, which twenty years ago was gold; his mustachios large; his mouth little; his teeth neither small nor big, and of these he has but six, and those in bad condition, and worse ranged, for they have no correspondence one with another; his body between two extremes, neither large nor little; his complexion lively, rather fair than swarthy; somewhat thick in the shoulders, and not very light of foot: this, I say, is the effigies of the author of Galatea and Don Quixote de la Mancha."

The life of Cervantes has been written by Sarmiento, Mayans, Los Rios, Fernandez, Pelicer, and Saforcada; but the most perfect and elaborate account of him is the Vida de Cervantes of Navarette, Madrid, 1819. The best editions are those of Madrid, 1780, 4 vols, 4to; London, by Bowle, 1781, 6 vols, 4to; Madrid, by Pelicer, 1797, 5 vols, 8vo; *Ibid.* by the Royal Academy of History, 1819, 5 vols, 8vo. Of the English translation there is a good one by Motteux, London, 1712, 4 vols, 12mo; but the best is that of Jarvis, London, 1742, 2 vols, 4to, which has been often reprinted. Less successful versions have been made by Skelton, Gayton, Ozell, D'Urfey, Smollett, and Wilmot.

CERVETTO, a celebrated Italian musician, born in 1680. He came to England in 1740, and was engaged at Drury-lane Theatre to play the bass. An anecdote is told of him and Garrick, which exemplifies the obsequiousness of the one and the irritable vanity of the other. The incomparable actor, in the character of Sir John Brute, had fixed the eyes of the whole house upon him in one of his solemn pauses, when Cervetto, asleep, yawned so audibly from the orchestra, that the audience was suddenly convulsed with uncontrollable laughter. Garrick, deeply incensed, sent for the musician, who quickly disarmed the resentment of the actor by submis-

sively gasping out this apology,—"O, Mr. Garrick, I beg ten thousand pardons, but I always do so ven I be ver much please." Cervetto died in 1783, at the advanced age of 103.

CESARI, (Alexander,) a medallist and gem engraver, known also by the name of *The Greek*. He flourished in the sixteenth century, and resided for a long period at Rome, where he was employed by several pontiffs in the execution of medals, in which he so distinguished himself as to excite the admiration of Michael Angelo.

CESARI, (Giuseppe,) an eminent painter, was the son of an artist of Arpino, in the Neapolitan state, born at Rome in 1560, and is sometimes distinguished by the name of *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, from his father's birth-place. He is also known under the name of *Giuseppino*. At the age of thirteen he was employed in arranging the palettes for the artists who were painting in the Vatican, and while at this servile occupation he acquired some taste for drawing. This being observed by Dante, the superintendent of the works, he introduced him to the notice of pope Gregory XIII. who was so struck with his extraordinary genius, that he placed him under the care of Niccolo Pomerancio. On the death of his patron, the succeeding pontiff, Clement VIII. continued the papal favour and protection, and conferred on him the knighthood of St. John of Lateran. His battle-pieces display great ability, especially in the correct and spirited drawing of his horses. In many of his works he was assisted by his brother, Bernardino, an artist of great promise, who died at an early age. Arpino died at Rome in 1640. His best works are in that city, the principal being in the Campidoglio, where he has painted in fresco, in a saloon called after his name, several subjects connected with early Roman history.

CESARINI, (Julian,) a cardinal, of a noble Roman family, president at the council of Basle, an eminent member of that of Ferrara, was sent by pope Eugenius IV. into Hungary to preach the crusade against the Turks; and having induced king Ladislaus to break the peace which he had sworn to maintain with Amurath II. accompanied the royal army, and was at the battle of Varna, gained by the Turks in 1444. He was, according to some, killed by the Hungarians themselves, to punish him for the ill success of the perjury which he had caused them to commit. According to other accounts, he was drowned in crossing a river by the great weight of the gold he carried about him.

CESARINI, (Virginio,) of the same noble family, born at Rome in 1595, was a prodigy of learning, and was with justice compared to the celebrated Pico della Mirandola, by whose side he was represented on a medal which was struck in his honour, and his bust was placed in the Capitol. He died very young, in 1624; and of all his works the Latin and Italian poems alone were published at Antwerp in 1662, in the collection of the Septem illustrium Virorum Poemata. His life has been written by Agostino Favoriti.

CESAROTTI, (Melchiorre,) an Italian poet, born at Padua, in 1730, of a noble family, in reduced circumstances. He made so great a progress during his education at the college of his native city, that he was soon appointed professor of rhetoric, and in 1762 private tutor of the children of Grimani, a nobleman of Venice, where he became acquainted with Mr. Sackville, an English gentleman, who often translated to him into Italian some passages of Ossian's poems, which had been recently published in London. Cesarotti was so struck with the novelty of the style, that in six months he learned the English language, and, with the assistance of Mr. Sackville, translated the whole into Italian blank verse, which he dedicated to the earl of Bute, who caused an elegant edition to be printed at his own expense at Padua, in 1763, and made a present of the whole to Cesarotti. In 1768, being elected professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages, he continued his studies without intermission, and published several works on various subjects of literature; among which the Relazioni Accademiche, that is, an abstract of the memoirs read at the Academy of Padua, of which he was appointed secretary in 1779; to them he added likewise the Elogi di Alcuni Accademici. In 1807 he was sent to Milan, to beg the forgiveness of Napoleon in behalf of the inhabitants of Padua, who had attempted to resist him; and the emperor, who was a great admirer of his Ossian, not only granted his request, but made him also a knight of the iron crown, with a pension; in return for which Cesarotti published the Pronea, a poem full of turgid flattery and bombast. He died in Nov. 1808. His works, which are numerous,

were collected and published in 42 volumes, at Pisa, in 1809. A selection from these, in 4 vols, 8vo, was published at Milan in 1820, among the Classici Italiani.

CESI, (Bartolommeo,) a painter of Bologna, where he was born in 1556. Although a competitor of the Caracci, and at times a successful one, he possessed their respect for his undoubted ability, and retained their friendship from his amiable qualities. His seven pictures in the Palazzo Favi, the subjects being from the life of Æneas, prove his excellence in fresco painting. In the Certosa are his pictures of the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and Christ Praying in the Garden; which are well known and universally admired. He died in 1629.

CESI, (Frederico,) an Italian prince, son of the duke of Acqua Sparta, born at Rome, in 1585. From his earliest years he showed a great predilection for scientific pursuits, and was scarcely eighteen when he founded the oldest Italian academy, named de' Lincei, whose chief object was the advancement of natural history. The meetings were held at his house; the first was on the 17th of August, 1603, and the members were the greatest and most eminent philosophers of the age—*Galileo, Colonna, Stelluti, &c.* At his own expense he formed a botanical garden, a museum of natural history, and an extensive library. He also contributed learned memoirs and essays, amongst which was one on bees, Apiarium, another on fossil wood, Metallophytum, and several others on particular phenomena, under the title of Prodigiorum omnium Physica Expositio. At his recommendation and expense the academy undertook the illustration of the work of Francis Hernandez on the natural history of Mexico, to which he added some philosophical tables of his own, Tabulæ Philosophicæ, to arrange the plants and the animals according to their genera and species. The work was published after his death in 1651, with the observations of some of the members who had their meetings at the palace of the commander Cassiano del Pozzo. From these tables there seems to be no doubt that Linnæus derived his own arrangement, although neither he nor any other naturalist before Haller has had the candour to mention them. The best life of Cesi, as well as of the history of this academy, was published by Baldassare Odescalchi, duke of Cesi, under the title of Memorie Storico critiche dell' Accademia de' Lincei, e del Principe Federico Cesi, Roma, 1806, 4to.

CESPEDES, (Pablo,) a Spanish painter, born at Cordova, in 1538. Reared for the clerical profession, his piety and learning soon raised him to dignity, while from his ability as a painter he ranks among the first artists of his country. To study the works of the great masters, he twice visited Rome, and fixed on Michael Angelo as his model. The best works of Cespedes are at Cordova. His splendid picture of the Last Supper is in the cathedral of that city; and in the Jesuit's college is The Martyrdom of Santa Catilina. This picture shows that Cespedes possessed great powers as a colourist; while the angels that are introduced are painted with a grace and beauty that closely approach the style of Correggio. Cespedes, whose humility was as remarkable as his varied acquirements, died in his native city, in 1608.

CESSART, (Louis Alexander,) born at Paris in 1719, began life by entering the regiment of the king's household; and, after having made four campaigns during the war of Flanders, and been at the battles of Fontenoy and Rocoux, he was obliged by ill-health to leave that service, and entered the military school of the engineers, and was in 1756 appointed engineer to the generality of Tours. The bridge of Saumur, which he constructed by improving the method used in this country in the erection of Westminster bridge, procured him the direction of the works in and about Rouen, where he was sent in 1775; and the success which attended his labours there obtained for him in 1781 the important office of directing the great works of Cherbourg. This was to construct a mole of a league in length, and another in breadth, against the violence of a deep and tempestuous sea. Although the gigantic plan which Cessart proposed did not succeed at first, on account of the alteration made in the execution of it for the sake of diminishing expense, it procured him the cross of St. Michael, and the appointment of commander in the legion of honour. He died in 1796. M. Cubois d'Arneuville, in 1807, published at Paris a Description of his Works, to which he added sixty-seven tables: a very useful and important publication for the construction of maritime and hydraulic works, containing the bold and new method employed by Cessart.

CESTI, (Marcantonio,) an Italian mu-

sician, born at Florence, and one of the most celebrated composers of the seventeenth century. He was at first a pupil of Carissimi, and afterwards a monk in the monastery of Arezzo, in Tuscany. The emperor Ferdinand III. made him his chapel-master. His compositions are, however, almost wholly confined to the theatre; and he is said to have been the first who introduced the *cantata* upon the stage and into secular performances. He composed five operas, one of which, entitled Orontea, was performed at Venice about the year 1649; and another, La Dori, a few years afterwards. In 1660 he was admitted a tenor singer in the papal chapel by Alexander VII. Some of his airs were printed in a collection published in London about 1665, by Pignani, entitled, Scelta di Canzonette Italiane de piu Autori, and one of them, Dormi ben Mio, in Dr. Crotch's publication. "The number of cantatas," says Dr. Burney, "that Cesti produced seems incalculable." In those cantatas it appears that he was a great improver of recitative. He died at Rome in 1688.

CETINA, (Gutierrez.) Of this eminent poet, who might justly deserve the title of the Anacreon of Spain, no more is known than that he flourished during the sixteenth century, took orders, received the degree of doctor in theology, and was a vicar of one of the parishes in Madrid. Of his poetical compositions no regular publication has ever been made; and the few which have reached us are scattered among the different collections. Herrera quotes some of them, which confirm the judgment his contemporaries have passed on his talent as a great poet; so does the Parnaso Español, from which it seems that before him no one had attempted the Anacreontic style.

CEVA, (Tommaso,) a learned Italian, born in 1648, at Milan. He entered very early the company of the Jesuits, and acquired great celebrity by his mathematical and poetical works. Among the first we must reckon, Opuscula Mathematica, and the invention of the instrument for the section of angles, published in 1695, and which the marquis de l'Hôpital introduced in his Traité des Sections Coniques, printed in 1707, without mentioning the name of Ceva. Amongst the poetical works, mostly in Latin, very much praised by Tiraboschi, the most remarkable are, the poem, Philosophia novo-antiqua, and the Puer Jesus, dedicated to Joseph I. king of the Romans; they have been both translated into Italian.

CEVA, (Giovanni,) brother of the preceding, also distinguished himself by his able mathematical works, amongst which the most remarkable are, 1. Geometriæ Motus. 2. De Lineis rectis se invicem Secantibus. 3. De Mundi Fabrica, &c. 4. De Re Numeraria Geometrice Tractata. He died at Milan, in 1736.

CEZELLI, (Constance,) a heroine of the sixteenth century. Her husband, while defending Leucate, was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, who told Constance that they would put him to death if she did not surrender the fortress. She refused, but offered all her property to ransom him. This was unavailing; and being repulsed in two assaults, they raised the siege, and executed their barbarous threat.

CHABANNES, (Anthony,) count of Dammartin, a French officer, born in 1412. He entered the army very early in life, and was present at the siege of Orleans in 1428, and assisted Joan of Arc against the English, and, with the famous La Hire, laid waste the provinces which were in the hands of the rebels, whom he joined afterwards, spreading the terror of his arms to the very walls of Basle, where the council was then sitting. In 1439 he quitted the insurgents, and being received into the royal favour, continued faithful to Charles VII. to whom he discovered the conspiracy of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. In consequence of this, when that prince mounted the throne in 1461, Chabannes was tried for high treason, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Having the good fortune to escape in 1464, he joined the party of the princes in the war against the king; and the sentence against him being revised and annulled by the treaty of Conflans, he was again taken into favour, his fortune was restored to him, and he was appointed grand master, knight of the Royal Order, and had the command of the army. In this capacity Chabannes rendered to Louis the most important services against the duke of Burgundy, and was amply recompensed by him. He died in 1488, governor of Paris, leaving the reputation of having been one of the greatest generals of his age.

CHABANNES, (James,) lord of La Palice, marshal of France, was born about the end of the fifteenth century. He distinguished himself in all the wars

of his time, and followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples, and Louis XII. to the recovery of Milan, and greatly contributed to the victory and surrender of Ravenna, in which he was severely wounded, in 1512. He had already, a few years before, at the battle of Rubos, given a proof of bravery and fidelity, of which few examples are recorded in history, and which Arnaud by mistake relates as the cause of his death. The place being attacked by the Spaniards, under the command of the great Gonsalvo, Chabannes made a sortie; but being surrounded by the enemy, and unable to retreat to the citadel, after prodigies of valour, covered with wounds, he was made prisoner, and being brought before Gonsalvo, was threatened with an ignominious death unless he ordered his lieutenant to surrender the place. Being carried under the wall he encouraged the soldiers to stand firm, and wait for the arrival of the duke of Nemours. The soldiers listened to this advice; but the citadel was taken, and Arnaud asserts that Chabannes was in consequence put to death; but Gonsalvo was much too brave to tarnish his reputation by so base a deed. He not only spared his life, but had him cured of his wounds, though for a long time he refused every offer for his ransom. When Francis I. entered Italy, Palice, who commanded a division of the French army, took Villa Franca, and greatly contributed to the victory of Marignano, which decided the fate of the whole dukedom of Milan; and though defeated at Bicoque, in 1522, he was despatched afterwards to Spain, saved Fontarabia, and soon after returning to France, took possession of Avignon, obliged the constable de Bourbon to raise the siege of Marseilles, and retire to Italy, whither he followed him, and went at last, in 1525, according to Brantome, to die as a hero at the battle of Pavia, which he had in vain endeavoured to prevent. In that battle, after displaying the greatest valour, his horse falling under him, he was made prisoner by Castaldo, an Italian officer, and was brutally slain by a Spaniard.

CHABANNES, (John,) brother of the preceding, lord of Vandenesse, surnamed the Young Lion, was also one of the bravest captains of his age. At the battle of Agnadel he made prisoner the celebrated Venetian general, Alviano, whom he presented to Louis XII. on the field of battle; and he assisted his brother at the battle of Marignano. Being obliged, in 1521, by want of provisions, to surrender the city of Como, besieged by the Spaniards under the command of the marquis of Pescara, and finding afterwards that notwithstanding the express capitulation the city had been given up to pillage, Chabannes challenged the marquis, but died before the fixed time. At the retreat of Rebec, in 1524, being charged to protect the artillery, he sustained for a long time all the efforts of the enemy, and was at last mortally wounded.

CHABANON, (N. de,) a French writer, born at St. Domingo, of French parents, in 1730. He was a member of the French Academy, and of that of the Belles-lettres, a dramatic author, an indifferent poet, but much esteemed for his writings respecting criticism and elegant literature. His principal works are:— 1. Sur le Sort de la Poésie, en ce Siècle Philosophe, avec un Dissertation sur Homère, 1764, 8vo. 2. Les Odes Pithiques de Pindare, translated, with notes, 1771, 8vo. This, in the opinion of Voltaire, is an excellent translation. 3. Vie de Dante, 1775, 8vo. 4. Sabinus, a lyric tragedy, 1775. 5. Idylles de Théocrite, a new translation, 1777, 8vo. The most valuable part of this volume is a judicious and elegant essay on the Bucolic poets, in which, however, he is thought to treat Fontenelle and madame Deshoulières with too much severity. 6. De la Musique considérée en elle-même, et dans ses Rapports avec la Parole, les Langues, la Poésie, et la Théâtre, 1788, 2 vols, 8vo. The first volume, if we mistake not, was published in 1785. "In this," says Dr. Burney, "he discovers a refined taste, nice discernment, much meditation and knowledge of the subject, and an uncommon spirit of investigation." This book was written in the midst of the war of musical opinions between the Gluckists and Piccinists. The author is said to have been not only an excellent judge of instrumental composition and performance, but among dilettanti ranked high as a performer on the violin. In 1795 was published from his manuscript, Tableau de quelques Circonstances de ma Vie, 8vo, containing some curious anecdotes about Voltaire. It appears that in his youth he was a *dévot*, as serious as madame Guyon, but that afterwards he went into the other extreme. He died at Paris, in 1792.

CHABERT, (Joseph Bernard, marquis de,) a distinguished French navigator, astronomer, and geographer, born at Toulon in 1723. In early life he dis-

covered such a genius for astronomical observation, and the application of that science to the ascertaining of geographical positions, that he was appointed to the command of a vessel fitted out for the purpose of effecting improvements in the naval charts, and of determining the true longitude and latitude of the various places laid down in them. In 1753 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the naval armaments, and made a voyage to South America, of which he published an account, which was printed at the royal press. He also formed the project of a general chart of the shores of the Mediterranean, which, however, was interrupted by the American war. He then so greatly distinguished himself, that in 1781 he was made commander of a squadron. When the French revolution broke out he came to England, and was well received by Dr. Maskelyne. He now, notwithstanding the loss of his sight, devoted himself with untiring energy to his favourite pursuit. In 1802 he returned to Paris, when Buonaparte assigned him a pension. He died in 1805. He was member of the Bureau des Longitudes, and was connected with most of the learned societies in Europe.

CHABOT, (Philip,) lord of Brion, count of Charni and Busançois, admiral of France, born of an ancient and illustrious family, was brought up with Francis I. whose favourite he became. In 1523 he threw himself into Marseilles, which he defended against the whole strength of the Imperial army, commanded by the constable of Bourbon and the marquis of Pescara, but was made prisoner, in 1525, at the battle of Pavia, which he had the imprudence to advise against the opinion of Chabannes (see CHABANNES) and other generals. On recovering his liberty he was employed in several important negotiations, and, in 1526, was, by Francis, elected knight of St. Michael, governor of Burgundy, and admiral of France, an office during which he seems to have first conceived the idea of establishing a colony in Canada. In 1532 he was sent ambassador to England, and was made knight of the Garter. In 1535 he was appointed to the command of the army of Italy, took possession of almost the whole of Piedmont and Savoy, and was besieging the duke himself at Vercelli, when he imprudently listened to the cardinal of Lorraine, who advised him to stop proceedings, a fault which was never forgotten by Francis, and which offered to his enemies the opportunity of accusing him, in 1541, of high treason; in consequence of which his estates were confiscated, and he was condemned to perpetual banishment, and to a fine of 70,000 ducats. Being unable to pay so large a sum, he was kept in prison for two years, at the end of which time, through the interest of the duchess d'Etampes, who was his relation, Francis had his sentence reviewed, re-established him in his employments, and remitted the payment of the fine; but the shock which he had received by his trial and condemnation brought him very soon after to his grave, in 1543. Basquier, in his Recherches sur la France, has introduced some very striking anecdotes on his extraordinary trial.

CHABOT, (Peter Walter,) a learned French critic, born, in 1516, at Sainloup, in Poitou, where he received his earlier education, and afterwards went to Poitiers, at twenty-four years of age, to study Greek; but he was soon recalled from thence, to teach in his native place, where he remained for six years; when he went to Paris, and went through a course of philosophical studies under Omer and Talon, in the college de Prêle. Having spent three years and a half in study, he took his degree of M.A. and professed teaching, and acquired so much reputation as a preceptor, that the chancellor de l'Hôpital resolved to engage him to teach his grandsons. Chabot lived twelve years in the chancellor's family, viz. five years before the chancellor died, and seven years after. His chief work was a Commentary on Horace, on which he exhausted all the fruits of his studies. He died at an advanced age, about 1597. He is said to have been once professor in the university of Paris, which Bayle doubts, but Freher seems to confirm it. His Commentary on Horace was printed in 1615, fol. according to Bayle.

CHABOT, (Francis,) a monster of ferocity, who figured in the French revolution, born at St. Geniez, in the department of Aveyron, a monk of the mendicant order of the Capuchins, was at first very religious and exemplary, till the perusal of the works of the modern philosophers rendered him the most dissolute atheist that ever disgraced human nature. Leaving the convent as soon as the Constituent Assembly allowed him to do so, and being elected a member of that body, he adopted all the ferocity of Robespierre, and spared no efforts to overturn the throne of the Bourbons. He began with denouncing the generals Dillon and Roch-

ambeau, together with the duke of Brissac, and a great number of his own collegues—he caused a price to be set on the head of Lafayette—succeeded in persuading the Assembly of the legality and necessity of the massacres of September 1792—endeavoured to prevent any assistance from being granted to Louis XVI. whilst on his trial—proposed a new and cruel law against the emigrants — and another, if possible still worse, to abolish martial law, in order that the people might by themselves put to death any one they thought to be their enemy. Having become acquainted with two German barons of the name of Frey, as depraved as himself, who, like many other desperate foreigners, had come to France in the hope of making their fortune by their crimes during this dreadful period, he induced them to give him their sister in marriage, and by so doing was among the first of the ecclesiastics who violated the vow of celibacy. Being at last imprisoned as an accomplice of Danton, and finding no possibility of escaping death, he swallowed corrosive sublimate, but, unable to bear the excruciating pain, obtained assistance, which prolonged his life for three days. He was guillotined on the 5th of April, 1794, when his two brothers-in-law underwent the same fate.

CHABRIAS, a distinguished Athenian general, and a disciple of Plato. In B.C. 392 he adroitly eluded Agesilaus, (who was at the head of a superior force,) by decamping in the night; and after defeating Gosgopas (B.C. 388) in the island of Ægina, he was sent to Cyprus with succours for Evagoras, king of Salamis, and assisted him in the reduction of that island, of which his father had been deprived by the Persians. In 379, after defending Eubœa against the Lacedemonians, he was despatched, with a force of five thousand men, to assist the Thebans against Agesilaus, whom he forced to retire by opposing to him an impregnable line, composed of soldiers resting their right knees upon the ground, sustaining their shields with the left, and extending their spears firmly forward. Daunted by this formidable line of serried steel the enemy withdrew; and Chabrias was honoured for his new manœuvre by having his statue erected at Athens in the attitude which he had caused his brave warriors to take,—an attitude which some learned men have supposed to be represented by the well-known statue of *The Gladiator*. In B.C. 376 he was victorious in the sea-fight at Naxos. In 373 he acted, with Callistratus, as colleague of Iphicrates at Coragra; and in 360 was sent to settle the affairs of Thrace. In the social war, in 357, he was despatched with Chares to besiege Chios, which, with Rhodes, Cos, and Byzantium, had revolted. Mindful only of his high renown, he on this occasion commanded his pilot to steer directly into the port of Chios, when his ship was instantly surrounded, and he died fighting hand to hand with his assailants, and preferring a glorious end to an ignoble imitation of the greater part of his soldiers, who, seeing that opposition was hopeless, threw themselves into the sea, and escaped in safety to their friends, who were close behind.

CHABRIT, (Peter,) member of the supreme council of Bouillon, and advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he died in 1785. His works give proof of considerable talents, and his manners are said to have attracted universal esteem. In his book entitled Of the French Monarchy and its Laws, 1785, 2 vols, 12mo, he is thought to have taken Montesquieu for his model. He obtained, in 1782, the prize of the French Academy for the encouragement of literature. Diderot proposed him to Catharine II. of Russia as a proper person to assist her in her new code of laws, and as one profoundly versed in the subject; but Chabrit died before the empress's answer was received.

CHACON, (Peter,) a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, surnamed the Varro of his age, born at Toledo, in 1525. After studying at Salamanca he went to Rome, and was employed by Gregory XIII. in preparing for the press improved editions of the Vulgate, the Fathers, and the Decretal of Gratian. The pontiff also employed him, along with Clavius, in amending the calendar, and made him canon of Seville. His great erudition is acknowledged by Baronius, Gerard Vossius, Victor Rossi, Thuanus, Joseph Scaliger, Casaubon, and others. He wrote, 1. De Triclinio Romano, sive de Modo Convivandi et Conviviorum apparatu Liber, Rome, 1588, 1590, 8vo; republished at Amsterdam, in 1689, 12mo, with an Appendix by Fulvio Orsini, and a Dissertation by Jerome Mercuriales. 2. Opuscula. 3. Calendarii veteris Explanatio, Antwerp, 1568. He died at Rome, in 1581.

CHACON, (Alphonso,) a native of Grenada, where he was born in 1540, and who is called by Thuanus, Hispaniæ

Magnum Lumen, was no relation to Peter Chacon. He wrote several works on ecclesiastical antiquities, and died at Rome, in 1599.

CHADERTON, (Laurence,) first master of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and a benefactor to that house, was born of an ancient family at Chatterton, in Lancashire, in 1546. His parents were Roman Catholics, and educated him in that religion, and sent him afterwards to study law in one of the inns of court. But in the twentieth year of his age he renounced this pursuit, and went to Cambridge, where his talents and industry recommended him to a scholarship in Christ's college. His father, enraged at this, sent him a bag with a groat in it, and told him he might beg, as he meant to disinherit him; and he afterwards executed his threat. Young Chaderton, however, persisted in his studies, and in 1567, when B.A., was chosen fellow of his college. In 1578 he commenced B.D., and in the same year preached a sermon at St. Paul's Cross. He was then chosen lecturer of St. Clement's, Cambridge, where he preached for about sixteen years. Such was his reputation for learning and piety, that when Sir Walter Mildmay refounded Emmanuel college, in 1584, he chose Chaderton for the first master. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was one of the four divines who attended the Conference at Hampton-court, and the same year was chosen one of the translators of the Bible, and was one of the Cambridge divines who translated from Chronicles to Canticles inclusive. Towards the close of his life, when Arminian doctrines became prevalent, dreading lest he should have an Arminian successor, he resigned in favour of Dr. Preston. He was a man of acknowledged piety, benevolence, and learning, and lived in great respect for many years after his resignation. He died in 1640. Besides the sermon noticed above, Chaderton wrote a treatise on Justification, which Anthony Thysius, professor of divinity at Leyden, published with other tracts on the same subject; and some of his MSS. are still in the public libraries, particularly in the British Museum, among the Harleian MSS.

CHADUC, (Lewis,) an able antiquary, born, of a good family, at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1564, and was educated at Bourges, under the celebrated Cujas. On his return to Riom, he was, in 1594, made a counsellor of the presidial, an office which he held for forty-four years. During this time he found leisure to improve his knowledge of antiquities, and formed a large library, and a noble collection of medals. In order to gratify his passion for research he took a journey to Italy, and inspected at Rome all the valuable remains of antiquity, receiving great kindness from the literati of that city, and particularly from cardinal Bellarmine. He brought home many curious MSS., scarce books, medals, antique marbles, and above two thousand gems, which rendered his collection one of the most valuable in France. He wrote a treatise De Annulis, which he modestly withheld from the press on hearing that Kirchmann, a German antiquary, had published a work on the same subject. He held a correspondence with most of the literati of his time; and Savaro, in his Commentary upon Sidonius Apollinaris, and Tristan, in his Historical Commentaries, speak highly of him; nor was he less esteemed by Bignon, Petau, and Sirmond. He died at Riom, in 1638. His heirs sent all his curiosities to Paris, where they were purchased by the president De Mesmes, who gave them to the duke of Orleans, and from him they passed to the royal cabinet.

CHAIS, (Charles,) an eminent Protestant divine, born, in 1701, at Geneva, where he received his earlier education. Being designed for the church, he was admitted, after passing through the usual probationary exercises, into orders. In the ministry his reputation as a preacher and an orator soon became so great, that in 1728 he was elected pastor at the Hague. He died in 1786, at the age of eighty-five, after having discharged his duty as a pastor for fifty-eight years. His works were:—1. La Sainte Bible, avec un Commentaire littéral et des Notes choisies, tirées de divers Auteurs Anglais; printed at the Hague. The publication of this work was begun in 1742, and continued till 1777, forming 6 vols, in 4to. The seventh volume was left by the author in MS. and published in 1790, by Dr. Maclaine, who wrote the preliminary dissertations. This volume completes the historical books of the Old Testament. 2. Le Sens littéral de l'Ecriture Sainte traduit de l'Anglais de Stackhouse, *ibid.* 1751, 3 vols, 8vo. 3. Lettres Historiques et Dogmatiques sur les Jubilés, *ibid.* 1750, 1751, 3 tom. 8vo. 4. Théologie de l'Ecriture S. ou la Science du Salut, comprise dans une ample Collection de Passages du V. et N. Testament, *ibid.* 1752, 2 tom. 8vo. 5. Essai apolo-

getique sur l Inoculation, *ibid* 1755; and several volumes of sermons. Besides these works, he superintended the publication of Hainault's History of France, which was published at the Hague, in 1747, 8vo. He was likewise engaged as a writer in the Bibliothèque Historique, which was begun at the Hague, in 1738, and also contributed some articles in the Bibliothèque des Sciences et Beaux Arts.

CHAISE, (Francis de la,) a learned Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., born in the chateau of Aix, in 1624, of an ancient family, in narrow circumstances. At a proper age he was ordained priest, and became professor of divinity in the province of Lyons, and rector and provincial of a college there. He spent a good deal of time in Paris, where his great address, his wit, and love of letters, made him almost universally known; and in 1663, the bishop of Bayeux introduced him to cardinal Mazarin, who showed him many marks of favour, and in 1665 presented him to the king, and afterwards got him admitted into the council of conscience. He was made, in 1675, confessor to the king; and about ten years after, was the principal adviser and director of his marriage with madame de Maintenon. The king was then arrived at an age when confessors have more than an ordinary influence; and La Chaise suddenly found himself a minister of state, and saw all the lords and prelates at his feet. He had made himself a master in the affairs of the church; which, by the disputes that often arose between the courts of France and Rome, were become affairs of state.

Yet, in spite of all his address, he was sometimes out of favour with his royal master, and in danger of being disgraced. Provoked at the ill success of the affair concerning the electorate of Cologne, in 1689, the king showed his displeasure to the confessor, by whose counsels he had been influenced. La Chaise excused himself by laying the blame upon the marquis de Louvois. He was very solicitous to establish an interest with madame de Maintenon; but does not appear to have done it effectually, till that favourite found herself unable, by all her intrigues and contrivances, to remove him from the place of confessor. The Jesuit, it has been said, had not religion enough for this lady. He loved pleasures, had a taste for magnificence, and was thought too lukewarm in the care of his master's conscience. The jealousy and dislike with which she regarded him were expressed in her letters; but her unfavourable representations of his temper and character were counteracted by those of the duke of St. Simon, who describes him as mild and moderate, humane and modest, possessed of honour and probity, and though much attached to his family, perfectly disinterested. La Chaise died in 1709, and possessed to the very last so great a share of favour and esteem with the king, that his majesty consulted him upon his death-bed about the choice of his successor.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, of the third century, respecting whose religion the learned are divided: Fabricius affirms that he was a Christian; Goujet denies this, and says that he adopted all the errors of Plato, that he questions the inspiration of the Pentateuch, and that he speaks of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity with an indifference that shows he made little account of them. Mosheim and Brucker regard him as an eclectic or syncretist; but the former holds, against the latter, that Chalcidius never professed the Christian faith. Cave, Hody, Beausobre, and Lardner, profess their inability, after a careful examination of the conflicting evidence, to determine the matter. Chalcidius translated into Latin the former part of the Timæus of Plato, with a learned commentary, which Meursius printed at Leyden, in 1617, in 4to, and which Fabricius has given, with learned notes, at the end of the second volume of his edition of the works of Hippolytus, Hamburg, 1718, fol.

CHALCONDYLES, (Demetrius,) a learned modern Greek, born at Athens, about the year 1424. He was one of those whom the capture of Constantinople, in 1453, drove into the western parts of Europe. He was a pupil of Theodore Gaza, and, after a short residence at Rome, he settled, as professor of Greek, at Perugia, whence, in 1479, he was invited by Lorenzo de' Medici to fill the same office at Florence, where his reputation as a teacher was eclipsed by that of Politian, whose eloquence and knowledge of Latin obtained for him a great number of pupils, and, among the rest, one of the sons of Lorenzo. On the death of his patron, in 1492, he left Florence, and repaired, at the invitation of Louis Sforza, to Milan. Here he remained till the end of his life, teaching Greek.

CHALCONDYLES, (Laonicus, or Nicholas,) a Byzantine historian, born at Athens, about the beginning of the

fifteenth century. He wrote a Greek history of the Turks, from 1298 to 1470; the style is barbarous and undignified, but the facts are generally important, though some of them need authentication. The earliest edition is that of Geneva, 1615, fol.; a more correct edition was published at Paris, 1650, with a glossary by Fabrot. It was translated into Latin by Conrad Clauser, of Zurich; and into French, with notes, by Vigenère, Paris, 1577, 1584, 4to. There is a continuation of it by Artus Thomas, down to 1612; and by Mezerai, down to 1649.

CHALES, (Claudius Francis Millet de,) a Jesuit, born, in 1611, at Chamberry, in Savoy. He excelled not only in mathematics, but also in the physical sciences, especially navigation. He cannot be considered amongst original authors; his chief excellence consisted in explaining difficulties, and in arranging his subjects with clearness. His mathematical works are:—1. An Edition of Euclid, published in 1685 (translated into English), with practical illustrations attached to each proposition. 2. A work entitled, Indivisible Conic Sections, Lyons, 1690. 3. Tracts on the Loadstone and Navigation. He resided for some time in Paris, where he gave lectures on mathematics, afterwards he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Turin, where he died in 1678.

CHALIER, (Marie Joseph,) a French revolutionist, born, in 1747, at Beaulard, near Suze, in Piedmont. From an ecclesiastic he became a traveller, and at last settled at Lyons as a merchant, and made a considerable fortune. In 1789 he embraced the principles of the revolution with an ardour that appeared to be closely allied to frenzy. He carried back from Paris fragments of the stone of the Bastile, and distributed them among the people of Lyons, and attracted the notice of the populace by falling upon his knees in the streets, and bedewing with his tears the sanguinary proclamations of the day, which so fully accorded with his own views. This ferocious monster soon became the idol of the inhabitants of Lyons. On his return from his second visit to Paris he distributed among his followers his portrait, with this inscription: "The patriot Chalier has spent six months at Paris for the purpose of admiring the Mountain and Marat." The conduct he admired he resolved to imitate, by sacrificing to suspicion every man of probity, virtue, and opulence, at Lyons. At a secret sitting of his club, February 6, 1793, he declared that the public safety required the execution of nine hundred victims, whose bodies must be afterwards cast into the Rhone. But the mayor of the city, having received timely intimation of this horrible proposition, took measures to oppose it, and Chalier was seized on the 29th of May, was tried and condemned to death on the 17th of July, and was guillotined the day after. When Lyons was afterwards taken from the royalists by the Jacobins, the ashes of this incendiary were dug up, and placed in a silver urn, and deposited in the Pantheon, from whence they were afterwards taken, with those of Marat, and flung upon the highway.

CHALLONER, (Richard,) a Romish ecclesiastic, known for the number of his publications against the Reformed religion, was born at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1691, of Protestant parents, but was educated by a popish priest, and studied at the college for English Roman Catholics at Douay. In 1730 he returned to England, and commenced his series of controversial works, among which was a reply to Middleton's well-known Letter from Rome. For this intemperate attack he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was obliged to abscond. In 1741 he was made titulary bishop of London and Salisbury, and vicar apostolic in England for the metropolitan district. He was soon afterwards accused, upon the testimony of an informer, of acting against the antipapal law of William III. but was acquitted. In 1780 he was again in danger from lord George Gordon's riots, and died in the beginning of the following year. He wrote:—1. The Catholic Christian instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifices, and Ceremonies of the Church. 2. Memoirs of Missionary Priests, and others, of both sexes, who suffered on account of their Religion, from 1577 to 1688. 3. Spirit of Dissenting Teachers. 4. Grounds of the Old Religion. 5. Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church. 6. A Caveat against Methodism.

CHALMERS, (Sir George,) a Scotch artist, born at Edinburgh. He was at first a pupil of Allan Ramsay, and afterwards studied at Rome. He succeeded to the baronetcy in his family; but as the estates had been forfeited, from the adherence of his ancestors to the house of Stuart, Sir George was compelled to adopt the profession of an artist, which he followed with some success in London, where he died in 1791.

CHALMERS, (George,) was born in 1742, at the village of Fochabers, which is situated partly in the counties of Banff and of Moray. He received the elements of his education at the parish school of his native village, and completed it at King's college, Old Aberdeen. He studied the law at Edinburgh, and afterwards went to North America, where he practised at the bar of the colonial courts for ten years. He was a loyal subject, and on the rebellion proving successful he left the States and returned to London. On account of his loyalty and sufferings he was appointed, in 1786, clerk of the board of trade, a situation which he held till his death. He was an extensive writer on a variety of subjects. In 1780 he published, in 4to, Political Annals of the United Colonies, on their History, Laws, and General Polity. In 1782 he published an estimate of the comparative strength of Great Britain during the reigns of George III. and of the four preceding sovereigns, in 4to; and in 1784, Opinions on Public Law and Commercial Policy. In 1790 he published a life of Daniel De Foe; and in 1794, a Life of Thomas Ruddiman, librarian of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. This work contains notices of the lives of all Ruddiman's friends and literary correspondents. He also published a Life of Thomas Paine. In 1800 he published an edition of the works of the poet Allan Ramsay, with a biographical memoir; and in 1806, the writings of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, besides a considerable number of pamphlets. The latter years of his life were occupied in a work of immense labour and research—a historical and topographical account of North Britain, from the most ancient times, entitled, Caledonia. It was intended to have been completed in four quarto volumes; but he only lived to publish the second. He disregarded all the monkish fables, and searched out for himself with incredible labour all the information which could be procured, and has furnished a clear and excellent account of the Scots and Picts since the Romans first penetrated into that country. The first volume contains the historical matter, and the three remaining volumes were intended to contain a topographical and historical account of each county; the second volume contains the topography of the Three Lothians. He died in 1825.

CHALMERS, (Alexander,) an eminent biographer, born at Aberdeen, in 1759, and was the youngest son of James Chalmers and Susanna Trail, daughter of the Rev. James Trail, minister at Montrose. His father was a printer at Aberdeen, well skilled in the learned languages. Having received a classical and medical education, young Chalmers, about the year 1777, left his native city, to which he never returned. He had obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Indies, and had arrived at Portsmouth to join his ship, when he suddenly altered his mind, and proceeded to London, where he soon became connected with the periodical press, and acquired considerable reputation as a political writer. In the St. James's Chronicle he wrote numerous essays, many of them under the signature of SENEX. To the Morning Chronicle, the property of his friend Mr. Perry, he was for some years a constant assistant. He was also at one time editor of the Morning Herald. Mr. Chalmers was early connected in business with Mr. George Robinson, the celebrated publisher in Paternoster-row, whom he assisted in judging of MSS. offered for publication, as well as occasionally preparing them for the press. He was also a contributor to the Critical and Analytical Reviews; and was most indefatigable in his studies and in his devotion to literature. In 1793 he published a Continuation of the History of England, in letters, 2 vols; second edition, 1798; third edition, 1803; fourth edition, 1821. In 1797 he compiled a Glossary to Shakspeare; in 1798 a Sketch of the Isle of Wight; and published an edition of Barclay's English Dictionary. In 1803 he edited The British Essayists, with prefaces historical and biographical, and a General Index, 45 vols. This series begins with the Tatler, and ends with the Observer. The papers were collated with the original editions; and the prefaces give accounts of the works, and of the lives of such of the writers as are less generally known. Another edition of this work was called for in 1808; and it has since been reprinted. In 1803 he prepared an edition of Shakspeare, in 9 vols, 8vo, with an abridgment of the more copious notes of Steevens, and a life of Shakspeare. This edition was accompanied by plates from designs by Fuseli. In 1805 he wrote a Life of Burns, and a Life of Dr. Beattie, prefixed to their respective works; and in the same year he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1806 he edited Fielding's works, 10 vols, 8vo; Dr. Johnson's works, 12 vols, 8vo; War-

ton's Essays; the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, 14 vols, 8vo; and he assisted the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles in the publication of Pope's Works, 10 vols, 8vo, 1807. In 1807 he edited Gibbon's History, with a Life of the Author, 12 vols, 8vo. In 1808, and following years, he prefixed prefaces to the greater part of the volumes of a collection, selected by himself, known as Walker's Classics, and consisting of 45 vols. In 1809 he edited Bolingbroke's Works, 8 vols, 8vo; and in the subsequent years he contributed many of the lives to the volumes of the British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits. In 1810 he revised an enlarged edition of The Works of the English Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, including the series edited, with prefaces, biographical and critical, by Dr. Johnson, and the most approved translations, in 21 vols, royal 8vo. In the same year he published A History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders, with engravings by Storer and Greig. In 1811 he revised bishop Hurd's edition of Addison's works, 6 vols, 8vo, and an edition of Pope's works, in 8 vols, 18mo. In the same year he republished, with corrections and alterations, a periodical paper, entitled The Projector, 3 vols, 8vo. He had previously written a periodical paper, called The Trifler, in the Aberdeen Magazine; but those essays were never printed separately. In 1812 he prefixed a life of Alexander Cruden to the sixth edition of his Concordance. His next work was The General Biographical Dictionary; the first four volumes of which were published monthly, commencing in May, 1812, and then a volume every alternate month, to the 32d and last volume in March, 1817. In 1816 he republished The Lives of Dr. Edward Pocock, the celebrated orientalist, by Dr. Twells; of Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester; and of Dr. Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, by themselves; and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burdy, in 2 vols, 8vo. In 1819 he published County Biography, 4 numbers; and a life of Dr. Paley, prefixed to his works. In 1820 he published A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Rev. H. J. Todd's enlarged edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo. In 1822 he edited the ninth edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson; in 1823 a new edition of Shakspeare, and another edition of Dr. Johnson's works. He suffered greatly from illness during the latter part of his life, and died, in London, on the 10th of December, 1834.

CHALONER, (Sir Thomas,) an able statesman, and learned writer in the sixteenth century, was descended from a good family in Wales, and was born in London about 1515. He was educated at Cambridge, where he remained some years, and obtained great credit by his application, but especially by his happy turn for Latin poetry, in which he exceeded most of his contemporaries. Upon removing from the university he came up to court, and was sent into Germany with Sir Henry Knevet to the court of the emperor Charles V. whom he attended in his wars, and particularly in that fatal expedition against Algiers, in which he narrowly escaped with his life; for in the great tempest by which the emperor's fleet was shattered on the coast of Barbary, in 1541, the vessel on board of which Chaloner was suffered shipwreck, and he, having exhausted himself by swimming in the dark, at length struck his head against a cable, of which he laid hold with his teeth, and was drawn up into the ship to which it belonged. He returned soon after to England, and, as a reward of his learning and services, was promoted to the office of first clerk of the council, which he held during the remainder of that reign. In the beginning of the next reign he came into great favour with the duke of Somerset, whom he attended into Scotland, and was in the battle of Musselburgh, where he so distinguished himself, that the duke conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, September 28, 1547, and after his return to court, the duchess presented him with a rich jewel. The first cloud that darkened his patron's fortune, proved fatal to Sir Thomas Chaloner's pretensions; for conceiving the obligation he was under to the duke as a tie that hindered him from paying court to his adversary, a stop was put to his preferment, and a vigilant eye was kept upon his actions. But his loyalty to his prince, and his exact discharge of his duty, secured him from any farther danger, so that he had leisure to apply himself to his studies, and to cultivate his acquaintance with the illustrious men of that court, particularly Sir John Cheke, Sir Anthony Coke, Sir Thomas Smith, and especially Sir William Cecil, with whom he always lived in the strictest intimacy. Under the reign of queen Mary he passed his time in privacy. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he again appeared at court,

and was the first ambassador named by that princess, who sent him to Ferdinand I. emperor of Germany. In this negotiation, which was of equal importance and delicacy, he acquitted himself with great reputation, securing the confidence of the emperor and his ministers, and preventing the popish powers from associating against Elizabeth, before she was well settled on the throne, all which she very gratefully acknowledged. After his return from this embassy, he was despatched, in 1561, to Spain. On his first arrival he met with some of the treatment which he dreaded. This was the searching of all his trunks and cabinets, of which he complained loudly, as equally injurious to himself as a gentleman, and to his character as a public minister. His complaints, however, were fruitless; for at that time his Catholic majesty was not over desirous of having an English minister, and more especially one of Sir Thomas's disposition, at his court, and therefore gave him no satisfaction. In this case, notwithstanding those unprovoked insults, he acted with singular temper, and showed the Spanish ministers, and even the haughty monarch himself, that the queen could not have entrusted her affairs in better hands than his. It was here, at a time when, as he himself says in the preface, he spent the winter in a stove, and the summer in a barn, that he composed his great work of The Right Ordering of the English Republic. But though this employment might in some measure alleviate his chagrin, yet he fell into a very grievous fit of sickness, which brought him so low that his physicians despaired of his life. In this condition he addressed his sovereign in an elegy after the manner of Ovid, setting forth his earnest desire to quit Spain and return to his native country. The queen granted his petition, and he accordingly returned to London in the latter end of 1564, and published the first five books of his large work just mentioned, which he dedicated to Sir William Cecil; but the remaining five books were probably not published in his life-time. He died in 1565, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, with great funeral solemnity, Sir William Cecil, then principal secretary of state, assisting as chief mourner. Dr. William Malim, master of St. Paul's school, collected and published a correct edition of Sir Thomas Chaloner's poetical works, and addressed it, August 1, 1579, to lord Burleigh. Sir Thomas's epitaph was written by one of the best Latin poets of that age, Dr. Walter Haddon, master of requests to queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas was the author of several tracts, but all that can now be discovered are:—1. A Little Dictionary for Children, mentioned by Bale. 2. The Office of Servants, translated from the Latin of Gilbert Cognatus, 1543. 3. Moriæ Encomium, translated from Erasmus, and printed in 1549. 4. In Laudem Henrici Octavi, Regis Angliæ præstantissimi, Carmen panegyricum. 5. De Republica Anglorum instauranda, libri decem, Londini, 1579, 4to. 6. De illustrium quorundam Encomiis Miscellanea, cum Epigrammatibus ac Epitaphiis nonnullis. Besides these there are some of his letters in Hayne's Collection of State Papers.

CHALONER, (Sir Thomas,) younger son of the preceding, was born in 1559. Being very young at the time of his father's decease, and his mother soon after marrying again, he owed his education chiefly to the care of the lord-treasurer Burleigh, by whom he was first placed at St. Paul's school, and was afterwards removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he closely pursued his studies at the time when his father's poetical works were published; and as a proof of his veneration for his father's friend, and gratitude for the many kindnesses himself had received, he prefixed a dedication to this work to his patron, the lord Burleigh. He had, like his father, a great talent for poetry, which he wrote with much facility both in English and in Latin. About the year 1580 he commenced his travels in Italy, and formed an acquaintance with the learned men of that country, who imparted to him their discoveries in natural philosophy, a science which he had studied with much attention. He returned home some time before 1584, and appeared very much at court, and was esteemed by the greatest men there, on account of his great learning. In 1591 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and some years after, the first alum mines that were ever known to be in this kingdom, were discovered by him, not far from Gisborough, in Yorkshire, where he had an estate. He was led to this discovery by the resemblance of the soil to that of Solfaterra, at Puteoli. After working the mine for some time, with the assistance of foreign labourers, it was claimed as a mine royal, for the crown, by whom it was made over to Sir Paul Pindar; but the grant was in the end

annulled as a monopoly by the Long Parliament, and the estate was restored to the original proprietors. At the close of Elizabeth's reign he made a journey into Scotland, and soon grew into such credit with king James, that the most considerable persons in England addressed themselves to him for his favour and recommendation. Amongst the rest, Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards chancellor, wrote him a letter, still extant, which he sent him by his friend Mr. Matthews, who was also charged with another to the king. He accompanied the king in his journey to England, and by his learning, conversation, and address, fixed himself so effectually in that monarch's good graces, that, as one of the highest marks he could give him of his kindness and confidence, he thought fit to entrust him with the care of prince Henry's education, August 17, 1603. He enjoyed this honour, under several denominations, during the life-time of that prince, whom he attended, in 1605, to Oxford, and upon that occasion was honoured with the degree of M.A. He had likewise very great interest with queen Anne, consort of James I., and appears to have been employed by her in her private affairs. What relation he had to the court after the death of prince Henry, does not appear. He died in 1615, and was buried in the parish church of Chiswick, in Middlesex. His eldest son, William Chaloner, Esq., was by letters patent, dated July 20, in the 18th of James I. in 1620, created a baronet, and the title became extinct in 1681. Dr. Birch, in his Life of Henry Prince of Wales, has given a short account of Sir Thomas, and has printed two letters of his, both of which show him to have been a man of sagacity and reflection. In the Lambeth library are also some letters of his, of which there are transcripts by Dr. Birch in the British Museum. The only publication by Sir Thomas Chaloner is entitled The Virtue of Nitre, wherein is declared the sundry cures by the same effected, Lond. 1584, 4to.

CHALONER, (Edward,) second son of the preceding, was born in 1590, at Chiswick, in Middlesex. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1610, and next year he was chosen fellow of All Souls. He took orders, and was made chaplain to James I. and doctor of divinity, and principal of Alban hall. He was reputed a very learned man, an able preacher, and a good disputant. His compositions were much valued; and his sermons, thirteen in number, were greatly admired. He died of the plague, at Oxford, in 1625. He wrote a treatise on The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church, Lond. 1625, 4to, and 1638, 12mo.

CHALONER, (Thomas,) younger brother to the preceding Edward, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Having travelled through France and Italy, he returned home an accomplished gentleman, being much distinguished for the vivacity of his wit, and his extensive knowledge in polite literature: but having contracted a dislike to the royal family, on account of the alum mines of which his father had been deprived, he joined the malcontents, and, being elected member for Aldborough, in the county of York, became an active member of the Long Parliament. He sat as one of the king's judges, and was elected one of the members of the council of state. Upon a prospect of Charles II.'s return he printed a paper, entitled A Speech, containing a Plea for Monarchy, in which he hinted at some limitations and restrictions. He soon after retired to Holland, and was excepted out of the Act of Oblivion, and soon after died at Middleburgh, in Zealand. He was author of a treatise, in which he pretended to have discovered the tomb of Moses on Mount Nebo, 1657, 8vo, " which," says Wood, " for a while astonished the rabbies and presbyterians," but it was soon proved to be an imposition.

CHALONER, (James,) brother of the preceding, was a commoner of Brazenose college, Oxford, and afterwards studied in the inns of court. He was a man of great learning, and distinguished himself as an antiquary. He is the author of The History of the Isle of Man, printed at the end of King's Vale Royal of Cheshire, in 1656. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and one of the king's judges; for which, at the restoration, he was excepted from the benefit of his estate, but his life was spared; and this distinction seems to have been owing to his not having signed the warrant for the king's death, which his brother Thomas did. He died in 1661.

CHALOTAIS, (Louis Rene de Caradeuc de la,) celebrated for his zealous opposition to the order of the Jesuits, was born in 1701, at Rennes, to the parliament of which he was procureur-général. In the framing of his comptes

rendus respecting the Jesuits, Chalotais is supposed to have had the assistance of d'Alembert. The order was suppressed; but as they had hitherto been the directors of education in France, Chalotais, with a view to supply the important office thus vacated by them, drew up his Essai d'Education Nationale, 12mo, which he presented to the parliament of Bretagne in 1763. He was afterwards imprisoned, with his son, in the citadel of St. Malo, for opposing the measures pursued by the commandant of the province. An account of the celebrated proceedings against him was published in 1767, in three vols, 4to, with this singular epigraph, "Ad perpetuam sceleris memoriam." In his Mémoires, published in 1766, 1767, he assails Calonne with vehemence, and denounces him as the chief cause of his misfortunes. He died in 1785. His son and successor in his office was guillotined at Paris in 1794.

CHALVET, (Matthew de,) president of the inquests of the parliament of Toulouse, was born at La Roche-Montez, in Auvergne, in 1528. He was brought to Paris in 1539, by Peter Lizet, his maternal uncle, first president of the parliament of Paris, who placed him under the care of Orontius Fineus, Tusan, and Buchanan. He went to Toulouse to study the civil law, and travelled thence into Italy, where he pursued his studies under Alciat at Pavia, and under Socinus at Bologna. He returned to Toulouse, and there completed his studies. Having taken his doctor's degree in that university, he resolved to go to Paris, and was admitted counsellor in the parliament in 1553. Being of a peaceable temper, he retired to his house in Auvergne during the disturbances that broke out in Languedoc after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, and there studied and translated Seneca. His attachment to his sovereign gained him the particular esteem of Henry IV. who, in 1603, appointed him counsellor of state and privy-counsellor. He died in 1607. His translation of Seneca was published at Paris, 1604, folio, and reprinted there in 1638, with a life of the translator. Huet, in his treatise De Claris Interpretibus, says that his translation is too diffuse.

CHAMBER, or CHAMBRE, (John,) a learned physician in the sixteenth century, was educated in Merton college, Oxford, of which he was fellow. He took his degree of M.A. about the year 1502; after which he studied medicine at Padua. After his return he became physician to Henry VIII.; and, with Thomas Linacre and others, founded the College of Physicians. Henry VIIIth's charter for the foundation of this college bears date at Westminster, September 23, 1518, and is said to have been obtained at the request of Dr. John Chamber, Thomas Linacre, Fernandez de Victoria, his physicians; and of Nicholas Halsewell, John Fraunces, and Robert Yaxley, of the same faculty; but especially through the intercession and interest of cardinal Wolsey. The first college of this society was in Knight Rider-street, being the gift of Dr. Linacre. Afterwards they removed to Amen-corner, where they bought a house and ground; but the house being burnt down in 1666, the fellows purchased a large piece of ground in Warwick-lane, upon which they erected the present college. The number of fellows at first was but thirty. Charles II. at their request, augmented the number to forty. And James II. in their new charter, increased the number to eighty. Chamber, being in holy orders, became, in 1510, canon of Windsor, and in 1524 archdeacon of Bedford, and was likewise prebendary of Comb and Harnham, in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1525 he was elected warden of Merton college, and about the same time was made dean of the royal chapel and college adjoining to Westminster-hall, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen. He annexed to it a curious cloister, at the expense of 11,000 marks, and gave the canons of that chapel some lands, which, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, were taken by the king. Afterwards he was made treasurer of Wells cathedral. In 1545 he resigned his wardenship of Merton college. He died in 1549.

CHAMBERLAIN, (John,) a learned man, born in 1552, and educated at Cambridge. He enjoyed great intimacy with Sir Henry Savile, bishop Andrewes, Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Sir Dudley Carleton, and Sir Ralph Winwood. Having a sufficient fortune, he passed his time in literary privacy, and died at a very advanced age. His correspondence is in the British Museum.

CHAMBERLAYNE, (Edward,) descended from an ancient family, was born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, in 1616. He was educated at Oxford, and during the civil war he made the tour of Europe. In 1669 he attended Charles earl of Carlisle to Stockholm, with the order of the Garter to the king of Sweden. He

was, in 1679, appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, one of the natural sons of Charles II.; and was afterwards chosen to instruct prince George of Denmark in the English tongue. He died at Chelsea, in 1703, and was buried in a vault in the church-yard of that parish; where a monument was soon after erected to his memory, by Walter Harris, M.D., with a Latin inscription, which informs us, among other things, that Dr. Chamberlayne was so desirous of doing service to all, and even to posterity, that he ordered some of the books he had written to be covered with wax, and buried with him; which have been since destroyed by the damp. The work by which he is best known is his Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England; with divers reflections upon the ancient state thereof, 1668. The second part was published in 1671. This work has gone through many editions; the first twenty of which were published by Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, and the rest by his son.

CHAMBERLAYNE, (John,) son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He continued his father's Angliæ Notitia, or Present State, as long as he lived. He translated from Italian into English, A Treasure of Health, London, 1686, 8vo, written by Castor Durant de Gualdo, physician and citizen of Rome. 2. The Arguments of the Books and Chapters of the Old and New Testaments, with practical observations; written originally in French, by the Rev. Mr. Ostervald, professor of divinity, and one of the ministers of the church at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and by him presented to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of which he was secretary, Lond. 1716, &c. 3 vols, 8vo. 3. The Lives of the French Philosophers, translated from the French of Fontenelle, republished since, in 1721, under the title of Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, epitomized, with the Lives of the late Members of that Society, 8vo. 4. The Religious Philosopher, or the Right Use of Contemplating the Works of the Creator, &c. translated from the original Dutch of Dr. Nieuwentyt, Lond. 1718, &c. 3 vols, 8vo, reprinted several times. 5. The History of the Reformation in and about the Low Countries, translated from the Dutch of Gerard Brandt, Lond. 1721, &c. 4 vols. fol. 6. The Lord's Prayer, in one hundred languages, 8vo, with a preface by Bishop Atterbury. 7. Dissertations Historical, Critical, Theological, and Moral, on the most memorable events of the Old and New Testaments; wherein the spirit of the sacred writings is shown, their authority confirmed, and the sentiments of the primitive fathers, as well as the modern critics, with regard to the difficult passages therein, considered and compared; vol. i. comprising the events related in the Books of Moses; to which are added, Chronological Tables, fixing the date of each event, and connecting the several dissertations together, 1723, fol. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1702, and communicated three pieces, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. It was said of him that he understood ten languages; but it is certain that he was master of the Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, German, Portuguese, and Italian. He died in 1723. There are some of his letters in bishop Nicolson's Epistolary Correspondence.

CHAMBERLEN, (Hugh,) an eminent man-midwife, born in 1664, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1683, and that of M.D. in 1690. He is known for his invention of an obstetric forceps, by which accoucheurs were enabled to deliver women with safety in cases where, before this discovery, the child was usually lost. This instrument was afterwards improved by Smellie and others. In 1672 he went to Paris, but happening to be unsuccessful in a case there, he thought it advisable to remove to Holland, where he imparted his secret to two eminent practitioners, and received a considerable reward. On his return to London he had great practice, and made a large fortune. In 1683 he published his translation of Mauriceau's Midwifery, a work once in great request, and republished in 1755. In 1723 he attended bishop Atterbury in the Tower, in place of Dr. Freind, himself a prisoner. He died in 1728, and a noble monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey by the duke of Buckingham. The long Latin epitaph, the production of bishop Atterbury, records, besides his skill, his benevolence, liberality, and many other amiable personal qualities.

CHAMBERS, (David,) a Scottish priest and a judge, born in the county of Ross, in 1530. He received his professional education at King's college, Aberdeen, and afterwards finished his studies at Bologna. About the year 1556 he returned home and took orders; and was presented to the parish of Suddie, in

the diocese of Ross, of which he was also made chancellor by bishop Paniter, or Panter. He was firmly attached to the cause of queen Mary, who created him a lord of session, in 1564, by the title of lord Ormond. He assisted in the compilation of the acts of parliament, in a volume called the Black Acts, from its being printed in black letter. It is strongly suspected that he was engaged in Bothwell's conspiracy against Henry Darnley, the king consort. Upon the usurpation of the earl of Moray, he quitted the kingdom, and retired to Spain. He subsequently went to Paris, and there published, in 1572, a history of all the kings of France, England, and Scotland. In 1579 he published a work eulogizing the laws (Roman), religion, and the valour of the Scottish nation. He died at Paris, in 1592.

CHAMBERS, (Sir William, 1725—1796.) This distinguished architect was born at Stockholm, of English parents, and was sent over when very young for his education to Yorkshire, where his family was possessed of a very good estate. Some of his relations being engaged in commercial transactions with the East Indies, he was sent as supercargo to that quarter of the world, and in one of his voyages thither proceeded as far as China, where he made several drawings of the buildings and costume of that people, which he published in 1757. It is evident that drawing must have constituted a leading feature in his education, and that his taste for architecture must have developed itself at a very early period. In fact, he felt so decided a predilection for that art, that he abandoned his commercial pursuits; and, following the natural bent of his inclination, made himself thoroughly master of its elements, and went to Italy, for the purpose of perfecting himself by the study of the masterpieces in that land. Nor did he neglect to avail himself of the contemplation of those fine productions of the French school which ennoble Paris. It is to be regretted that he did not, while in Italy, visit the monuments of Greek art at Pæstum and in Sicily, as he ever entertained a prejudice against that style. It appears that Carr, of York, was the means of introducing him to his brilliant career. Carr being applied to by the earl of Bute to recommend him an artist to instruct the prince, afterwards George III., in the study of architecture, Chambers was named as a young man of superior ability and well qualified in every respect. The consequence was that he was selected, and the royal pupil became so much attached to his instructor, as to appoint him subsequently his chief architect, and under his patronage Chambers had full scope for the exercise of his talents. He published in 1763, Buildings and Views in Kew Gardens, and subsequently his treatise on the decorative part of civil architecture, a production which, although limited in its object and treatment, is justly considered a standard work by the profession, being replete with sound views and judicious observations; and the illustrations being selected by the most refined taste. In fact, his Doric order is the most perfect combination of details that could be imagined, and far excels in proportions and harmonious profile any other example of that order of ancient or modern times. When the king established the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London, Chambers was principally instrumental in its formation, from his influence with George III., and was appointed treasurer. In 1771 the king of Sweden conferred on him the order of the Polar Star, which he was permitted by his own sovereign to assume with the usual style and title of a British knight. Some difference having arisen between Sir William Chambers and Mr. Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener, respecting a design for a villa for lord Clive at Claremont, near Esher, in Surrey, now belonging to the king of the Belgians, our architect in 1772 published his Dissertation on Oriental Gardening, in which he severely criticised the taste of Mr. Brown. This gave occasion to the famous Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers, at first attributed to the pen of Mr. Anstey, but afterwards understood to be the production of Mason the poet. Chambers built a villa at Roehampton, in Surrey, for the earl of Besborough, a superb mansion for lord Abercorn, near Edinburgh, and houses for lord Melbourne and earl Gower at Whitehall and in Piccadilly. He was also extensively employed by the earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, near Salisbury; and at Blenheim he made some considerable and happy additions, quite in accordance with the taste of its original poet architect, Vanbrugh. He also erected the market-house at Woodstock. But his noblest work, the touchstone of his reputation, is Somerset-house, in London, now occupied by government offices. The general arrangement of the plan consists of a spacious central court,

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN INDIA

surrounded by buildings on the four sides, of stone, richly decorated with the Corinthian order. From this court handsome arched gateways lead at the angles into smaller side courts. The front towards the Strand presents a rustic entrance story with nine arches, the central three of which are open, and lead into the court through a highly ornamental vestibule, enriched with columns, and the entablatures surmounted by arches. The principal floor of the front consists of a continuous row of attached columns, the entablature continuing in one unbroken line, and surmounted by a balustrade, the centre part being raised into an attic, so as to assist the composition. Being placed on the steep bank of the Thames there are two underground stories, which, towards the river, form a terrace upon arches. The loftiness of this basement detracts from the importance of the upper part, which rises from the terrace, and is deficient in height and boldness of parts in comparison with the extent of the façade. But the whole design is a noble conception, and the details, both inside and out, elaborated with a taste and feeling well worthy the Palladian school, and equal, if not superior, to any like work of modern art. For some years before his decease Chambers retired to enjoy the calm of private life, surrounded and esteemed by the most leading men of the day, distinguished for their wit, their taste, their science, or celebrated as men of letters. By his marriage in early life he had four daughters, married to men of high influence and character, and a son, who married a daughter of the first lord Rodney. His more distinguished pupils were James Gandon, who erected the custom-house and other striking buildings in Dublin, and was editor of the fourth and fifth volumes of the Vitruvius Britannicus; John Yenn, and Thomas Hardwick. Chambers died on the 8th of March, 1796, aged sixty-three, of an asthmatic complaint, from which he had suffered much for some time before his decease.

CHAMBERS, (Sir Robert,) an eminent lawyer, and chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, was born, in 1737, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father was a respectable attorney. He was educated in his native place, at the school of Mr. Moises, where he had for his school-fellows the late lords Stowell and Eldon, whose attachment to him was continued to the end of his life. From Newcastle he was removed to Oxford, where his abilities soon rendered him conspicuous; and in July 1754 he was chosen an exhibitioner of Lincoln college. He afterwards became a fellow of University college, where he made the acquaintance of Sir Thomas Plomer, Sir William Jones, and other eminent men. In January 1762, he was elected by the university Vinerian professor of the laws of England, in the room of Sir William Blackstone; and in 1766, the earl of Lichfield, then chancellor of Oxford, gave him the appointment of principal of New-inn hall, which office he continued to hold through life. In 1768 he was offered the appointment of attorney-general in Jamaica, which, however, he declined. In 1773 he received the appointment of second judge to the superior court of judicature in Bengal, then first established. On this occasion the esteem and regard of the university of Oxford for their Vinerian professor were fully evinced. The convocation allowed three years for the chance of his return, from ill health or any other cause; during which interval his office was held for him, and his lectures were read by a deputy. Before his departure for the East Indies, he married Miss Wilton, the only daughter of the celebrated statuary. They embarked in April, 1774; and the climate not proving unfriendly, the Vinerian professorship was in due time resigned. In 1778 he received the honour of knighthood, which was sent out to him unsolicited, as an express mark of the royal approbation. In 1782 he had the misfortune to lose his eldest son, who perished in the wreck of the *Grosvenor* East Indiaman, in which he was proceeding to England for his education. On the resignation of Sir Elijah Impey, in 1791, he was advanced to the office of chief justice; and in 1797 he became president of the Asiatic Society. At length, after having remained in India twenty-five years, he, in 1799, obtained permission to resign, and returned to England in a delicate state of health. In 1802 he was advised to winter in France, and was to have proceeded to the southern provinces; but the season was then too far advanced, and he remained at Paris, where he had a paralytic seizure, which carried him off in May 1803. His remains were brought to England, and interred in the Temple church. He had been a bencher of the Middle Temple, and his funeral was attended by a considerable number of that society, and by many private friends.

The Latin epitaph by Sir William Jones,

inscribed upon Sir Robert Chambers' monument by Flaxman, erected at Oxford, in 1803, reflects honour on his feelings as a long-tried friend of the deceased, and on his own taste and judgment as an elegant classical scholar. Sir Robert's collection of Oriental MSS. was very valuable, and was disposed of after his death. The integrity of the judge was not more remarkable in him than the diffusive benevolence, and earnest, unostentatious piety of the Christian. His love for the religious establishment of his country was warm and unceasing. He wrote little, though he possessed powers which might have instructed and improved mankind in all the walks of literature.

CHAMBERS, (George,) an English artist, born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, of humble parents, his father being but a common seaman. He attended for a short time the free-school in his native village, but necessity compelled him to earn his bread at an early period of his life. He was sent to sea in a trading vessel at the age of ten years, and his genius for art soon developed itself in decorative painting in ships, while every leisure moment was devoted to making sketches of ships for his messmates. After several years' employment as a foremast man, he left the service, and, arriving in London, he started as an artist, and was principally engaged in producing water-colour drawings of ships. By chance he became acquainted with Mr. Horner, who was then preparing for exhibition the panorama of London at the Colosseum in Regent's Park, by whom he was employed to assist in the completion of that laborious work, at which he was occupied for seven years. On the termination of his engagement with Mr. Horner, he resumed his marine sketches, and in that peculiar branch of the art few reached a greater excellence. Through the kind patronage of vice-admiral lord Mark Kerr, he obtained commissions from several distinguished individuals, and was honoured with the royal favour of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, for whom he painted a view of Greenwich Hospital, and the Opening of New London Bridge. He was now on the high road to fame, and, as marine painter to their majesties, would soon have realized a fortune; but being of a delicate constitution, which was much enfeebled by a too close application to his favourite pursuit, he gradually sunk under a painful illness, and died on the 28th of October, 1840. The drawings of Chambers are very highly valued, and bring large prices. He became such a proficient in his line of art, a line in which the English excel all others, and which indeed is almost peculiar to them, that two years after his arrival in London he was elected an associate, and subsequently a member, of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

CHAMBERS, (Ephraim,) author of the scientific dictionary which goes under his name, was born at Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, the youngest of three brothers. His father, who was of the Presbyterian persuasion, and by his occupation a farmer, sent him early to Kendal school, and having already placed his eldest son at Oxford, determined to bring up Ephraim to trade. He was accordingly, at a proper age, sent to London, where he spent some time in the shop of a mechanic; but having an aversion to the business, he tried another, to which he was equally averse, and was at last put apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker, and contracted a taste for science, in which his master very liberally encouraged him. It was at this time that he formed the design of his Cyclopædia, and some of the first articles of it were written behind the counter. He soon after quitted Mr. Senex, and took chambers at Gray's-inn, where he applied himself very assiduously to the execution of his undertaking, and where he chiefly resided during the rest of his days. The first edition of the Cyclopædia appeared in 1728, in two vols, fol. It was published by subscription, and dedicated to the king. The reputation that he acquired by his execution of this undertaking procured him the honour of being elected F.R.S. November 6, 1729. A second edition was printed with corrections and additions, in 1738; and so favourable was the public reception of it, that a third edition was called for in the next year; a fourth two years afterwards, in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. Although the Cyclopædia was the grand business of Mr. Chambers's life, and may be regarded as almost the sole foundation of his fame, his attention was not wholly confined to it. He was concerned in a periodical publication, entitled The Literary Magazine, which was begun in 1735, and continued for a few years, containing a review of books on the analytical plan. In this work he wrote a variety of articles, and particularly a review of Morgan's Moral Philosopher.

He was engaged likewise, in conjunction with Martyn, the professor of botany at Cambridge, in preparing for the press a translation and abridgment of the Philosophical History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, or an abridgment of all the papers relating to natural philosophy which have been published by the members of that illustrious Society, 5 vols, 8vo, 1742. This work, however, is ill-executed, and the translator appears to have been unacquainted with the French terms in natural history. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective, from the French; which has gone through several editions. He died at Canonbury-house, Islington, in 1740, and was buried in the cloisters at Westminster-abbey. His personal character had many peculiarities, and in his religious sentiments he leaned to infidelity; although it has been said that he avoided propagating his opinions, and did not introduce them in his writings. His temper was cheerful, but impetuous; his mode of life was reserved, solitary, economical, and methodical. By the booksellers of the day he was generously treated, although literary labour was not at that time so liberally recompensed as at the present day. While a sixth edition of the Cyclopædia was in course of preparation, the proprietors thought that the work might admit of a supplement, in two additional folio volumes. This was committed to George Lewis Scott, Esq.; but he was prevented from proceeding far in it by being appointed subpreceptor to the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. The chief management was then committed to Dr. John Hill, in whose name, together with that of Scott, the supplement was published. But some time after the proprietors determined to combine the whole into one work; and after several ineffectual efforts for accomplishing their plan, the business devolved on Dr. Abraham Rees, F.R.S. This edition began to be published in weekly numbers in 1778, and was completed in 1785.

CHAMBRE, (Francis Itharart de la,) doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris in 1698. He lived a sedentary life, was appointed canon of St. Benoit, and died at Paris, in 1753. His judgment was accurate, his conception clear, and his temper mild, easy, and sociable. The principal works of this author which have been printed are:—Traité de la Véritable Religion, 5 vols, 12mo. Traité du Formulaire, 4 vols, 12mo. Traité de la Constitution Unigenitus, 2 vols, 12mo. La Réalité du Jansenisme, 12mo. Introduction à la Théologie, 1 vol. 12mo. Traité de l'Eglise, 6 vols, 12mo. Traité de la Grâce, 4 vols, 12mo. La Logique, la Morale, et la Métaphysique, Paris, 1754, 2 vols, 12mo.

CHAMBRE, (Marin Cureau de la,) member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences, and king's physician in ordinary, was born at Mans, in 1594. Chancellor Séguier and cardinal Richelieu gave him public testimonies of their esteem; and he acquired great reputation by his knowledge in physic, philosophy, and polite literature. He was so happy in his conjectures as a physiognomist, that Louis XIV., who constantly consulted him, declared that he never found him at fault. His secret correspondence with that monarch is given in the fourth volume of the Pièces intéressantes et peu connues, published by La Place, and contains some curious particulars respecting his character. Bouhours, in his Pensées ingénieuses, speaks highly of his delicacy and address as a writer of dedications. He died in 1669, at Paris, and was buried in the church of St. Eustache, where a monument, from a design by Le Brun, was erected by his son. He left many works, the principal of which are:—Charactères des Passions, 5 vols, 4to; or Amsterdam, 1658, 5 vols, 12mo. L'Art de Connaître les Hommes, 1659. De la Connaissance des Bêtes. Conjectures sur la Digestion. De l'Iris. De la Lumière. Le Système de l'Ame. Causes du Débordement du Nil, each 1 vol. 4to.

CHAMFORT, (Sebastian Roche Nicolas,) an ingenious French writer, and one of the victims of the Revolution, was born, in 1741, in a bailiwick near Clermont, in Auvergne. He knew no parent but his mother, who was a peasant girl, to supply whose wants he often denied himself the necessaries of life. He was taken at a very early age into the college des Prassins at Paris, as an exhibitioner, and was there known by his Christian name of *Nicolas;* and in the third year of his course, out of the five prizes which were distributed annually, he gained four, failing only in Latin verses. The next year he gained the whole, exclaiming, "I lost the prize last year, because I imitated Virgil; and this year I obtained it, because I took Buchanan, Sarbievius, and other moderns for my guides." After leaving the college he became clerk to a procurator, and afterwards was taken into

the family of a rich gentleman of Liege, as tutor. After this he was employed on the Journal Encyclopédique, and his Eloges on Molière and La Fontaine were so much admired, that he was honoured with the prizes of the French Academy and of Marseilles. He next compiled a French Vocabulary, and a Dictionary of the Theatres; and, fancying that his talents might succeed on the stage, he produced his tragedy of Mustapha, which proved very successful, and was much admired by Voltaire. In 1781 he obtained a seat in the academy, on the death of Sainte Palaye, on whom he wrote an elegant eloge. His tragedy of Mustapha and Zéangir procured him the situation of principal secretary to the prince of Condé. This office he soon resigned, and, settling at Auteuil, was generously patronized by madame Helvetius. He was afterwards appointed reader to madame Elizabeth, the king's sister, for whom he wrote a commentary, now lost, on La Fontaine's Fables. When the Revolution took place, he connected himself with Mirabeau, whom he assisted in many of his works. He also obtained admission into the Jacobin-club, and in 1791 was appointed secretary. After the 10th of August, Roland procured him to be appointed national librarian, in conjunction with Carra. He saw with horror the excesses of all parties, and when the words "Fraternity or Death" appeared on all the walls of Paris, he exclaimed, "The fraternity of these fellows is that of Cain and Abel." These and other sarcasms drew upon him the resentment of Robespierre, and he was apprehended. Endeavouring to commit suicide, he mangled himself shockingly, and died in 1794. In 1795, his friend Ginguené published his works in 4 vols, 8vo, with a Life. The fourth volume consists of maxims and opinions, which have since been published separately, under the title of Chamfortiana. Many of them are founded on an accurate observation of human nature, and attest the genius and sagacity of the author.

CHAMIER, (Daniel,) a French Protestant divine, of vast erudition, born at Montelimart, in Dauphiny, where he was afterwards minister, and whence he removed, in 1612, to Montauban, to be professor of divinity; and was killed there by a cannon ball, when the place was invested, in 1621, by Louis XIII. in person. He was no less distinguished among his party as a statesman than as a divine. No man opposed the artifices employed by the court to distress the Protestants with more steadiness and inflexibility. Varillas says he had the principal share in drawing up the edict of Nantes. He had a controversy with Coton, the Jesuit, on the subject of the real presence, and discovered on that occasion the astonishing resources of a mind richly stored, and the dexterity of an understanding trained to closeness of reasoning. His treatise, De Œcumenico Pontifice, and his Epistolæ Jesuiticæ, are commended by Scaliger. His principal work is his Catholica Panstratia, or the Wars of the Lord, 4 vols, fol. in which the controversy between the Protestants and Roman Catholics is ably sustained. It was written at the desire of the synod of the reformed churches in France, to confute Bellarmine. The synod of Privas, in 1612, ordered him 2000 livres to defray the charges of the impression of the first three volumes. It was printed at Geneva, in 1626, under the care of Turretin, professor of divinity; and an abridgment of it was published there in 1643 in one vol. folio, by Frederic Spanheim, the elder. His Corpus Theologicum, and his Epistolæ Jesuiticæ, were printed in a small folio volume, in 1693. He was a man of an intrepid and sturdy spirit, of remarkable corpulence, and was a lover of good cheer, which subjected him to a reprimand from the synod of Privas, and to some smart epigrams from the wits of the day.

CHAMILLARD, (Michael de,) an able and upright minister of Louis XIV., who made him comptroller-general of the finances, in 1699, and minister of war in 1701. These offices, however, he resigned, from a persuasion of his own unfitness to fill them; and he died in 1721, leaving a character universally esteemed for independence, integrity, and beneficence.

CHAMILLART, (Stephen,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Bourges, in 1656. He for some time taught grammar and philosophy in the college of his order, and was a popular preacher for about twenty years; but the bent of his mind was towards the study of antiquity. He published:—1. An edition of Prudentius, for the use of the Dauphin, Paris, 1687, 4to. 2. Dissertations, in number eighteen, on several Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity, Paris, 1711, 4to. He drew upon himself much ridicule by his conjectures respecting a Pacatianus of silver, a medal unknown till his days, of which, however, another has been found in the

royal cabinet. He also produced a bronze medal of Annia Faustina, who there bore the name of Aurelia; whence he concluded that she was descended from the family of the Antonines. But genuine medals of that princess have since been brought to light, and have justified the conjecture of Chamillart. He died at Paris, in 1730.

CHAMILLY, (Noel Bouton, marquis de,) a brave French officer, born, of a distinguished family, at Chamilly, in Burgundy, in 1636. He served early in life in Portugal, under the mareschal de Schomberg. He distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Grave, in 1675, which he held out for ninety-three days against the prince of Orange, who lost in the siege 16,000 men. For this Chamilly was made a mareschal of France, in 1703. He died in 1715. His Lettres Portugueses have been often reprinted.

CHAMOUSSET, (Claude Humbert Piarron de,) a man of singular and diffusive benevolence, born at Paris, in 1717, and destined to supply his father's place in the parliament of that city as a judge. Medicine was his favourite study, which he practised on the poor only, with such an ardour and activity of mind, that the hours which many persons give to sleep, he bestowed upon the assistance of the sick. He was so forcibly struck with the wretched condition of the great hospital of Paris, so well known as the Hôtel Dieu, that he wrote a plan of reform for it, which he showed in manuscript to Rousseau, requesting him to correct it for him. "What correction," replied Rousseau, "can a work want, that one cannot read without shuddering at the horrid pictures it represents? What is the end of writing, if it be not to touch and interest the passions?" Among his many benevolent and useful schemes, he suggested the establishment of the penny-post at Paris; the bringing of good water to the city; a plan for a house of association, by which any man, for a small sum of money deposited, might be taken care of in sickness; not forgetting a measure for the abolition of begging, which is to be found in Les Vues d'un Citoyen. In the pursuit of his humane plans he was recommended to Choiseul, who procured him the appointment of intendant-general of the military hospitals of France, with the expressed approbation of the king, Louis XV. The pains he took in this employment were incredible, and his plans were so judicious that a marshal of France told his wife, "Were I sick, I would be taken to the hospital of which M. de Chamousset has the management." He died in 1773, at the age of fifty-six.

CHAMPAGNE, (Philip de,) a painter, born at Brussels, in 1602. After receiving instruction from Michal Bourdon and Bouillon, and taking some lessons in landscape painting from Fouquier, he left Brussels with the intention of visiting Italy, being then but nineteen years of age. Having proceeded to Paris, and taken up his abode in the college of Laon, where Nicholas Poussin was then resident, he had the good fortune to form an intimacy with that master, and they were both employed by Du Chesne, painter to Mary de' Medicis, to work in the Luxembourg. Here the exertions of Champagne were rewarded with the marked approbation of the queen, which roused the jealousy of his employer. Champagne, being of a quiet disposition, left the work at which he had been engaged, and returned to Brussels, intending to visit Italy; but the death of Du Chesne happening shortly afterwards, he was invited to revisit Paris, and on his arrival was appointed superintendent of the queen's paintings. Apartments in the palace of the Luxembourg were allotted to him; he received a settlement of a yearly pension of 1200 livres, and was soon afterwards made director of the Royal Academy of Painting. The works of this master display a correctness of drawing and an admirable style of colouring. His best productions are, his portraits of himself and of Colbert, which are said to be equal to any by Vandyck; the ceiling of the king's apartment at Vincennes; his six paintings in the church of the Carmelites at Paris; and his reception picture for the Academy. Champagne died at Paris, in 1674.

CHAMPAGNE, (John Baptist,) nephew of the preceding, was born at Brussels, in 1645. He studied at Paris, under his uncle, whose style he adopted. After visiting Italy he returned to Paris, and was chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy. He *died in* 1688.

CHAMPAGNY, (John Baptist Nompère de, duke de Cadore,) a French naval officer and diplomatist, born at Roanne, in Forez, in 1756. The flexibility of his character, rather than his talents, rendered him acceptable to Napoleon, who employed him in negotiations for which the mediocrity of his abilities sufficiently qualified him. He served, in early life, in the navy, but soon devoted himself to civil occupations, and was appointed

deputy to the States-General by the noblesse of Forez. He was imprisoned at an early stage of the Revolution, but was liberated on the 9th Thermidor. He lived in privacy until Buonaparte made him a member of the committee appointed, under the presidency of Bruix, to ascertain the best means of putting the French marine in a state of efficiency. It was soon afterwards seen that Champagny was lending himself to the views which the first consul was beginning to entertain of mounting to imperial power. In July 1801, he was appointed ambassador to Vienna, where he succeeded, by the mildness of his address, in removing the unfavourable impressions which had been made upon the Austrian court by the blunt bearing of his predecessor, Bernadotte; and he announced at the close of his mission, the elevation of Napoleon to the dignity of emperor. He was now (August 1804) recalled to replace Chaptal, as minister of the interior, and displayed much of that servile adulation which was then becoming so general, and which, as Bourrienne remarks, at length hurried Napoleon to his downfal. He was made count of the empire, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and attended his imperial master at his coronation at Milan. The rupture with Austria followed, and Champagny used every effort to raise the forces that were needed for the coming struggle, and to reconcile the nation to the vast sacrifices it was called upon to make. After the treaty of Tilsit he succeeded Talleyrand as minister for foreign affairs. In 1808, he announced to the pope the imperial mandate that dethroned the pontiff, in terms which showed how ready an instrument for its purpose despotism had found in Champagny. In 1809 he attended Napoleon in Germany, and negotiated the treaty with Vienna. In 1811 he was deprived of the office of secretary for foreign affairs, because he exhibited some remissness in enforcing his master's views respecting the continental system upon the court of St. Petersburg. That this measure, however, might not wear the appearance of a disgrace, he was entrusted with the management of the imperial domains, and created duke de Cadore. He was also made grand-master of the order de la Réunion, and finally, senator. In the Russian and Saxon campaigns, Napoleon made him secretary of the regency. In 1814 he was deputed by Maria Louisa to bear a communication from her to her father, Francis II. On the return of the Bourbons he was called to the Chamber of Peers, where he continued to sit till the revolution of 1830, when he withdrew from public life. He died in 1834.

CHAMPEAUX, or CAMPELLENSIS, (William de,) an eminent philosopher of the schools, was born in the village of Champeaux, near Melun, in the province of Brie, and flourished in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. After studying law under Anselm, of Leon, and Manegolde, he was ordained archdeacon of Paris, and appointed to read lectures on logic in the schools of that church. Some time after he retired with some of his pupils to a monastery, in which was St. Victor's chapel, near Paris, and there founded the abbey of regular canons. He continued to teach in that convent, and, as generally supposed, was the first public professor of scholastic divinity. He was made bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne in 1113, and died in 1121. He maintained the doctrine of the Realists, and had the appellation of the Venerable Doctor. Brucker has given a long account of his disputes with Abailard, who was one of his scholars, and who ventured to question the opinions of his master, and leaving him, opened a school of his own at Melun, where the splendour of his superior talents in disputation at St. Symphorien-le-Chateau, eclipsed the fame of Champeaux. In his treatise On the Soul he has discussed with metaphysical acuteness the question of original sin.

CHAMPIER, (Benedict Curtius Symphorien,) a voluminous medical and historical writer, self-styled *the Aggregator*, was born, near Lyons, in 1472. After studying medicine he took his degree of doctor at Pavia in 1515, and in 1520 was made consul at Lyons. He accompanied Anthony duke of Lorraine to Italy, as his army physician, and was knighted by him for his bravery as well as skill. He married a relation of the chevalier Bayard, an alliance upon which he greatly prided himself. He founded the College of Physicians at Lyons. The best of his numerous works, in 24 vols, is, Les Grandes Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie, Paris, 1516, fol. Some have supposed him to be the author of the celebrated treatise entitled, De Tribus Impostoribus. He died in 1539.

CHAMPION, (Anthony,) a miscellaneous writer, born in 1724-5, at Croydon, in Surrey. He received his first instruction in the classics at Cheam school, in that county, whence, in 1739, he was

removed to Eton, and in 1742 to St. Mary hall, Oxford, whence, after having passed two years, he removed to the Middle Temple, where he continued to reside to the day of his decease. He served in two parliaments, having been elected in 1754 for the borough of St. Germain's, and in 1761 for Liskeard, in Cornwall. He died in 1801. A collection of his poems was published in the same year by lord Lyttelton, who prefixed a biographical article.

CHAMPION, (Joseph,) a celebrated penman, born at Chatham, in 1709. He received his education chiefly under Snell, who kept Sir John Johnson's free writing-school in Foster-lane, Cheapside, and with whom he served a regular clerkship. He kept a boarding-school in St. Paul's-churchyard, and taught many of the nobility and gentry privately. He afterwards kept an academy in Bedford-street, where he had many scholars. The year of his death is not known. He published, Practical Arithmetic, 1733, 8vo. Tutor's Assistant in Teaching Arithmetic, in 40 plates, 4to. Comparative Penmanship, 24 oblong folio plates, 1750, engraved by Thorowgood. His New and Complete Alphabets, with the Hebrew, Greek, and German characters, in 21 plates, oblong folio, engraved by Bickham, came out in 1754; and in 1758 he began to publish his Living-hands, or several copy-books of the different hands in common use; upwards of 40 plates, 4to. He contributed 47 folio pieces for Bickham's Universal Penman, in which he displays a beautiful variety of writing, both for use and ornament. His principal pieces besides are, Engrossing Hands for Young Clerks, 1757. The Young Penman's Practice, 1760. The Penman's Employment, folio, 1759—1762. In 1754 he addressed and presented to the Royal Society a large body of penmanship, in 20 leaves, folio.

CHAMPLAIN, (Samuel de,) a French voyager, and first governor of Canada, born at Brouage. He served in early life in the war against Spain, and afterward spent two years in the West Indies. On his return he was sent by Henry IV. on a voyage to the newly-discovered continent of America, in quality of captain of a man of war. He sailed on the 15th of March, 1603, from Honfleur, and on the 24th of May he anchored in the St. Lawrence. He caused the city of Quebec to be built, (so called from an Indian word signifying "narrow," the river there suddenly becoming narrower,) and he greatly exerted himself in the settling of a new commercial company at Canada. He published, Voyages de la Nouvelle France, dite Canada, 1632, 4to. He goes back to the first discoveries made by Verazani, coming down to the year 1631. This work is excellent in regard to material points, and the simple and natural manner in which they are exhibited. If he is censurable for any thing, it is for rather too much credulity. The author seems to be a person of sound judgment and strong resolution; disinterested, and zealous for the interests of his country. He was expelled from the colony by the English in 1631; but on its restoration at the peace, he returned, in 1634, and was appointed governor-general. He died about 1635. Lake Champlain, in North America, had its name from him. He discovered it in 1608.

CHAMPMESLE, (Mary Desmares,) a celebrated French actress, born at Rouen, in 1644. Compelled by the reduced circumstances of her family to try the stage as a means of support, she married an actor in her native place, with whom she went to Paris, in 1669, and made her first appearance there at the théâtre du Marais, with slender success. But meeting with a performer named Laroque, who, struck with her talents, gave her lessons in elocution and gesture, she made such rapid improvement, that in six months the perfection of her acting satisfied the most fastidious judges. In 1670 she joined the company of the hôtel de Bourgogne, and sustained the character of Hermione with unbounded applause. She continued to perform for thirty years, and excelled in most of the distinguished female characters of the French drama. She is said to have been the mistress of Racine, who gave her lessons in tragic declamation. She died in 1698.—Her husband, CHARLES CHEVILLET, sieur de Champmeslé, shone chiefly in comedy, and wrote some dramatic pieces, of which the best is Les Grisettes, or Crispin Chevalier. The most correct edition of his works is that of 1742, 2 vols, 12mo. The Chefs-d'œuvre Dramatiques de Champmeslé, were published in 1789, 18mo. His death, of which he seems to have had a singular presentiment, took place suddenly, in 1701. He was the intimate friend of La Fontaine.

CHAMPOLLION, (John Francis,) surnamed Le Jeune, to distinguish him from his elder brother, generally called Champollion Figeac, was born, in 1790,

at Figeac, in the department Du Lot. After receiving the elements of his education at the Liceum of Grenoble, he went, in 1807, to Paris, where he remained four years to learn the oriental languages under Langles and De Sacy, and more particularly the Coptic language and the Egyptian archæology. In 1811 he was appointed professor of history in the Liceum of Grenoble, and librarian of the public library. Applying himself now more assiduously to the antiquities of Egypt, he published, in 1814, L'Egypte sous les Pharaons, accompanied by a map, in 2 vols, 8vo, containing a geographical description of that country under its ancient kings, fixing the site and names of the different cities, according to its primitive division. In 1821 Champollion published, at Grenoble, another little work, De l'Ecriture Hieratique des Anciens Egyptiens, which has led some critics into the error of believing that he denied that these characters, as well as the hieroglyphics, of which they were an abridgment, were alphabetical, being expressive of objects and not of sounds; when, in point of fact, he said quite the contrary, as he more fully expressed and explained in the following year in a letter, published at Paris, to M. Dacier, the secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, Relative à l'Alphabet des Hiéroglyphes Phonétiques employés par les Egyptiens. In 1824 he published his Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens, &c.; and soon afterwards visited the Egyptian Museum of Turin, and wrote two letters to his patron, the duke of Blacas, in which he gives the explanation of the names and titles of the Pharaohs written on the monuments existing in that museum, and classes them, according to Manetho, into different dynasties; and at the same time he began his Panthéon Egyptien, ou Collection des Personages Mythologiques de l'Ancienne Egypte, &c., an excellent work, which was published in parts, but has never been completed, the author having been sent at the time by Charles X. to Italy, for the purpose of examining and valuing the collection of Egyptian antiquities just arrived at Leghorn, which the king intended to purchase for the museum of Paris; and on his return he was appointed director of the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre, of which he published the Notice Descriptive, &c. in 1827. In the following year Leopold II. the grand duke of Tuscany, wishing to send a scientific expedition to Egypt, consisting of six learned Italians, at the head of which he had placed Rossellini, the king of France appointed a similar expedition of six Frenchmen, under the direction of Champollion; they sailed together from Toulon, and arrived at Alexandria in August 1828. During his residence in Egypt, which lasted till the end of 1829, Champollion wrote his Lettres Ecrites d'Egypte et de Nubie, which were published, after his death, at Paris, in 1833. On his return to France he was made a member of the Institute, and subsequently, in 1831, by Louis Philippe, professor of Egyptian Antiquities in the Royal College. Indefatigable in his favourite pursuit, he was now preparing the new work, Monumens de l'Egypte et de la Nubie considérés par Rapport à l'Histoire, la Religion et les Usages Civiles et Domestiques de l'Ancienne Egypte, &c., which was the result of the observations and discoveries of the two expeditions, which it had been agreed upon by the French and Tuscan governments should be published together in one work, when, being attacked by a paralytic fit, he died at Paris, in 1831. The last work of Champollion was his Grammaire Egyptienne, published in Paris by order of M. de Guizot, minister of public instruction, the first part of which appeared in 1836, splendidly printed by Didot; edited by his brother, Champollion Figeac, dedicated to the baron Silvestre de Sacy, and containing the opening lecture which the author gave, in May 1830, as a professor of archæology to the Royal College of France.

CHANCELLOR, (Richard,) an early English navigator, who served under Willoughby in the expedition which sailed in May 1553, under the instructions of the company formed at the suggestion of Sebastian Cabot, for the purpose of exploring the north-eastern sea. After encountering a severe tempest, he anchored in the White Sea, near the place now occupied by the city of Archangel, then the site of the monastery of St. Nicholas. Abandoning further progress, Chancellor, at the invitation of the grand duke of Muscovy, visited Moscow, and established commercial relations with that city. On his return to England, in 1554, he was well received by Mary, who sent him back to Moscow with more ample powers; he was returning to England, in 1556, with a Muscovite ambassador, when a storm arose off the coast of Scotland, in which he perished. There is an account of his voyages in the Collections of Hackluyt and Pinkerton.

CHANDLER, (Edward,) a learned prelate, born in Dublin, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where, at the age of twenty-five, he commenced M.A., was ordained priest, and made chaplain to Lloyd, bishop of Winchester, in 1693. He was prebendary of Pipa Minor, April 27, 1697, and afterwards canon of Lichfield and Worcester. He was nominated to the bishopric of Lichfield, September 5, 1717, and consecrated at Lambeth, November 17. From that see he was translated to Durham, November 5, 1730. He wrote A Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, wherein are considered all the objections against this kind of proof advanced in a late Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, London, 1725, 8vo, a very learned and elaborate work, which compelled Collins to produce, in 1727, a second book, entitled, The Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered, which occasioned a second answer from the bishop, entitled, A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, published in 1728; in this he largely and very solidly vindicates the antiquity and authority of the book of Daniel, and the application of the prophecies there contained to the Messiah, against Collins's objections; and also fully obviates what that writer had farther advanced against the antiquity and universality of the tradition and expectation among the Jews concerning the Messiah. His other publications were, Eight Occasional Sermons; the Chronological Dissertation, prefixed to Arnald's Ecclesiasticus; and a preface to a posthumous work of Dr. Ralph Cudworth's, entitled A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality. He died of the stone, in 1750.

CHANDLER, (Mary,) an ingenious English lady, born at Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, in 1687. As her father's circumstances rendered it necessary that she should apply herself to some business, she was brought up to that of a milliner; but a strong inclination to literature led her to devote her leisure hours to a perusal of the best modern writers, and of the best translations of the classics. Amongst these, Horace was her particular favourite. She was somewhat deformed in her person, in consequence of an accident in her childhood; a circumstance which she occasionally made the subject of her own pleasantry, and used to say, "That as her person would not recommend her, she must endeavour to cultivate her mind, to make herself agreeable." She had, however, an honourable offer from a country gentleman, of considerable fortune, who, attracted merely by the goodness of her character, took a long journey to visit her at Bath, where she kept a milliner's shop, and where he paid her his addresses, which she declined. She published several poems in an 8vo volume; but that which she wrote upon Bath was the most popular, and passed through several editions. She often wished for leisure and solitude; but a desire to be useful to her relations, whom she regarded with the warmest affection, led her to submit to the fatigues of business for thirty-five years. She was honoured with the notice of the countess of Hertford, afterwards duchess of Somerset, who several times visited her. Mr. Pope also visited her at Bath, and complimented her for her poem on that place; and the celebrated Mrs. Rowe was one of her friends. She died in 1745, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

CHANDLER, (Samuel,) an eminent dissenting minister, born in 1693, at Hungerford, in Berkshire, where his father was then pastor of a congregation. He was placed first at Mr. Moore's school at Bridgewater, whence he was removed to the academy of Mr. Jones, of Gloucester, which was subsequently transferred to Tewkesbury, where he applied himself to his studies with great assiduity, and had for his fellow-pupils Joseph Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, and Thomas Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he contracted a lasting friendship. From Tewkesbury he went to Leyden, and having finished his studies there, he began to preach; and being soon distinguished by his talents in the pulpit, he was chosen, in 1716, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Peckham, where he continued some years. He now married, and had a family; but venturing his wife's fortune in the South-Sea scheme of 1720, he lost the whole. His circumstances being thus embarrassed, and his income as a minister being inadequate to his expenses, he opened a bookseller's shop in the Poultry, in partnership with John Gray, who afterwards became a dissenting minister, but conformed, and had a living in Yorkshire. He conducted this trade for about two or three years, still continuing to discharge his duties as a minister. About

this time some individuals of the several denominations of dissenters in London, came to a resolution to set up, at the Old Jewry, for the winter half-year, a weekly evening lecture on the evidences of natural and revealed religion, with answers to the principal objections of infidels. Two of the most eminent young ministers among the dissenters were appointed for the execution of this design, of which Chandler was one, and Lardner, so celebrated for his learned writings, was the other. In the course of these lectures Chandler preached some sermons on the confirmation which miracles gave to the divine mission of Christ, and vindicated the argument against the objections of Collins. These sermons he enlarged, and threw into the form of a continued treatise, which he published in 1725, 8vo, under the following title: A Vindication of the Christian Religion, in two parts; I. A Discourse on the Nature and Use of Miracles; II. An Answer to a late Book, entitled A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. The reputation he acquired by this able performance led to an invitation, about 1726, to settle as a minister with the congregation in the Old Jewry, where he continued, first as assistant, and afterwards as pastor, for forty years. In 1727 he published *Reflections on the Conduct of the Modern Deists, in their late writings against Christianity*, with a preface in favour of the rights of private judgment, in answer to some remarks of Dr. Rogers; and in the following year he published A Vindication of the Antiquity and Authority of Daniel's Prophecies, and their Application to Jesus Christ. Soon afterwards he published a translation of The History of the Inquisition, by Philip a Limborch, in 2 vols, 4to, 1731, to which he prefixed A Large Introduction, concerning the Rise and Progress of Persecution. This last piece involved him in a controversy with Dr. Berriman, and occasioned the publication of two or three pamphlets on each side. In 1732 he published a letter to Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, concerning the repeal of the Test Act. Having formed a design of writing a commentary on the Hebrew prophets, he began it by publishing, in 1735, A Paraphrase and Critical Commentary on Joel, 4to. He afterwards proceeded a great way in Isaiah, when being convinced, by the lectures of Schultens, that a more extensive knowledge of the oriental tongues than he possessed, was requisite for the task, he relinquished the undertaking. In 1736 he republished his introduction to the History of the Inquisition in an enlarged form, under the title of The History of Persecution, in four parts: 1. Amongst the Heathens; 2. Under the Christian Emperors; 3. Under the Papacy and Inquisition; 4. Amongst Protestants; with a preface containing Remarks on Dr. Rogers's Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion, 8vo. In 1741 he published his Vindication of the History of the Old Testament; and in 1742, his Defence of the Prime Ministry and Character of Joseph, both in answer to Thomas Morgan, whom, according to Dr. Leland, he clearly convicted of falsehood and misrepresentation. In 1744 he published The Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ re-examined, and their testimony proved entirely consistent. He next published The Case of Subscription to Explanatory Articles of Faith, as a qualification for admission into the Christian Ministry, &c. 1748, 8vo. In the same year, upon making a visit to Scotland, in company with his friend the earl of Finlater and Seafield, he had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him, without solicitation, by the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1760 he published a sermon on the death of George II., in which he compared that prince to king David. This gave rise to a pamphlet, printed in 1761, entitled The History of the Man after God's own Heart; in which the author, grounding his representation upon Bayle's article of *David* in his dictionary, ventured to exhibit the Israelitish monarch as an example of perfidy, lust, and cruelty, and complained of the insult that had been offered to the memory of the late king by Dr. Chandler's parallel. This attack occasioned him to publish, in the following year, A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart, in which the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the historian are exposed and corrected. He also prepared for the press a more elaborate work, which was afterwards published in 2 vols, 8vo, under the following title: A Critical History of the Life of David; in which the principal events are ranged in order of time; the chief objections of Mr. Bayle, and others, against the character of this prince, and the Scripture account of him, and the occurrences of his reign, are examined and refuted; and the psalms which refer to him explained. Before this able work was entirely printed the

author died, May 8, 1766. He was interred in the burying-ground at Bunhill-fields, on the 16th of the same month. After his death four volumes of his Sermons were published, according to the directions of his will, by Dr. Amory, in 1768; and in 1777 was published, in one vol. 4to, his Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians, with a Commentary on the two Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians.

CHANDLER, (Richard, D.D.) an eminent scholar and antiquary, born at Elson, in Hampshire, in 1738. After receiving his earlier education at Winchester school, he was removed to Queen's college, in 1755. Soon after he took his degree of B.A.; in 1759 he published Elegiaca Græca, containing the fragments of Tyrtæus, Simonides, Meleager, Alcæus, &c. with notes. In 1763 he edited, by direction of the university, the Marmora Oxoniensia, printed at the Clarendon Press, in a magnificent folio, with an elegant Latin preface by the editor, and a copious index by his friend Mr. Loveday. He also corrected the mistakes of the former editors, and in some of the inscriptions, particularly that of the Parian Chronicle, supplied the *lacunæ* by many ingenious conjectures. In 1764 he was sent by the Dilettanti Society to travel in Asia Minor and Greece, in company with Revett the architect, and Pars the painter. They spent more than a year in Asia Minor; and, in 1765, they proceeded to Athens, and passed another year in examining Attica and the Peloponnesus. They returned to England in Nov. 1766. The result of their labours, the Ionian Antiquities, or Ruins of Magnificent and Famous Buildings in Ionia, 2 vols, fol., was published in London, in 1769. In 1773 Chandler took his degree of D.D., and in 1774 he published what may be considered as a valuable supplement to the collections of ancient inscriptions by Gruter, Muratori, &c. under the title of Inscriptiones Antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ, in Asia Minore et Græciâ, præsertim Athenis collectæ, fol. Clarendon Press. The year following he published his Travels in Asia Minor, or an Account of a Tour made at the Expense of the Society of Dilettanti, 4to; a work of considerable learning, and replete with curious information. This was immediately followed by his Travels in Greece, 1776, 4to; the principal part of this volume consists of a description of Attica and Athens. In 1779 he was presented to the college living of East Worldham and West Tisted, Hants. In 1785 he married, and afterwards travelled in Switzerland and Italy. In 1800 he was made rector of Tylehurst, in Berkshire, when he published his History of Ilium, or Troy, including the adjacent country and the opposite coast of the Chersonesus, 4to, London, 1802, in which he refuted Bryant's assertion, that the Trojan war was a fiction, and that no such city as Troy in Phrygia ever existed; and he vindicated the veracity of Homer, and especially the truth of his local descriptions. Dr. Chandler died in February, 1810, in his seventy-second year. He left in MS. the Life of William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England in the Reign of Henry VI., and Founder of Magdalen College, which was published in 8vo, London, 1811. There is a French translation (Paris, 1806) of the Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, with notes, by J. P. Servois and Barbié du Bocage. These two works have been since republished together, by the Rev. R. Churton, with Revett's remarks, and a biography of Dr. Chandler, 2 vols, 8vo, 1835.

CHANDOS, (John,) a brave English soldier, of the fourteenth century, constable of Guienne, and lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France. After distinguishing himself, in 1364, at the battle of Auray, where he defeated the celebrated Bertrand du Guesclin, whom he again defeated, in 1366, at the battle of Navarette, he was slain while bravely fighting by the side of the prince of Wales, on the bridge of Leusac, near Poitiers, in 1369. He was loved and lamented, even by his enemies, for the generosity and moderation of his character, in which he bore a strong resemblance to his youthful and princely master.

CHANNING, (William Ellery,) an American Unitarian minister and miscellaneous writer, born at Newport, in Rhode Island, in 1780. His grandfather was William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was an eminent merchant of Newport. During a part of his collegiate course his friends expected that he would, on taking his degree, pursue the study of medicine; but his attention was turned to the ministry by the Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard college, where he graduated. At the commencement, when he took his degree of A.B., he had a distinguished part. Soon afterwards he went to Vir-

ginia, where he resided some time, it is believed as a teacher. Here he was supposed, by exposure or neglect of his health, to have incurably undermined his constitution. In 1803 he was ordained over the congregation in Federal-street, Boston. His published sermons during the war of 1812 brought him into general notice. Subsequently, his review of the writings of Milton, the character of Napoleon Buonaparte, and other performances, established his reputation among the scholars and writers of the country. His publications on the subject of American Slavery attracted much attention, both in the United States and in Europe. He did not belong to any Anti-Slavery Society, but he was an uncompromising enemy to slavery, and thought, spoke, and wrote accordingly. One of his latest performances was on the 1st of August, the anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, when he delivered a discourse in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. A report of it was published, and attracted much notice. He died in 1842.

CHANTEREAU LE FEBURE, or LE FEVRE, (Louis,) a learned French antiquary, born at Paris, in 1588. Louis XIII. made him intendant of the fortifications of the gabelles of Picardy, or excise on salt, &c. in the principality of Sedan, and lastly, intendant of the finances of the duchies of Bar and Lorraine. He compiled, from original records, Historical Memoirs of the Houses of Lorraine and Bar; the first part of which only was published at Paris, 1642, fol. He also published other works on detached parts of French history; and after his death his son published his treatise on Fiefs, 1662, fol., in which he maintains an opinion, which has been thought to be erroneous, that hereditary fiefs commenced only after the time of Hugh Capet. He died in 1658.

CHANTREAU, (Peter Nicholas,) an ingenious French writer, born at Paris, in 1741. He became teacher of the French language in a military school in Spain, where he published a French grammar, entitled Arte de Hablar bien Frances, Madrid, 4to, which went through six editions. He returned to France in 1782, after an absence of twenty years. In 1792 he was sent on a secret mission to the Spanish frontiers, to sound the inclinations of the Catalans respecting the French revolution. On the organization of the central schools he was appointed professor of history in the department of Gers; and in 1803 he was appointed to the Military School. He died in 1808. His works were:—1. Dictionnaire des Mots et Usages introduits par la Révolution, 8vo; a curious medley of cant phrases, which he published under the name of M. L'Epithète de Politicopolis. 2. Voyage dans les trois Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande, 1792, 3 vols, 8vo. 3. Lettres écrites de Barcelone à un Zélateur de la Liberté qui voyage en Allemagne, 1792, 8vo. 4. Voyage Philosophique, Politique, et Littéraire, fait en Russie pendant les Années 1788 et 1789, &c. 2 vols, 8vo, replete with curious and original information. 5. Essai didactique sur la Forme que doivent avoir les Livres élémentaires faits pour les Ecoles Nationales, 1795, 8vo. 6. Tables Chronologiques, a translation of Blair's Chronology, 1795, 4to. 7. The Index to Beaumarchais's edition of Voltaire's works, which forms the 71st and 72d volume of that edition. 8. Rudimens de l'Histoire, a work of very considerable merit. 9. La Science de l'Histoire, 1803, *et seqq.* 4 vols, 4to. 10. Histoire de France abrégée et chronologique depuis les Gaulois et les Francs jusqu'en 1808, 2 vols, 8vo.

CHANTREY, (Sir Francis,) an eminent sculptor, born on the 7th of April, 1782, at the village of Norton, in Derbyshire. He was the son of a carpenter and small farmer, and in his youth was employed to drive an ass laden with sand, for sale in the neighbouring town of Sheffield. It is said that it was while following this servile occupation he gave the first indication of his genius, by carving with a penknife a head out of the stick which he carried in his daily journeys. His next attempt was in modelling in dough for pastry the figures of some animals, which were placed on the table of a wealthy lady of the name of Stanley, in whose service an aunt of Chantrey's held the situation of housekeeper. The figures excited the surprise and admiration of the company; and on the discovery of the artist he was taken under the patronage of Mrs. Stanley, and was by her placed with a carver and frame-maker in Sheffield, of the name of Ramsay, and subsequently bound as his apprentice. Here he found sufficient opportunity for the indulgence of his favourite pursuit, and produced several admirable models in clay. At the same time he evinced great taste for landscape painting, and executed some clever likenesses in miniature. During

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his apprenticeship he was so fortunate as to attract the attention of Mr. John Raphael Smith, a portrait-painter and mezzotint engraver, who, on observing his extraordinary taste for drawing and modelling, gave him some valuable instruction. He did not receive much encouragement from his master, who feared that indulgence in these pursuits would interfere with his duties as an apprentice; but nothing could check the ardour of the youthful artist: he hired a small room for a trifling weekly sum, and here he devoted all his leisure moments to painting and modelling. In 1802, being then but twenty years of age, he advertised in the Sheffield papers to take portraits in crayons. Shortly afterwards he visited Edinburgh and Dublin, but without receiving much encouragement. He then went to London, and after studying for some time in the Royal Academy, he exhibited at the annual exhibition of 1804 a portrait in oil. In the following year, having turned to a more congenial pursuit, and evidently his true vocation, he exhibited three busts which displayed extraordinary power. In 1809 Mr. Alexander, the architect, gave him an order for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, and Duncan, for the Trinity-house and the Greenwich Naval Asylum. In the following year he married his cousin, Miss Mary Anne Wale, but he left no issue. The bust of Mr. Pitt for the Trinity-house was the next that came from his chisel; and it was about this period, 1811, that the brilliant career of Chantrey may be said to have commenced. In the exhibition of that year he had six busts, one of which drew forth the warm approbation of Nollekens, the sculptor, who generously directed one of his own busts to be removed, and that of Chantrey to be put in its place. His next work was a statue of George III. for the city of London. This figure, his first statue, was much admired for its dignified ease, and tended largely to increase his fame. In 1817 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. He was engaged in several national monuments in marble and in bronze; among them may be mentioned the statue of George IV. at Brighton, of Pitt, in Hanover-square, and of Watt, in Westminster Abbey. He was also employed upon several for St. Paul's cathedral, besides sepulchral designs for churches. Among the latter must be noticed the tomb of two children, daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, placed in Lichfield cathedral. This is Chantrey's masterpiece in a peculiar branch of his art, and is perhaps one of the most exquisite and simply touching designs in monumental sculpture. The children are represented lying asleep, locked in each other's arms. The unstudied grace of the positions in which they repose, their artless beauty, the snow-drops in the hands of the younger child, are all so perfectly true to nature, and there is at the same time so much of poetic feeling in the composition, that no one can view it unmoved. It was exhibited in 1818; and although the Hebe and Terpsichore of Canova stood by its side, they were passed almost unheeded by. Chantrey was now unanimously elected a Royal Academician; and shortly after he produced a little statue of lady Louisa Russell (now the marchioness of Abercorn.) It represents a child, standing on tip-toe, looking down, with an expression of archness and delight, at a dove which she is fondling in her bosom. In 1819 Chantrey visited Italy, and was chosen a member of the academies of Rome and Florence. On the marquis of Camden being elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, Chantrey received the honorary degree of A.M. and the university of Oxford conferred on him that of D.C.L. In 1835 he received the honour of knighthood from William IV. and shortly after an offer of a baronetcy was made to him, which he respectfully declined. Sir Francis continued to labour with unwearied assiduity in his profession till his decease, which occurred at his residence in Pimlico, on the 25th November, 1841, so suddenly as to call for a coroner's inquest. On investigation it was found that his death was occasioned by ossification of the heart. On the 6th of December following his remains were consigned to a tomb constructed by himself in the church of his native village. In person Chantrey was stout, but he possessed great activity, being passionately fond of the sports of the field. His features were very fine. His eyes, which were lustrous, had a most intellectual expression; which is remarkable, as he had for several years completely lost the sight of one of them, but there was no perceptible difference in its appearance. He collected a choice cabinet of medals, statues, and antiques, and, from the large prices he commanded for his works, he amassed a handsome fortune. This he

bequeathed to lady Chantrey for her life, and after her decease to the Royal Academy, to be by it devoted to "the encouragement of British fine arts in painting and sculpture only," and to the purchase of works of the highest merit in those arts, "executed within the shores of Great Britain." In his will he expressed a desire that his friend and assistant, Allan Cunningham, should be employed in the completion of such works as remained unfinished at his decease, and bequeathed to him an annuity, which that friend did not live long to enjoy. Among the unfinished works of Chantrey is the colossal equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington, intended to be placed in front of the Royal Exchange.

CHAPELAIN, (John,) a French poet, born at Paris, in 1595. After studying under Frederic Morel, Nicholas Bourbon, and other eminent masters, he became tutor to the children of the marquis de la Trousse, grand marshal of France, whose good opinion he so completely won after seventeen years' service, that he made him his steward. He at this time translated Guzman d'Alfarache from the Spanish, and directed his particular attention to poetry. He wrote odes, sonnets, The Last Words of Cardinal Richelieu, and other pieces of poetry. In 1632 he refused to attend the count de Noailles to Rome in quality of secretary to the embassy, because he wished to devote himself exclusively to poetry. He was thought to have succeeded to the reputation of Malherbe, and after his death was reckoned the prince of the French poets, and an oracle in matters of literary taste. Gassendi, who was his friend, has considered him in this light; and Sorbiere has not scrupled to say, that he "reached even Virgil himself in heroic poetry;" and adds, that "he was a man of great erudition as well as modesty." But no sooner did his poem Pucelle, the labour of thirty years, appear, than his poetical laurels withered away. Never was public expectation so raised or so disappointed. The poem was published in 1656, with all the recommendation of royal typography, and all the embellishment of fine engraving; and court influence was so zealously employed to promote its sale, that it was pushed through six editions within eighteen months. But it gave the death-blow to Chapelain's fame. He died at Paris, in 1674. He was sordidly avaricious; and Menage says that when he died he had 50,000 crowns in ready money by him; and his supreme delight was to have his strong box opened, and the bags taken out, that he might contemplate his treasure. The learned Huet endeavoured, by an appeal to the ancient canons of criticism, to vindicate his poem, but could not succeed against the light raillery of Boileau, Racine, and La Fontaine; and the duchess de Longueville is said to have justly characterised it when she said, "it is very pretty, and very dull." Chapelain, however, was a man of learning, and a good critic; and he has found an able defender in the abbé d'Olivet, in his History of the French Academy, of which Chapelain was one of the first members, and he it was who drew up the scheme of the Dictionary. It was at the desire of Malherbe and Vaugelas that Chapelain wrote the famous preface to the Adone of Marini; and it was he who corrected the first poetical composition of Racine, his Ode to the Queen, who introduced Racine to Colbert, and procured him a pension. Chapelain had been employed by Colbert to draw up a list of learned men, as well foreigners as natives, upon whom Louis XIV. wished to bestow his favours; and this office, as might be expected, drew upon him no little odium.

CHAPELLE, (Armand de la.) See La Chapelle.

CHAPELLE, (Claude Emmanuel Luillier,) a celebrated French wit and poet, called Chapelle from the place of his nativity, a village between Paris and St. Denys, where he was born in 1626. He was the natural son of Francis Luillier, a man of rank and fortune, who gave him a liberal domestic education, and caused him to be legitimated in 1642. He had Gassendi for his master in philosophy; but he distinguished himself chiefly by his poetical compositions. He wrote, in conjunction with Bachaumont, that ingenious work in verse and prose, called Voyage à Montpellier. Many of the most shining parts in Molière's comedies have been ascribed to him; and it is well known that the former consulted him upon all occasions, and paid the utmost deference to his taste and judgment. He is also believed to have supplied Racine with several comic touches in his Plaideurs. He was a very humorous, but a very voluptuous man. It is said that Boileau met him one day, and, as he had a great value for Chapelle, ventured to tell him, in a friendly manner, that "his inordinate

love of wine would certainly hurt him." Chapelle seemed very seriously affected; but this meeting happening unluckily by a tavern, "Come," says he, "let us turn in here, and I promise to attend with patience to all you say." Boileau led the way, in hopes of converting him; but both monitor and hearer became so intoxicated, that they were obliged to be sent home in separate coaches. Chapelle died in 1686, and his poetical works and Voyage were reprinted with additions at the Hague in 1732, and at Paris, by Lefèvre de St. Marc, in 1755, 1 vol. 12mo.

CHAPELLE, (John de la,) descended from a noble family, was born at Bourges, in 1655. After passing his earlier years at Paris in mercantile pursuits, he obtained the place of receiver-general of the finances at Rochelle, in which employment he found leisure to indulge his taste for polite literature. Having attached himself to the prince of Conti, that nobleman made him one of his secretaries in 1687, and sent him into Switzerland on political business; and the king, being afterwards informed of his talents, employed him in the same capacity. La Chapelle displayed his knowledge of the politics of Europe in a work printed at Paris in 1703, under the disguise of Basle, in 8 vols, 12mo, entitled, Lettres d'un Suisse à un François, explaining the relative interest of the powers at war. He wrote also Mémoires historiques sur la Vie d'Armand de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, 1699, 4to. He also wrote, The Loves of Catullus and Tibullus, and some dramas, in which latter pieces he was an unsuccessful imitator of Racine. In 1688 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. He died in 1723.

CHAPERON, (Nicholas,) a French engraver, born in the year 1596, at Chateaudun. He studied for several years in Rome, where he produced his set of fifty-two plates from the paintings of Raffaelle, in the loggie of the Vatican, called Raffaelle's Bible. He died in Paris, in 1647.

CHAPMAN, (George,) a dramatic poet, and the earliest translator of Homer into English, was born in 1557, probably in Kent. When he was about seventeen years of age he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, where he spent about two years, and was eminently distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics. About the year 1576 he quitted the university, and repaired to the metropolis, where he commenced a friendship with Shakspeare, Spenser, Daniel, Marlow, Jonson, and other celebrated poets of the day. In 1595 he published, in 4to, a poem, entitled Ovid's Banquet of Sauce, a Coronet for his Mistress Philosophy, and his Amorous Zodiac; to which he added, a translation of a poem into English, called The Amorous Contention of Phillis and Flora, written in Latin, by a friar, in 1400. The following year he published, in 4to, The Shield of Achilles, from Homer; and soon after, in the same year, a translation of seven books of the Iliad, in 4to; in 1600, a translation of fifteen books was printed in fol.; and lastly, without date, but certainly not later than 1603, as the work is dedicated to prince Henry, a translation of the whole Iliad, in fol. In 1598 he produced a comedy, entitled, The Blind Beggar of Alexandria, 4to, and dedicated to the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral. The following year he published another comedy, in 4to, called Humorous Day's Mirth. He is said to have been much countenanced and encouraged by Sir Thomas Walsingham, who, as Wood informs us, had a son of the same name, "whom Chapman loved from his birth." Henry, prince of Wales, and Carr, earl of Somerset, also patronized him; but the former dying, and the latter being disgraced, Chapman's hopes of preferment by their means vanished. He also wrote, in conjunction with Jonson and Marston, a comedy, entitled Eastward Hoe, in which he is believed to have offended James I. by casting some reflections upon the Scotch. He is thought, however, to have had some place at court, either under the king or his consort Anne. In 1605 he published a comedy in 4to, called All Fools, the plot of which is founded on Terence's Heautontimorumenos, which was performed before king James. The following year he produced two other comedies, The Gentleman Usher, and Monsieur d'Olive; the latter of which was often acted with success at Black-friars. In 1607 he published, in 4to, Bussy d'Amboise, a tragedy. His next dramatic pieces were Cæsar and Pompey, 1608; The Conspiracy and Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Biron, marshal of France, 1609; May-Day, 1611; and the Widow's Tears, 1612. Some parts of this last play are very fine, and the incidents are affecting and interesting, but the catastrophe is thought exceptionable. About this time he published an Epicede, or Funeral

Song on Prince Henry; and when the societies of Lincoln's-inn and the Middle Temple, in 1613, had resolved to exhibit a splendid masque at Whitehall, in honour of the nuptials of the palsgrave and the princess Elizabeth, Chapman was employed for the poetry, and Inigo Jones for the machinery. The same year he published, in 4to, a tragedy, entitled, Bussy d'Amboise his Revenge. In the following year he published Andromeda Liberata, or the Nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda, dedicated, in a poetical epistle, to Robert, earl of Somerset, and Frances, his countess.

In 1614 he published his version of the Odyssey, dedicated to the earl of Somerset. This was soon followed by the Batrachomyomachy, and the Hymns and Epigrams. In 1616 he published, in 12mo, a translation of Musæus, with a dedication to Inigo Jones. He also published a paraphrastic translation, in verse, of Petrarch's Seven Penitential Psalms, with A Hymn to Christ upon the Cross; the Tragedy of Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany; Revenge for Honour, a tragedy; and some attribute to him the Two Wise Men, a comedy. He died in 1634, and was buried in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. His friend Inigo Jones planned and erected a monument to his memory, which was unfortunately destroyed with the old church. His translation of Homer has scarcely received in recent times the notice or the praise to which it is most justly entitled. Dryden reports that Waller never could read it without a degree of transport. Pope is of opinion that Chapman covers his defects "by a daring fiery spirit, that animates his translation, which is something like what one might imagine Homer himself to have written before he arrived to years of discretion." A diligent observer will easily see that Pope himself was no careless reader of his predecessor, and would come nearer to Homer, both in spirit and substance, if he had followed Chapman more closely. As a dramatic writer, he had considerable reputation among his contemporaries; but it must be acknowledged that his style is extravagantly hyperbolical, and that he has no power of exciting emotion, except in those who sympathize with a tumid pride and self-confidence; yet he has more thought than many of the older dramatists. Chapman was justly esteemed for the excellence of his moral character, and Wood says that he was "a person of most reverend aspect, religious and temperate; qualities rarely meeting in a poet."

CHAPMAN, (George,) a schoolmaster, was born at Alvah, in the shire of Banff, in 1723. He was educated at the grammar-school of Banff, from whence he removed to King's college, Aberdeen, after which he was appointed master of the school of Alvah. In 1741 he took his degree of master of arts, and removed to the school of Dalkeith. In 1747 he became joint master of that of Dumfries, of which he had afterwards the sole charge, but resigned the situation in 1774. He then retired to a farm near Banff, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the Marischal college of Aberdeen, after which he went and settled at Edinburgh, where he superintended a printing office, and occasionally gave his assistance to the students of the university. He died at Edinburgh in 1806, in the eighty-third year of his age. His publications were, —1. A Treatise on Education, 1773, 8vo, of which there have been five editions. 2. Hints on the Education of the Lower Ranks of the People, and the Appointment of Parochial Schoolmasters. 3. Advantages of a Classical Education, &c. 4. An Abridgment of Ruddiman's Rudiments and Latin Grammar. 5. Collegium Bengalense, a Latin Poem, in Sapphic verse, written for Dr. Buchanan's prize.

CHAPMAN, (John,) a divine, the son of William Chapman, rector of Strathfieldsay, in Hampshire, where he was probably born, in 1704. He was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. His first promotion was the rectory of Mersham, in Kent, and of Alderton, with the chapel of Smeeth, to which he was appointed in 1739 and 1744, by archbishop Potter, to whom he was domestic chaplain. He was also archdeacon of Sudbury, and treasurer of Chichester. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the provostship of Eton, which was obtained, after a severe contest, by Dr. George. Among his pupils he had the first lord Camden, Dr. Ashton, Horace Walpole, Jacob Bryant, Sir W. Draper, and Sir George Baker. His first publication was entitled, The Objections of a late Anonymous Writer (Collins) against the Book of Daniel, considered, Cambridge, 1728, 8vo. This was followed by his Remarks on Dr. Middleton's celebrated Letter to Dr. Waterland, 1731. In his Eusebius, 2 vols, 8vo, 1739, 1741, he defended Chris-

tianity against the objections of Morgan and Tindal. In 1741 he was made archdeacon of Sudbury, and was honoured with the diploma of D.D. by the university of Oxford. He soon after published two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, who had maintained that the eclipse mentioned by that writer had no relation to the wonderful darkness that happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. In 1743, in an elegant Latin dissertation, addressed to Tunstall, public orator of the university of Cambridge, he maintained that Cicero published two editions of his Academics; an opinion which is applauded by Dr. Ross, in his edition of Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiares, 1749. In 1744 he published a Letter on the Ancient Numeral Characters of the Roman Legions, in which he ably controverts an opinion of Dr. Middleton on that subject. In 1745 he assisted Dr. Pearce, afterwards bishop of Rochester, in his edition of Cicero de Officiis. In 1746 Middleton retaliated, by assailing his Charge to the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, entitled Popery the True Bane of Letters. In 1747 he prefixed, without his name, to Mounteney's edition of Demosthenes, some observations on the Commentaries commonly ascribed to Ulpian, and a map of ancient Greece. As executor to archbishop Potter, Dr. Chapman presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, void by the death of Dr. Trimnell; and though, when, in 1760, the case was brought into chancery, the lord keeper Henley made a decree in Dr. Chapman's favour, on an appeal to the House of Lords the decree was reversed. On this affair Dr. Hurd passes a very severe sentence in his correspondence with Warburton. Dr. Chapman died in 1784.

CHAPMAN, (Thomas,) a philologist and divine, born at Billingham, in the county of Durham, in 1717. He was educated at Richmond school, in Yorkshire, and afterwards entered Christ's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1746 he was chosen master of Magdalen college, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1748, when he served the office of vice-chancellor, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1749 he took the degree of D.D. and was made rector of Kirby-over-Blower, in Yorkshire. In the following year he was presented by the king to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, and in 1758 was appointed official to the dean and chapter. He published an Essay on the Roman Senate, 1750, a tract commended by Larcher, and translated by him, Paris, 1765, 12mo. Chapman died in 1760.

CHAPMAN, (Frederic Henry,) a Swedish naval officer, distinguished for his skill in marine architecture. In early life he visited England, where he staid for some time, for the purpose of studying the art of ship-building. His Treatise on Naval Architecture was translated into French, in 1779, by Lemonnier, fol. and in 1781 by Vial de Clairbois, 4to. The latter version is preferred. Gustavus III. made him superintendent of the dockyard, gave him a patent of nobility, raised him to the rank of vice-admiral, and bestowed upon him the title of Commander of the Sword. He died in 1808, at a very advanced age.

CHAPONE, (Hester,) an ingenious English writer, the daughter of Thomas Mulso, Esq. of Twywell, in Northamptonshire, where she was born in 1727. It is said that at nine years of age she composed a romance, entitled The Loves of Amoret and Melissa. She studied the French and Italian languages, made some progress in Latin, and read the best authors, especially those who treat of morals and philosophy. Her acquaintance with Richardson, whose novels were the favourites of her sex, introduced her to Mr. Chapone, a young man then studying at the Temple, whom, after some time, she married; but was left a widow in ten months after. In the mean time she became acquainted with Miss Carter, with whom she contracted a friendship which lasted for more than fifty years. Her first productions appear to have been the Ode to Peace, and that, addressed to Miss Carter on her intended publication of the translation of Epictetus. About the same time she wrote the story of Fidelia, which she sent to the editor of the Adventurer. The poignancy of her grief for the loss of her husband, in 1760, seriously affected her health, and for some time her life was despaired of. She recovered, however, gradually. Most of her time was passed in London, or in occasional visits to her friends, among whom she numbered lord Lyttelton, Mrs. Montague, and the circle who usually visited her house. In 1770 she accompanied Mrs. Montague into Scotland. In 1773 she published her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, originally intended for the use of her niece, but published at the request of Mrs. Montague, and other literary friends. This was

followed by a volume of Miscellanies, including some pieces formerly published without her name. After the death of her brother, in 1799, and of her favourite niece shortly after, her mind became affected, and her friends persuaded her to remove from London to Hadley, where she died in 1801, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. In 1807, her works were published in 2 vols, 12mo, with a sketch of her life prefixed. In this edition are some letters addressed by her to Richardson, in which she controverts some of the maxims put forward by him in his Clarissa.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, (John,) an eminent French astronomer, born, of a distinguished family, at Mauriac, in Upper Auvergne, in 1722; according to Delambre, in 1728. After receiving an excellent education at his native place, he was sent to the college of Louis le Grand, where he evinced a strong inclination for drawing and geometry. During his course of philosophy he formed an acquaintance with a Carthusian, named Dom Germain, who instructed him in the mathematics and astronomy, in which he made so rapid a progress, as to attract the notice of father de la Tour, principal of the college, who introduced him to Cassini, by whom he was employed in taking plans of several of the royal buildings, and in assisting him in delineating the general map of France. In 1752 Chappe published a translation of the works of Dr. Halley, with improvements. His talents now began to attract the notice of government, and he was appointed to superintend a survey of several places in the district of Bitche, in Lorraine; and on his return he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; and on the 17th of January, 1759, he succeeded Lacaille at the Observatory of Paris, as assistant to Cassini de Thury. In November 1760, he set out for Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which Halley announced would happen on the 6th of June, 1761. After encountering a variety of almost incredible difficulties, he arrived at Tobolsk, at the end of April 1761. But here new difficulties awaited him. The simple Russians, attentive to all his actions, beheld his preparations with the utmost terror; the observatory which he caused to be erected, and the instruments he brought with him, increased their alarm; and the overflowing of the river Irtish, which inundated part of the city, a natural consequence of the thaw, served still more to confirm them in their suspicions. The governor of Tobolsk, a man of education, was obliged to give him a guard for his protection. The moment so long wished for being at length arrived, Chappe, on the 5th of June, made every necessary preparation for observing the transit. The sky, however, during the night, became quite overcast; and this was a new source of uneasiness to him; but a favourable wind, which sprang up at sunrise, revived his hopes, by removing the veil that obscured the object of his researches. The observation was made with the necessary precision, in presence of M. Ismailof, count Poushkin, and the archbishop of Tobolsk; and the Academy of Sciences at Paris, as well as that of Petersburg, received the particulars of this event soon after by a courier whom M. Ismailof immediately despatched. On his arrival in France Chappe began to prepare an account of his journey, which was published in 1768, in 2 vols, 4to, with an atlas, in fol. Besides the account of the particular object of his journey, the philosopher finds in it the history of mankind and of nature, and the statesman the political system and interest of nations. The same phenomenon which had made him brave the rigours of frost and snow, led him, in 1769, to encounter the ardours of the torrid zone. Another transit of Venus was, according to astronomical calculation, to happen on the 3d of June in that year; and California was pointed out as the properest place for observing it. He accordingly set out, accompanied by Dol and Medina, astronomers to the king of Spain. But after his arrival at California he was attacked by a contagious disorder, which carried him off, a martyr to science, on the 1st of August, 1769, in the forty-second year of his age, cheered in his dying moments by the reflection that he had been spared to accomplish the object of his mission. His observations were published at Paris, in 1772, by C. F. Cassini, under the title of Voyage de Californie, in 4to.

CHAPPE, (Claude,) a French mechanician, nephew of the preceding, born at Brulon, in Normandy, in 1763. It is said by his biographers that the desire of intercommunicating with his friends, who lived at some distance from him, led him, in 1791, to conceive the project of corresponding with them by means of signals. Whether or not he had at that time any knowledge of the discoveries of Dr. Hook, in England, or of Amontons, in his own

country, both of which were nearly a century earlier, is uncertain; but there appears to be some resemblance between his machine and that which was proposed by the former in his discourse to the Royal Society in 1684. No doubt, however, can exist that Chappe is justly entitled to the honour of having invented both a particular system of signals, and the mechanism by which the operations are performed. He presented his invention to the French Legislative Assembly in 1792; and in the following year the government decreed that an experiment should be made, in presence of certain commissioners, in order to try its efficacy. For this purpose, Chappe, with the assistance of his brother, formed between Paris and Lisle, at distances from each other equal to three or four leagues, a line of stations, at each of which one of the machines was constructed; and the first, which was immediately under the direction of the inventor, was placed on the roof of the Louvre. The sentence to be conveyed was received there from the hands of the members composing the committee of public safety, and in 13 minutes 40 seconds it was delivered through all the intermediate stations to that at Lisle, a distance of 48 leagues. The result of the experiment being considered satisfactory, the use of the machine became general in France; and it is said that one of the first despatches conveyed in this manner to Paris announced the re-taking of the town of Condé. The important advantages which might be derived from the use of the telegraph were immediately felt. A description of it was brought by an emigrant from Paris to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where two models were executed, which, from thence, were sent to England by Mr. W. Playfair; and the invention, with modifications, was adopted in this country. Some illiberal attacks which were made upon his invention had so injurious an effect upon the mind of Chappe, that he fell into a profound melancholy, which led him to commit suicide, in 1805, at the age of forty-two years.

CHAPPEL, (William,) a learned and pious divine, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, descended from parents in narrow circumstances, was born at Lexington, in Nottinghamshire, in 1512. He was sent to a grammar-school at Mansfield, and was thence removed to Christ's college, Cambridge; of which he was elected a fellow in 1607. He became a very eminent tutor, and was also remarkable for his abilities as a disputant, which he displayed before James I., in 1624, when he visited the university. In 1633 he was promoted by Laud, then bishop of London, to the deanery of Cashel; and soon afterwards, by the same prelate, then archbishop of Canterbury, he was made provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and was not sworn into the office till June 5, 1637. He instituted, as Sir James Ware tells us, among the juniors, a Roman commonwealth, which continued during the Christmas vacation, and in which they had their dictators, consuls, censors, and other officers of state in great splendour. And this circumstance may serve to give us a true idea of the man, who was remarkable for uniting in his disposition two very different qualities, sweetness of temper, and severity of manners. In 1638, the earl of Strafford and the archbishop of Canterbury preferred him to the bishopric of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. By the king's command he continued in his provostship till July 20, 1640. He was attacked in the House of Commons with great bitterness by the Puritan party, and was obliged to come to Dublin from Cork, and to put in sureties for his appearance. In June 1641, articles of impeachment were exhibited against him to the House of Peers, consisting of fourteen, though the substance of them was reduced to two; the first, perjury, on a supposed breach of his oath as provost; the second, malice towards the Irish, founded on discontinuing the Irish lecture during the time of his being provost. His fate, indeed, seems to have been peculiar; for he was abused at Cambridge for being a Puritan, and in Ireland for being a Papist. Yet as we find the name of archbishop Usher among his opponents in Ireland, there seems reason to think that there was some foundation for his unpopularity. While, however, he laboured under these troubles, he was exposed to still greater, by the breaking out of the rebellion in the latter end of that year. At length he obtained leave to embark for England. He landed at Milford Haven; but at Tenby, where information was made of him to the mayor, he was committed to gaol. After lying there seven weeks, he was set at liberty by the interest of Sir Hugh Owen, a member of parliament, upon giving bond in 1000*l.* for his appearance. After a series of misfortunes he withdrew to Derby, where he died in 1649. He published the year before his death, Methodus Concionandi, that is, the method

of preaching, which for its usefulness was also translated into English. His Use of Holy Scripture was printed afterwards in 1653. He wrote also his own life, in Latin, which has been twice printed; Peck adds, by way of note upon his edition, the following extract of a letter from Mr. Beaupré Bell:—" 'Tis certain The Whole Duty of Man was written by one who suffered by the troubles in Ireland; and some lines in this piece give great grounds to conjecture that bishop Chappel was the author. March 3, 1734." Yet there is no explicit evidence of his having been the author of it. It appears indeed to have been written before the death of Charles I. although it was not published till 1657.

CHAPPELOW, (Leonard,) an eminent oriental scholar, born in 1683, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1717 he was chosen fellow of his college in the room of Tomkinson, ejected as a non-juror. In 1720 he succeeded the learned Simon Ockley, as Arabic professor. He was afterwards presented to the livings of Great and Little Hormead, in Hertfordshire. In 1734 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of St. John's college. In 1727 he published Spencer's celebrated work, De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, with additions and corrections, left by the author to his executor, archbishop Tenison, who bequeathed them to the university of Cambridge. These the senate, by grace, gave leave to Mr. Chappelow to publish. The work was accordingly executed, 2 vols, fol. In 1730 he published Elementa Linguæ Arabicæ, chiefly from Erpenius. Some time afterwards he published A Commentary on the Book of Job, in which is inserted the Hebrew text and English translation; with a paraphrase from the third verse of the third chapter, where it is supposed the metre begins, to the seventh verse of the forty-second chapter, where it ends; 1752, 2 vols, 4to. In this work he maintains that an Arabic poem was written by Job himself, and that it was modelled by a Hebrew at a later period. In 1758 he published The Traveller; an Arabic poem, entitled Tograi, written by Abu Ismael, translated into Latin, and published with notes in 1661 by Dr. Pocock, and now rendered into English in the same Iambic measure as the original; with some additional notes to illustrate the poem, 4to. In 1765 he published Two Sermons concerning the State of the Soul on its immediate separation from the Body, written by Bishop Bull; together with some extracts relating to the same subject, taken from writers of distinguished note and character, with a Preface, 8vo. This short preface is all that belongs to Chappelow. His last publication was entitled Six Assemblies, or Ingenious Conversations of learned Men among the Arabians, &c., formerly published by the celebrated Schultens, in Arabic and Latin, with large notes and observations, &c. 1767, 8vo. This collection, of which a Latin version had been published by Pocock in 1661, is part of a larger work written in Arabic by Hariri of Barsa, a city in the kingdom of Babylon, and throws considerable light upon many passages of Scripture. Chappelow's notes are very valuable. He died in 1768.

CHAPPLE, (William,) a topographer, born at Witheridge, in Devonshire, in 1718. He received a common education, which he improved by his own efforts, and became tolerably well versed in the classics and mathematics. At the age of twenty he was taken as clerk to an eminent surveyor at Exeter, after which he was appointed secretary to the county and city hospital. He also became steward to Sir William, afterwards lord, Courtenay. He died at Exeter, in 1781. He was an early contributor to the Lady's Diary, and the Gentleman's Magazine, in which last miscellany he published some letters on the supposed attractive influence of tallow upon the magnet, which notion was combated by Mr. Canton. Some years before his death he engaged in an edition of Risdon's Survey of Devon, with notes, but did not live to accomplish it; part, however, was printed in 4to, in 1785, with a sketch of his life prefixed.

CHAPTAL, (John Antony,) an eminent chemist, was born at Nojaret Lozere, in 1756, where his family had been long known and respected. His talents and application soon attracted attention, and at the college of Rhodes he obtained the distinction, that the room which he occupied should in future be allocated only to those students who were to be rewarded with the first prizes. At Montpellier he studied medicine; and it was the desire of a rich uncle, a physician at Montpellier, that he should succeed him in his practice; but having obtained permission to spend some time in Paris, he devoted himself to general literature, and especially to chemistry. After a residence of four years in Paris he returned to Montpellier, and was elected professor of

chemistry. He entered upon the duties of this office just at the period when the doctrines of Stahl were to give place to the discoveries of Black, Lavoissier, Priestley, and Cavendish; on him then devolved the task of explaining a new science, which he performed in an admirable manner. His peculiar excellence, however, lay in the ability and perseverance with which he rendered chemical science subservient to the elucidation and progress of arts and manufactures. His reputation caused him to be invited to Paris by the committee of public safety, in 1793, to superintend the manufacture of saltpetre, which was required in large quantities for the war. He became one of the first professors in the Polytechnic school, and also a member of the council of state on the establishment of the consulate. In 1801 Napoleon appointed him minister of the interior. During his administration of four years he improved the various institutions for the relief of the poor, which, during the Revolution, had fallen into neglect; his chief merit, however, was the service which he rendered to the manufactures of France. He established chambers of commerce, and councils to deliberate on matters relating to the arts and manufactures. He founded the School of Arts and the Conservatory. He visited the workshops, conversed with the workmen, sought for the earliest information respecting new inventions, and, in fact, neglected nothing that could contribute to the advancement of his great design. His character is thus summed up by professor Thenard, in his discourse pronounced in the name of the Academy of Sciences:—"He was endowed with a kind heart, was moderate in his tastes and opinions, full of benevolence towards every one, of affectionate regards for his associates, of devotion to his friends; ready to confer a favour when in his power, and doubling it by the grace with which he conferred it; unhappy when compelled to refuse, and always softening the refusal by expressions which showed the goodness of his heart. Possessing a handsome fortune, which he had honourably acquired, and loaded with honours, he seemed safe from reverses. Nevertheless, some misfortunes which he could not foresee, and certainly did not merit, obscured the close of his brilliant career; but he supported them with dignity, without murmuring and without breathing a complaint, thus evincing the greatness of his mind. He consoled himself among his friends by study, and by fulfilling duties which had been imposed upon him, or which he had created for himself." He was a senator under the empire, and at the time of his death was a peer and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. His principal works are:—Elémens de Chimie, 3 vols, 8vo, 1790; fourth edition, 1803. Essai sur le Perfectionnement des Arts Chimiques en France, 8vo, 1800. Art de faire de gouverner et de perfectionner les Vins, 8vo, 1801; second edition, 1819. Traité Théorétique et Pratique sur la Culture de la Vigne, 2 vols, 8vo, 1801; second edition, 1811. Art du Teinturier et Dégraisseur, 8vo, 1800. Essai sur le Blanchiment, 8vo, 1801. Chimie appliquée aux Arts, 4 vols, 8vo, 1807. De l'Industrie Française, 2 vols, 8vo, 1819. Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture, 2 vols, 8vo, 1823; second edition, 1829.

CHAPUZEAU, (Samuel,) a Protestant divine, born at Geneva, of poor parents, whose family was originally of Poitiers. After practising as a physician, he was appointed preceptor to William III., and afterwards governor of the pages to George duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, which post he held till his death, in 1701, at Zell. Three days before his death he wrote a sonnet, in which he complains of being old, blind, and poor. He collected and printed Tavernier's Voyages, 1682, 4to. He wrote besides, Description de la Ville de Lyon, 1656, 4to. Une Relation de Savoye; l'Europe Vivante, ou Relation Nouvelle, Historique, Politique, et de tous les Etats, tels qu'ils étoient en 1666, Paris, 1667, 4to. He also published Traité de la Manière de Prêcher, suivi de quatre Sermons prononcées à Cassel. He attempted comedy; but, though there is ingenuity in his plots, his versification is very indifferent. In 1694 he published the plan of an Historical, Geographical, and Philological Dictionary. He complains that Moreri availed himself of his manuscript.

CHARAS, (Moses,) a physician, born in 1618, at Uzes. He was for some years an apothecary, and acquired a reputation for skill in the composition of medicines, which caused him to be appointed chemical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi at Paris. After discharging the duties of this office for nine years, he was forced to leave it in consequence of his attachment to the Protestant faith, and passed over to England, where he obtained a medical degree. After a residence of five years he removed to Holland, and practised with such success

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at Amsterdam that the Spanish envoy urged him to go to Madrid to attend the king, whose health was in a precarious state. He was at first deterred by the fear of the Inquisition, but he at length yielded to the solicitations of the envoy, and accompanied him to Madrid, where his treatment of the king proved successful, and he obtained his favour. Some experiments, however, which he made on vipers, tending to remove some superstitious errors respecting them, caused persons about the court, who were envious of his reputation, to denounce him before the Inquisition. This accusation enabled the holy office to proceed against him on other grounds, and especially on that of his being a Protestant. He was imprisoned, and at the end of four months would have been condemned to the flames, if he had not renounced his religion. He thus escaped, and being now in the seventy-second year of his age, he returned to France, where the new convert was received with open arms. Louis XIV. amongst other marks of favour, caused him to be admitted into the Academy of Sciences, in 1692. He died at Paris, in 1698. His works were, Pharmacopée Galenique et Chimique, Paris, 1676; last edition, 1753; translated into all the languages of Europe, and even into that of China, by order of the emperor. Nouvelles Expériences sur les Vipères, Paris, 1669; accompanied by excellent anatomical engravings. In the Transactions of the Academy are papers by him on opium, on the preparation of China ink, &c. An account of his journey into Spain was published in the Journal de Verdun for 1776.

CHARDIN, (Sir John,) a celebrated traveller, born, in 1643, at Paris, where his father was a wealthy jeweller, of the Protestant persuasion. When he was twenty-two years old he was sent by his father to the East Indies. After sojourning for a short time at Surat, he went to Persia, and resided for six years at Ispahan, where, in a few months after his arrival, he was appointed agent to the schah, which led to his introduction to all the grandees of the court; an advantage which he turned to the best account. He visited the ruins of Persepolis twice, and made important observations relative to the history and antiquities of that ancient city. In 1670 he returned to France, and published in the following year, Le Couronnement de Soliman II. Roi de Perse, et ce qui s'est passé de plus mémorable dans les deux premières Années de son Règne, 12mo. In this work he was assisted by a Persian nobleman, Mirza Sefi, one of the most learned men of the kingdom, at that time in disgrace, by whom Chardin was instructed in the Persian language and history. At Paris he remained only fifteen months. Leaving that city in August 1671, he again visited Persia, whence he returned in 1677. He now determined to settle in England, as jeweller to the court and the nobility, and he arrived in London on the 10th of April, 1681, and on the 24th of that month he was knighted by Charles II. The same day he married a young lady of Rouen, the daughter of a Protestant refugee in London. Next year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. After this the king sent him to Holland; and in 1683 we find him there as agent for the English East India Company. In 1686 he published the first part of his voyages, under the title of Journal du Voyage de Chardin en Perse, et aux Indes Orientales, par la Mer Noire et par la Colchide, fol. This was translated into English under his inspection, and published, with a dedication to James II., in the same year. The continuation of his Travels was published along with the first part, much enlarged, at Amsterdam, in 3 vols, 4to, and 10 vols, 8vo; with plates, on which he employed the skill of Grelot, being himself no draughtsman. There was also a new edition at Amsterdam in 1735, 4 vols, 4to. He died in 1713, and was buried at Chiswick. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with only this inscription, "Sir John Chardin.—Nomen sibi fecit eundo." Among other curious particulars mentioned in his Travels, he records several medical facts, and particularly an account of his own case, when he was attacked with a dangerous fever at Gombron, and cured by the country physicians, who employed the repeated affusion of cold water. In the preface to his Voyages, he promised other works, as A Geography of Persia; A Compendious History of that Empire, taken from Persian Authors; and Observations on Passages of the Holy Scripture, explained by the manners and customs of the East; but the two former never appeared, and the latter have been incorporated in the well-known Observations of Harmer, and in Burder's Oriental Customs. A correct edition of his Travels was published at Paris, in 1811, by Langlès, in 10 vols, 8vo, with an atlas in fol.

CHARDIN, (Simon,) a painter, born

at Paris in 1701. His principal works represent domestic scenes, executed with great care, and wonderfully true to nature. He was a member of the Royal Academy, and was for a long period employed at decorative painting in the Louvre. He died in 1779.

CHARDON, (Matthias,) a learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Vannes, born at Ivoi-Carignan, in French Luxembourg, in 1695. He was a man of eminently studious habits, and his Histoire de Sacremens, 6 vols, 12mo, Paris, 1745, is a very elaborate work, and has been translated into Italian, Brescia, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1771.

CHARDON DE LA ROCHETTE, (Simon,) a distinguished classical scholar and philologist, born at Gevaudan in 1753. After studying at Paris, he visited Italy in 1773 for the purpose of exploring the libraries there, and on his return to France he was made inspector of the libraries in the departments, and, in concert with Millan, wrote for the Magazin Encyclopédique, which he enriched with many valuable contributions, which he collected and published separately, in 1812, in 3 vols, 8vo. He also had a share with Mercier de St. Léger in the Bibliothèque des Romans Grecs, published in 1797. In 1799 he published his edition of the Greek Anthologia, of the celebrated Palatine MS., of which he had brought an exact copy from Italy nearly thirty years before. This edition was the fruit of five-and-twenty years' study, and was highly commended by the Institute in their report to Napoleon, in 1808. He died in 1814.

CHARENTON, (Joseph Nicholas,) born at Blois, in 1649, entered into the order of Jesuits in 1675. Six years afterwards he was sent as a missionary to Persia. After spending fifteen years in that country, he obtained his recall, and thenceforth passed his time in study at Paris, where he died in 1735. He published a translation of two devotional tracts of Thomas à Kempis; and The General History of Spain, by Father Mariana, translated into French, with historical, geographical, and critical notes, medals, and maps, 6 vols, 4to, Paris, 1725; a valuable preface is added, and the work is in considerable esteem. He has described in four maps the different phases which Spain presented under the Carthaginians and Romans, the Goths, the Moors, and the Christians.

CHARES, an ancient statuary, of the seventh century, a native of Lindus, in the island of Rhodes, and disciple of Lysippus. He immortalized himself by the Colossus of the Sun at Rhodes, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. This statue was of brass, and seventy cubits high; and was said to have been placed at the entrance of the harbour at Rhodes, with the feet upon two rocks, in such a manner, that ships could pass in full sail betwixt them. But this absurd story, first fabricated by Blaise de Vigenère, a writer of the sixteenth century, is now exploded. Chares employed twelve years upon this statue; and after standing fifty-six, it was thrown down by an earthquake. An oracle had forbidden the inhabitants to restore it to its former position, and its fragments remained in the same place until 667, when Moaviah, a khalif of the Saracens, who invaded Rhodes in that year, sold them to a Jewish merchant, who is said to have loaded 900 camels with them.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, (Francis Athanasius,) a French royalist, born, in 1763, at Couffé, near d'Ancenis, in Brittany, and celebrated for the vigorous resistance which he made in La Vendée against the republican forces. After studying at Angers, he became a lieutenant in the French navy; and on quitting that service he, after the 10th of August, took up arms at the head of the Bretons, who, like himself, resented the cruelties practised daily against loyalty, virtue, and innocence. After incredibly heroical efforts he was so successful in the struggle, that the republicans agreed on a cessation of arms with him, and he might have been persuaded to remain a peaceful citizen, had not his blood-thirsty enemies violated the treaty. In a second engagement Charette was overpowered by numbers, and after being dangerously wounded in the head, and losing three of the fingers of his left hand with the cut of a sabre, he escaped from the field of battle, but soon to perish. He was seized in a wood, where he had concealed himself, and was dragged to Nantes, where he was shot on the 9th of March, 1796. When desired to kneel at the fatal moment, he refused; but, baring his breast, he gave, in a firm voice, the word of command to the soldiers to fire. When the tidings of his capture were spread, the exultation of the republican armies was unbounded. The seizure of this brave man seemed, in their estimation, to have more importance than even a victory in a pitched battle.

CHARITON, of Aphrodisium, a Greek

writer of the Lower Empire, whose era it is difficult to fix. There is a romance by him, entitled, The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoé, an edition of which was published, with learned notes, by M. d'Orville, professor of history at Amsterdam, 1750, 4to, with a Latin translation and notes. Gesner, Fabricius, and M. Huet, had spoken of this romance as being only known by name. Reiske published an edition, Leipsic, 1783, 8vo; and the novel was translated into English, 1763, 2 vols, 12mo. There is an excellent French translation by Larcher, Paris, 1763, 2 vols, 12mo, reprinted in the Bibliothèque des Romans Grecs, 1797.

CHARKE, (Charlotte,) youngest daughter of the celebrated Colley Cibber. She received a very unfeminine education, and her amusements partook of the same masculine character with her studies. Early in life she married Richard Charke, an eminent performer on the violin; but the profligate character of her worthless husband soon occasioned a separation, and threw a thoughtless and imprudent wife into the vortex of dissipation, and involved her in the misery of destitution. The stage for a while supported her, and from the humble part of Mademoiselle, in The Provoked Wife, she rose to the capital characters of Alicia, in Jane Shore, and Andromache, in The Distressed Mother. Unhappily, however, the impetuosity of her temper proved the source of many misfortunes. She quarrelled with Fleetwood the manager; and though forgiven, she again transgressed, and at last had recourse for subsistence to the scanty pittance of a heroine in a strolling company. In 1755 she published the Narrative of her own Life, with what success is unknown. She died in a state of abject misery in 1760.

CHARLEMAGNE, Karl der Gross, or Charles the Great, king of the Franks, and emperor of the West, was the grandson of Charles Martel, and son of Pepin le Bref, by his queen Bertha, daughter of Caribert, count of Laon. He was born about the year 742, at the castle of Salzburgh, in Bavaria, a country which his father had conquered. On the death of Pepin, in 768, his sons Charles and Karlomann succeeded to his vast dominions; the former inheriting Austrasia, Neustria, and a part of Germany; the latter having Burgundy and Southern Gaul. The discord which subsisted between the two brothers, and which seemed to present to the nobles an occasion of enfeebling the royal authority, was soon terminated by the death of Karlomann in 771; whereupon Charles, in contempt of the rights of his infant nephews, seized upon the vacant throne, and then, without a contest, became sole and absolute monarch of his father's wide domains, which embraced the whole of France and nearly the half of Germany. Karlomann's widow having fled for refuge with her children to the court of Desiderius, king of the Longobardi, Charles, in the year after her husband's death, began those wars against the Saxons which continued, with some intermissions, until 804. He had, in 770, signalized his military skill by routing Hunalde, the duke of Aquitaine. In 772 he accordingly made war against the Saxons, still pagans, and defeated them near Osnaburg; and following up his advantage, he marched upon Eresburg, their capital city, and demolished Irminsul, their famous idol, giving no quarter even to those who laid down their arms. In 774, at the solicitation of pope Adrian I. he hastened into Italy to oppose Desiderius, king of the Longobardi, who was seeking to recover the exarchate of Ravenna, which had been ceded by Charlemagne's father to the holy see. Laying siege at once to the cities of Verona and Pavia, he took at the former the widow and children of his brother, and at the latter the totally vanquished Desiderius, causing himself to be crowned king of Lombardy by the archbishop of Milan. Having confirmed the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis to the pontiff, who, on his part, acknowledged the victor as patrician of Rome and suzerain of Italy, with the right of confirming the election of the popes, Charlemagne in 775 once more marched against the Saxons; in 776 he returned to quiet some disturbances in Italy; and in 778 he went to Spain against the Saracens. It was on his return from his victorious career in that country, that, in crossing the Pyrenees, he met with the famed disaster at Roncesvalles, where his rear-guard was defeated by the united forces of the Saracens and Gascon mountaineers. This action, so renowned in song, proved fatal to many of Charlemagne's knights, and among the rest to the celebrated Roland, or Orlando, said to have been his nephew, and destined to be the hero of many a romantic tale. In the same year the turbulent disposition of the people of Aquitaine led Charlemagne to give them a king in the person of his youngest son, named Louis-le-Débon-

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naire; he also made his second son, Pepin, king of Lombardy, and had them both crowned at Rome by the pope in 780. In that year the successes of Witikind, the Saxon chief, over the Franks, made it necessary for Charles again to visit Germany, where he at length compelled that brave barbarian to submit, and to embrace Christianity; death or baptism being the alternative held out to the vanquished Saxons, who generally chose the latter, and were transported in such numbers into the remote parts of France or Italy, that at length their strength was broken. In 782 Charlemagne caused four thousand five hundred of that nation to be led to a small river that flows into the Wesir, and there inflicted terrible retribution, by causing their heads to be struck off—a deed which has branded his memory with an ineffaceable stigma. Some time afterwards he invaded Bavaria, for the purpose of chastising Tassilo, duke of that country, and a feudatory of the Frankish monarchs, for having connived at the incursions of Witikind. Tassilo was convicted of treason at a diet of the nobles assembled at Ingelheim; but Charlemagne spared his life, and had him confined in a monastery in 794. The posterity of Witikind is said to be perpetuated in the house of Oldenburg, the stock of the present reigning houses of Denmark and Russia. In 800, Charlemagne, now universally triumphant, was crowned emperor of the West by Leo III. at Rome, with the title of Carolus I. Cæsar Augustus. His dominions extended from the Ebro to the mouth of the Elbe, from the Atlantic to the mountains of Bohemia, and the Raab, and from the British channel to the Volturno. Bohemia, then inhabited by Sclavonian tribes, he never subjugated. About this time he negotiated with the empress Irene, who made him an offer of marriage, with the political view of consolidating by that union the eastern and western empires; but the dethronement of that cruel devotee by Nicephorus prevented the accomplishment of the project, and, reserving to himself the title of the emperor of the East, the new emperor conceded to Charlemagne that of emperor of the West.

In 807 or 808 Charlemagne began to fortify the extensive coast line of France against the Normans and Danes, who menaced that part of his dominions; and placing an armed marine in all the harbours, he made Boulogne one of his principal naval stations. In 810 he lost his second son, Pepin, king of Italy, and in the following year his eldest son Charles. He appointed Bernard, son of Charles, successor to Pepin. In 813 he made his third son, Louis, king of Aquitaine, his colleague in the empire. Charlemagne died of a pleurisy, at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 28th of January, 814, in the forty-seventh year of his reign, and in the seventy-first of his age, and was buried, with extraordinary magnificence, in the cathedral of that city. Like all truly great men, Charlemagne was easy and familiar in his manners, and simple in his mode of life. In his ordinary dress he was much less sumptuous than the lords of his court, though on great occasions he knew how to appear in all the splendour of empire. He was indefatigable in his application to the cares of government; and in the numerous diets that he held in different parts of his dominions, he passed a variety of useful laws and regulations, called capitularies, which, if not exhibiting the enlarged views of a great legislator, were yet laudable attempts to improve the polity of a barbarous age. His love for learning, and liberal efforts to promote it, deserve the highest commendation. He drew learned men from all parts, and placed them at the head of institutions for education. In particular, he invited the famous Alcuin from England, made him his companion, and took his advice in all matters for the promotion of letters and science. He instituted a kind of rude academy in his court, every member of which assumed some celebrated name of antiquity. He collected all the ancient songs relative to the history of the Franks and Germans; and at his meals he caused to be read passages from the historians or fathers. According to the fashion of the age, he was eminently religious, and interested himself greatly in the reformation of the clergy, while at the same time he exalted and enriched the order; and though, by the vigour of his own character, he suppressed the spirit of clerical usurpation, the great authority he conferred on churchmen laid the foundation of their tyrannical jurisdiction over his successors.

CHARLEMONT, (James Caulfield, earl of,) an Irish nobleman, distinguished for his literary talents, refined taste, and ardent patriotism. He was the second son of the third viscount Charlemont, and was born in Dublin, on the 18th of

August, 1728. After receiving a private education, he visited Holland, Germany, and Italy, and studied for a year at the academy of Turin, where he made the acquaintance of David Hume, then secretary to the English embassy. He then, after visiting Bologna and other cities of Italy, went to Constantinople, and travelled in Asia Minor and Greece, collecting much interesting information respecting the remains of antiquity, as well as the condition, manners, and customs, of the inhabitants. On his return home he took his seat in the Irish house of peers; and in 1763, in consequence of his important services in quelling an insurrection in Ulster, he was, under the vice-royalty of the earl of Northumberland, raised to the earldom of Charlemont. He was intimately acquainted with Burke, whom he introduced to the celebrated Gerard Hamilton, as well as with Flood, and other eminent politicians. In 1764 he visited London, and was introduced to Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Hogarth, the last of whom he especially patronized, and whose series of pictures, known by the name of the Rake's Progress, still in the possession of the family, he purchased. At this time also he was made chairman of the committee of the Dilettanti Society, which suggested and patronized Dr. Chandler's Travels in Greece and Asia Minor. (See CHANDLER.) In 1770 he headed, with Flood, the independent party against lord Townshend, whose administration he vehemently opposed. In 1775, on the death of his brother, he contributed to secure the return of Mr. Grattan for the borough of Charlemont; and that distinguished orator took his seat for the first time in the House of Commons on the 11th of December in that year. In 1778 he took the command of the armed association, named the Irish Volunteers, who embodied themselves during the American war, to defend the country against hostile aggression at a time when the regular forces were called away to our Transatlantic colonies. To the imposing attitude of the volunteers may be ascribed the relinquishment of legislative control over Ireland, which took place during the short administration of the marquis of Rockingham. The moderation and judgment of lord Charlemont greatly contributed to the favourable issue of the proceedings of that eventful period, which at one time gave rise to serious apprehensions of danger. The number of the volunteers, in 1779, amounted to 42,000. In 1783 he was chosen a privy-counsellor. In 1786 he was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy, to which he contributed several valuable papers. He died on the 4th of August, 1799. Several of his letters were published in 1820, in 4to, in a volume entitled, Original Letters, principally from Lord Charlemont, Edmund Burke, &c. to the Right Hon. Henry Flood. He left an unpublished history of Italian poetry, from the time of Dante to that of Metastasio.

CHARLES I., *the Martyr*, king of England, was born at Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, on the 19th of November, 1600. He was the third son of James I. and Anne, daughter of Frederic II. king of Denmark. His second brother, Robert, died in infancy; and his eldest brother, prince Henry, having died in 1612, Charles, then duke of York and Cornwall, became heir apparent to the crown. He was not, however, created prince of Wales until the 1st (some say the 4th) of November, 1616. The privacy and quietude of Charles's earlier years contrast strongly with the stirring activity and the harassing disasters of his maturer life. Upon that public stage upon which he was doomed afterwards to perform and to endure so much, he scarcely appeared before the twenty-third year of his age, when, in 1623, two years before his accession to the throne, he made, at the instance and in the company of his father's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, an extraordinary and romantic journey into Spain, to conclude in person those negotiations for his marriage with the Infanta Maria, which had occupied his father for nearly seven years. The journey, however, had a different issue from that which was expected; and through the arrogance of Buckingham the match was abruptly broken off. Charles and James now directed their views to the court of France, and the negotiations for a union between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria, the youngest daughter of Henry IV., were in progress when James I. died, on the 27th of March, 1625; and on the 11th of May following the marriage was solemnized, by proxy, at Paris. No sooner was Charles seated on the throne than the clouds by which his whole reign was darkened began to thicken around him. He received the kingdom embroiled in a war with Spain; he had for his chief adviser the unpopular, unprincipled, and incapable Buckingham; and he found the popular

party ripe for that fierce struggle with the throne, which had shown some signs of mischievous activity five years before, and which had with difficulty been suppressed by his predecessor. The first parliament which Charles summoned refused to grant the supplies demanded by the necessities of the state until they had obtained a redress of grievances and a limitation of the prerogative. The king was firm, and dissolved the parliament on the 12th August, 1625. The second parliament met on the 6th February, 1626, and was dissolved on the 15th June; the third met the 17th March, 1628, was suddenly prorogued the 26th June, was called together for a second session the 20th January, 1629, and was dissolved the 10th of March following. On the 14th April, Charles made peace with France, with which for nearly three years he had been waging a disastrous war, commenced at the instance of Buckingham for the gratification of his private enmity to Richelieu. The favourite himself had taken the command of a considerable force, which sailed in the summer of 1627 to assist the Huguenots of Rochelle; but so injudiciously was the enterprise conducted, that Buckingham was obliged to retreat with great loss from the isle of Rhé, of which he had taken possession, and to return with disgrace. On the 23d August, 1628, he was assassinated at Portsmouth. In the contest between the popular party and the crown, the former had, in the first session of the third parliament, obtained a signal triumph in the passing of the bill known by the name of the Petition of Rights, to which the king was constrained to give his assent. On the 5th November, 1630, he made peace with Spain. The removal of Buckingham left Charles more at liberty to follow the dictates of his own judgment; but some differences with his consort, which that minister had fomented, were now made up, and the monarch continued ever after more or less under her influence. His other chief advisers were archbishop Laud, and Wentworth, created earl of Strafford. In 1634 ship-money began to be collected, not only on the sea-ports, but also on individuals. The produce of this generally unpopular impost seems to have been faithfully applied, and a larger fleet than England had ever known was fitted out, and the Dutch were compelled by it to pay a licence for the herring-fishery. A squadron was also sent to Sallee, on the coast of Morocco, that stronghold of Moorish piracy, which it effectually destroyed. But the money was raised without the consent of parliament, and the bitter fruits of this step now began to show themselves, although the nation generally appeared to be submissive, notwithstanding the efforts of some bold writers, who attacked the court with unbecoming asperity. The only memorable resistance was that made by Hampden, who refused to pay his assessment of ship-money, although the king's right to levy this tax had been solemnly admitted by the judges. Hampden, however, resolved to have the case formally debated before a court of law; and it was accordingly argued during twelve days, in April, 1637, in the Exchequer-chamber. Eight of the twelve judges decided in favour of the crown; but the resistance of Hampden was soon to be followed by important consequences.

But it was from his fellow-countrymen that Charles was doomed to experience the most violent opposition and the greatest mortification. The repugnance of the Scotch to the episcopal form of church government, which had been for some time established among them, now suddenly burst out into a flame. The first disturbances took place at Edinburgh, at the end of July 1637, and by the beginning of the following year the whole country was in a state of insurrection. Hence originated, in 1638, the celebrated Solemn League and Covenant, by which all classes engaged to stand by each other in defence of their religion. They levied an army, which the king, who had made several ineffectual concessions, opposed by an army from England. He advanced to the Scotch borders in 1639, with a large and splendid army, but ill disciplined. The king found it expedient to agree to a pacification, which left the grounds of quarrel undecided, and each party disbanded their forces. In the spring of the next year Charles again assembled an army; but all his resources for maintaining it being exhausted, it became necessary, after an intermission of eleven years, again to summon a fourth parliament, which met on the 13th of April, 1640; but it proved so untractable that the king dissolved it on the 5th of May following. With money raised by a variety of expedients, Charles was again enabled with a considerable army to march to the north, which was met by that of the Scotch covenanters. A detachment of the Scotch army attempting, on the 20th of August, to pass the Tyne at Newburn,

was opposed by an English one. The Scotch made an attack, and routed their opponents; in consequence of which the whole English army was seized with such a panic, that it retreated first to Durham, and then into Yorkshire, leaving Newcastle to be occupied by the Scots. The king set on foot a treaty at Ripon, and called a great council of his peers at York. As it was obvious that such complicated affairs could not be settled without a parliament, that assembly was again summoned in 1640, and met on the 3d of November. This was the parliament commonly known by the name of the *long parliament*, which proved the instrument of destruction both to the king and the constitution. The first proceedings of this notorious assembly amounted to no less than the entering into an alliance with the Scottish insurgents. By one bill after another, the king was stripped of those prerogatives whose exercise had given offence to the popular party. The commons also voted that no bishop should have any voice in parliament, or interference in temporal affairs, and that no clergyman should be in the commission of the peace. Archbishop Laud was sent to the Tower; and Strafford, the ablest and most trusted of Charles's ministers, was impeached. He had for several years ably discharged the vice-regal functions in Ireland; but the vigour of his administration had raised up many enemies in that kingdom; and he had highly offended the Scots by the zeal he had shown against the covenanters. Nor was he less unpopular with the English patriots, whose cause he had first espoused, and then deserted. Conscious of the weight of odium under which he laboured, he would have retired from the storm; but the king encouraged him to confront it by assuring him under his hand, "upon the word of a king, that he should not suffer in life, honour, or fortune." He was, however, committed to the Tower, prosecuted by the Commons at the bar of the House of Lords, found guilty, notwithstanding the personal defence of the king, and subjected to the pains and penalties of high treason by a bill of attainder. The king long struggled against the act of giving his assent to this bill. Dangers on all sides environed him. His queen and servants entreated him to make this sacrifice in order to save himself. Bishop Juxon alone advised him, if in conscience he thought the sentence unjust, not to ratify it. Strafford himself wrote a letter to the king, signifying his consent to disengage him from his promise of protection, if necessary for the public tranquillity. Charles, in an evil hour, gave way, and by that step irreparably injured his character, without obtaining the temporary relief from his difficulties which he had expected. Archbishop Laud was also impeached, condemned, and brought to the scaffold, after an imprisonment of more than four years. Ship-money was declared illegal; the sentence against Hampden was cancelled; sufferers under charges of libel and sedition were released from their prisons in triumph; and the courts of high-commission and star-chamber were entirely abolished. A bill likewise passed, taking from the crown the right of levying tonnage and poundage at its pleasure; and another, providing for the summoning of a new parliament every third year, which could not be prorogued or dissolved within fifty days. A brief calm followed these important concessions, and in the summer of 1641, the king paid a visit to Scotland, attended by a committee of both houses. Meanwhile the Roman Catholics in Ireland, English as well as native, seeing in the confusion of the times a favourable opportunity, rose at once in open opposition to the vice-regal authority. By accident they were prevented from executing their design of seizing upon the castle and city of Dublin; but they succeeded in overpowering the English in almost every other part of the island, and a dreadful massacre of the Protestants took place, (October 1642) attended with all the savage cruelties which might be expected from a people inflamed by the most furious bigotry. In order to strengthen their cause, they pretended to act in consequence of a royal commission, and to have in view the defence of the king's prerogative against a puritanical and republican parliament. Unable of himself to take any effectual steps against the Irish rebels, Charles again called together the parliament, and committed the management of the war entirely to it. But this assembly appears now to have taken the resolution of systematically pursuing its advantage, and reducing the crown to a state of complete dependence. They framed a remonstrance, containing a most acrimonious recapitulation of all the errors of the reign, conveying the harshest suspicions of the king's designs. They next aimed a severe blow at the hierarchy, renewed an attempt for excluding bishops from the House of Lords, and at length so

inflamed the popular odium against the episcopal order, that its members were intimidated from continuing to attend their duty in parliament.

It now became apparent, that of the two great parties in the kingdom, one must obtain the ascendency. Men therefore began to take their sides with more decision; and the names of Cavaliers and Roundheads were invented to distinguish the royalists and their adversaries. The king listening, it is said, to the counsels of the queen and of lord Digby, contrary to the sober conclusions of his own better judgment, caused his attorney-general to enter in the House of Peers an accusation of high-treason against five leading members of the Commons; and he sent a serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons to demand that the accused members should be given up. Receiving an evasive answer, he himself, on the ensuing day, proceeded to the house with an armed retinue in order to apprehend them. They had been informed of the purpose, and previously withdrew; but the king's appearance in this manner caused the house to break up in the utmost disorder and indignation. Complaints of breach of privilege resounded on all sides. The accused members took refuge in the city, where a committee of the house was appointed to sit. The city militia was mustered under a commander appointed by the parliament; the members were re-seated in military triumph; and so menacing was the appearance of things, that the king thought it expedient to retire to Hampton-court. The parliament now conceived themselves entitled to demand the control of the army; but here the king made his last stand; and, after yielding everything else, he refused his assent to the Militia Bill, presented to him in February 1642, the object of which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom to the hands of parliament. The queen fled to Holland, and there purchased a supply of ammunition. The king, accompanied by the prince of Wales, proceeded northwards, and for a time fixed his residence at York. The centre of the parliamentary strength was London. After some further time spent in fruitless negotiation, the king advanced to Nottingham, and there, on August 25, 1642, erected his standard. The first blood drawn in this disastrous conflict, was at the indecisive battle of Edge-hill, on Sunday, October 23, 1642, at which the king was present, but soon after he was strong enough to make a near approach to London, and fill the capital with alarm. He then retired to Oxford, which became his head-quarters; and during the winter some negotiations for peace were carried on, but without effect. In the north and west of England the royal party were very successful. The king in person besieged Gloucester in 1643, but was obliged to raise the siege on the approach of the earl of Essex, the parliamentary general. This brought on the first battle of Newbury, in which both sides claimed the victory. In February 1644, however, another Scottish army crossed the border, and on the 2d of July, at Marston Moor, the royalists sustained a most signal defeat, from the combined Scottish and parliamentary forces, led on by Cromwell. The brilliant exploits of the brave marquis of Montrose in Scotland, at the end of this year and the beginning of the next, were unable to retrieve the sinking cause of his royal master. York fell soon after, and the whole of the north-eastern part of the kingdom was lost to Charles. The success of his generals in the west did not compensate this loss; and the second battle of Newbury, though indecisive, was rather unfavourable to him. Under these circumstances, he willingly renewed negotiations for peace, which were carried on at Uxbridge; but the parliament demanding the abolition of episcopacy, neither his conscience nor policy would suffer him to comply. The succeeding year completed his ruin. On June 4, 1645, was fought the battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, in which the king himself, with prince Rupert and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, commanded against Fairfax, Cromwell, and Ireton. The field was well disputed, and Charles performed the part of a skilful and intrepid soldier; but the action ended in his entire defeat. He was obliged to retire to Oxford, as the last place of refuge, and, on the approach of Fairfax, he delivered himself up, on the 5th of May, 1646, to the Scottish army, then lying before Newark, who, on the 30th of January, 1647, surrendered him to the parliamentary commissioners, by whom he was carried to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire. Two parties now began to show themselves among the victors—the parliament and the army; and it was of importance to each to have possession of the king's person. A detachment of the army, commanded by cornet Joyce, coming suddenly to Holmby, on the 3d of June, obliged the king to accompany them to their head-quarters

at Triplow Heath, where they were now in open rebellion against their old masters of the parliament. Here he was better treated than before; and during the contention of the two parties, he was in some degree courted by both. On the 16th of August, he was removed to Hampton-court, whence, on the 11th of November, at the insidious suggestion of Cromwell, he was led to the fatal measure of making his escape. He now fled to the Isle of Wight, and put himself into the hands of Hammond, the governor, a creature of Cromwell. By him he was lodged in Carisbrook-castle, where he was detained a close prisoner. Meanwhile the Scotch, at length ashamed of their desertion of their royal master, and incensed at the treatment which he was experiencing at the hands of those to whom, however, they had basely sold him, marched with a considerable force under the conduct of the duke of Hamilton, who was joined by a body of English royalists. But they were met on the 17th of August, at Langdale, near Preston, by Cromwell, at the head of a much inferior force, by which they were completely routed. An insurrection in Kent and Essex in the king's favour was likewise suppressed by Fairfax. At this time the parliament was not idle; they set on foot a new negotiation with Charles, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in which both parties appeared to act with openness and candour. The king agreed to nearly all that was demanded of him, except the abolition of episcopacy. A vote was carried in the House of Commons to the effect "that the king's concessions were a sufficient ground for a treaty." But the army, returning flushed with victory, despatched colonel Pride to take possession of the House of Commons; and, accordingly, he, on the 6th of December, with a strong detachment of soldiers, cleared it by force of all the members, except the minority of about 150, who were in the Independent interest. The king's person was again seized on the 30th of November, 1648, by colonel Ewer, by whom he was taken to Hurst-castle, on the opposite coast of Hampshire, by an order of the council of officers in the army, and preparations were made for trying him on the capital charge of high-treason to his people. As the House of Lords refused to concur in a vote for this purpose, their concurrence was by the Commons declared unnecessary. On the 23d of December, the king was brought in custody to Windsor; and on the 15th of January, 1649, he was carried, despoiled of all his ensigns of royalty, to St. James's. On the 20th this unprecedented trial commenced in Westminster-hall, before what was designated the High Court of Justice. The king's behaviour in this last scene of his life, as it had indeed been through all the scenes of his adversity, was calm, collected, and dignified. Three times when brought before the court did he decline its authority, and supported his refusal by clear and cogent arguments. At length the court resolved to proceed to hearing evidence against him; and, on the proof that he had appeared in arms against the parliament's forces, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. His desire of being admitted to a conference with the two houses was rejected; and only three days were allowed him to prepare for death. As he left the tribunal, the soldiers were instigated to cry out for justice and execution; and several base indignities were offered him, all of which he bore with exemplary patience. He passed the three days of interval between condemnation and execution in religious exercises, and in tender interviews with his family and friends. On the 30th of January he was led to the scaffold, erected against the banqueting-house, Whitehall; and there, after addressing the people round him with all the composure of conscious innocence, he pronounced a short ejaculation, laid his head upon the block, and received the fatal stroke. He died in the forty-ninth year of his age. By his queen Henrietta, with whom he had lived, for the most part, in the tenderest union, he had eight children, of whom six survived him:—Charles, prince of Wales, and James, duke of York, afterwards Charles II. and James II.; Henry, afterwards created duke of Gloucester; Mary, married to William, prince of Orange, by whom she became mother of William, afterwards William III. of England; Elizabeth, who died a prisoner in Carisbrook-castle, September 8, 1650, in her fifteenth year; and Henrietta Maria, who married Philip, duke of Orleans, (brother of Louis XIV.,) from whom, through a daughter, is descended the royal family of Sardinia. Few kings have been more distinguished by private virtues. Sober, chaste, pious, he lived on the throne as he would have done in a condition the least exposed to the temptations of power and splendour. His temper, though somewhat cold and reserved, was kind and affectionate; and with a degree of stateliness in demeanour,

he was capable, by the solid goodness of his heart, of engaging the warmest attachment of his subjects and servants. His talents were considerable, but he shone more in suffering than in acting. His mind was cultivated by letters and a taste for the polite arts. He was particularly fond of painting, and a munificent encourager of its professors; and he had formed a noble collection of works of art. He possessed many exterior accomplishments, and in figure and countenance well became his princely station. He had some skill in versification, and in prose he yielded to none of the English writers of his time in elegance and vigour of style. Of the literary works attributed to him, a list may be seen in Horace Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. They consist chiefly of letters and state papers. They who desire to see the long pending question respecting the authorship of the famous Icon Basilike fully discussed, will be gratified by a perusal of the work of Dr. Wordsworth, late Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, who inclines to the belief that the volume was the production of Charles I.

CHARLES II. king of England, second son of the preceding, was born on the 29th of May, 1630. His elder brother, Charles James, had died on the day of his birth, the 18th of March, 1629. When he was only twelve years of age he was appointed to the command of a troop of horse, which his father had raised as a body-guard when taking up his quarters at York in 1624, on the breaking out of the civil war; and three years afterwards he was sent, with the title of general, to serve with the royal troops in the western parts of the kingdom. After the disastrous battle of Naseby he retired to Scilly, and then to Jersey, whence, in September, 1646, he went to Paris, to join queen Henrietta Maria, his mother. On receiving the news of the death of his father at the Hague, he immediately assumed the title of king. On the 3d of February, 1649, he was proclaimed king of Scotland at Edinburgh. From Holland he returned to Paris, and thence again to Jersey, where he received the deputy of the committee of estates of Scotland, and consented to accept the crown of that kingdom from the hands of the Presbyterians on such severe and mortifying conditions, as led him to regard that sect ever after with extreme aversion. On the 23d June, 1650, he arrived in Scotland; but before he landed he was obliged to take the covenant; and on the 15th July he was again proclaimed at Edinburgh. On the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone; but on hearing that Cromwell, now master of nearly the whole of Scotland, was advancing at the head of his victorious troops, he suddenly marched southward, entered England on the 6th of August, and was proclaimed king in the city of Carlisle. Thence he advanced to Worcester, where, on the 3d September, he was totally defeated by Cromwell, and with great difficulty escaped from the field of battle. After concealing himself among the branches of an oak in Boscobel wood, where he saw his enemies in full pursuit of him, and after disguising himself under the various characters of a woodcutter, a peasant, a servant, &c., he at last reached the coast of Sussex, and embarked at Shoreham for Fescamp, in Normandy, whence he hastened to Paris, where he remained until June, 1654. After visiting Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, he was obliged, by one of the conditions of the treaty of peace that was concluded in October, 1655, between France and England, to quit the French territory; and he accordingly retired to Bruges, where he principally resided; he also occasionally visited Brussels, and it was in that city that, in the beginning of September, 1658, he received the news of the death of Oliver Cromwell. The disorder into which public affairs were thrown in England after the resignation of Richard Cromwell, led Charles to fix his quarters at Calais, in August 1659, in order that he might be ready to take advantage of circumstances. But matters were not yet fully ripe. On the 4th of April, in the following year, he arrived at Breda, and there he immediately opened a negotiation with general Monk, and thence addressed several communications to the House of Lords; a declaration, full of faithless promises, to all his loving subjects; and a letter to the House of Commons. On the 1st of May the parliament voted his restoration, and on the 8th he was proclaimed in London; on the 23d he embarked at the Hague; and the 29th, his birthday, he entered London amidst the loud and universal acclamations of the people. The new reign commenced with a complete restoration of the ancient order of things, both in church and state; and such was the general satisfaction with which the restoration of the monarchy was hailed, that the terrible vengeance

which overtook such of the regicides as could be apprehended excited no emotion on the part of the populace; and the ejection of the Presbyterian clergy, in August, 1662, about which so loud an outcry has often been raised since by the sectaries, was then viewed with indifference by the nation at large. But while the hypocrisy and fanaticism of the republicans were justly exposed to ridicule, returning royalty brought neither virtue nor temperance in her train. Charles had none of the piety or the virtue that adorned the character of his martyred sire. Affable he was, and good-natured; but withal he was licentious and irreligious; and the debaucheries which he had seen practised in France he permitted to flourish at his own court. The merits of those who suffered in his father's cause were disregarded, while infidelity was countenanced, and the royal favour was extended to profligate courtiers and buffoons. Though Charles had married, in 1662, the princess of Portugal, he kept several mistresses, by whom he had children, on whom he lavished, with wasteful prodigality, the treasures and the honours due only to desert. As a monarch, he had little regard for the interests or glory of his kingdom. Dunkirk, so long the pride of the English, was sold to France, to supply the extravagance of Charles; who gave still greater offence by his declaration of indulgence, intended to favour the papists.

In 1663 war was imprudently undertaken against Holland, Denmark, and France. The English, notwithstanding the utmost exertions and the greatest bravery, were now so overmatched, that a Dutch fleet entered the Thames, sailed up the Medway in the face of a tremendous fire from the ships and batteries, and boldly attacked the fleet at Chatham. The domestic calamities of a dreadful plague in 1665, and of a conflagration that laid in ashes the fairest portion of the metropolis in the following year, were added to the reverses of war at this most disastrous period. Lord Clarendon, who had been the king's adviser, besides losing his influence at court, was now losing his popularity by resisting the war with Holland, into which feelings of commercial jealousy were precipitating the parliament and the nation. The war broke out in 1665, and was soon made more serious by a rupture with France. Hostilities, however, were terminated for the present by the peace of Breda, concluded the 10th July, 1667. Clarendon was now dismissed from the ministry, and was banished from the realm by act of parliament. In January 1668, a treaty between England, Holland, and Sweden, known by the name of The Triple Alliance, for the purpose of checking the ambitious designs of the king of France, presents almost the sole redeeming feature in this disgraceful reign, and was the result of the masterly statesmanship of Sir William Temple. But under the sway of a monarch at once profligate and extravagant this fortunate state of affairs could not last long. The famous ministry, called the *Cabal*, composed of unprincipled favourites, aware of the difficulties in which their royal master's thoughtless profusion had already involved him, seized the occasion to make absolute the power of the crown of England by the aid of the king of France, to whom they urged Charles to submit to the mean condition of being a pensioner. Their advice was followed; an alliance was made with France, and war was declared against Holland in March 1672. A motive little creditable to the moral character of Charles is said to have led him to stoop to this humiliating connexion with Louis XIV., who promised to assist him in his endeavours to make himself absolute at home, on condition of receiving his assistance by sea against the Dutch, whose destruction was resolved upon in the royal cabinets. In a visit which Charles received from his favourite sister, the duchess of Orleans, she was accompanied by a French lady, Louisa Querouaille, of great beauty and accomplishments, who soon won the heart of the amorous monarch, who created her duchess of Portsmouth; and amidst all his other attachments, she maintained an influence over him which ever kept him steady to the interests of France. But this unprincipled quarrel with Holland soon raised a violent popular opposition in the nation and in parliament, which was felt by the ministry; and after Shaftesbury, who was its chief, had retired from the storm, Charles was compelled to make peace with Holland in February 1674.

In 1677 Charles acquired some popularity by marrying his niece, the princess Mary, to the prince of Orange, and by taking some decisive steps in favour of the Dutch, which were followed in 1678 by the peace of Nimeguen. In that year was announced the pretended discovery of the Popish Plot, for the assassination of the king, and the introduction of the

Roman-catholic religion. Notwithstanding the infamous characters and improbable stories of the principal informers, Oates and Bedloe, the existence of the plot obtained almost universal belief. Parliament took up the affair with no less zeal than the populace; many popish lords were committed and impeached; and not only Coleman, the duke of York's secretary, and several priests, suffered on the scaffold, but a venerable nobleman, the earl of Stafford, was beheaded on the same account. The duke of York retired to Brussels. The king himself proposed some limitations of his power in case of his succession; but a bill for his total exclusion passed the House of Commons. Charles, apprehensive of the lengths to which parliament seemed ready to go, adopted the bold course of dissolving it, after it had sat, one year excepted, from the commencement of the reign. The next parliament, which met in March 1679, passed the Habeas Corpus Act. Meanwhile an alarming insurrection of the Scotch Covenanters, goaded to frenzy by the oppressive administration of Lauderdale, had been suppressed by their defeat at Bothwell Bridge, on the 22d June, 1679. The court now exerted itself to produce a balance in the nation to the popular party; and the terms Whig and Tory were invented in the year 1680. A new parliament, assembled at this time, resumed the affair of the exclusion bill, and it again passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. The parliament was dissolved in 1681, and a new one was summoned to meet at Oxford. In this the Commons showed themselves so hostile to the court, that a sudden dissolution ensued, and the king made a determination thenceforth to govern without one. In 1683 many of the municipal corporations were compelled to surrender their charters into the hands of the king, by writs of *quo warranto*. Their charters were restored with such modifications as placed the municipalities entirely under the influence of the crown, and made them subservient to the king's purpose of having the House of Commons under his absolute control. These rapid strides towards the destruction of civil liberty so alarmed its zealous friends, that associations were formed, and insurrections planned, in various parts. A conspiracy, called the Rye-House Plot, went so far as to aim at the life of the king. By the information of some concerned in it, a number of persons of rank were implicated; and the execution of two of them, lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, is one of the most memorable events of this reign. Charles was at this period as absolute as any monarch in Europe; but he did not live to meet a House of Commons elected under his cherished system. He was suddenly seized with apoplexy, on the 2d of February, 1685, and died on the 6th, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and the twenty-fifth of his reign. On his death-bed he received the sacraments according to the rites of the Romish church, to which it appeared, from some papers found in his hand-writing, that he had secretly adhered. These were published by his brother, and proved him to have been a hypocrite as well as a profligate.

Charles was married on the 21st of May, 1662, to Catherine, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal, who long survived him; but he had no children by his queen. His natural children were, 1. James, duke of Monmouth, by Mrs. Lucy Walters, born at Rotterdam, in 1649; 2. Mary, also by Mrs. Walters; 3. Charlotte-Jemima-Henrietta-Maria Boyle, (alias Fitzroy,) by Elizabeth viscountess Shannon; 4. Charles, surnamed Fitz-Charles, by Mrs. Catharine Peg; 5. another daughter, by Mrs. Peg, who died in infancy; 6. Charles Fitzroy, duke of Southampton, by the duchess of Cleveland; 7. Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, by the same; 8. George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, by the same; 9. Charlotte Fitzroy, by the same; 10. Charles Beauclerc, duke of St. Alban's, by Mrs. Nell Gwynn; 11. Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, by Louisa Querouaille, created duchess of Portsmouth; and, 12. Mary Tudor, by Mrs. Mary Davis.

CHARLES, (CHARLES EDWARD,) grandson of James II. king of England, and known in history by the name of the *Pretender*, was born at Rome, in 1720. In 1745, when the Scotch seemed inclined to resist the government of the Hanoverian family, he landed in Scotland, and, supported by the adherence of some of the disaffected nobles, he proclaimed his father king, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh, with all the pomp and parade of royalty. By a sudden and masterly attack, he had the good fortune to defeat, at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, the forces which had marched to oppose him under Sir John Cope; but by delaying to take advantage of the alarm of his enemies, he contributed to his own ruin, and, though he afterwards advanced as far as Manchester and Derby, he soon found

that the people, recovered from their panic, were unanimous against him. On his rapid return to Scotland, he routed general Hawley at Falkirk; but the approach of the duke of Cumberland put an end to his triumph. He retreated before the royal army, and at last the hostile troops met in the field of Culloden, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The Scotch fought with their accustomed bravery, but the English prevailed; and the unfortunate youth escaped with difficulty from the field of battle, where he left dead 3000 of his misguided adherents. Though a large reward was offered for the head of the illustrious fugitive, who had thus to combat against want and temptation, yet the peasants of Scotland pitied his misfortunes, and even those of his enemies who were acquainted with his retreat, kept inviolate the important secret, and, while they condemned his ambition, commiserated his distresses. He at length escaped to St. Maloes, and never again revisited the British dominions. He died at Florence, in 1788. He had married a German princess of the house of Stolberg Guendern. His brother, Henry Benedict, cardinal York, when plundered by the ravages of the French revolution, was honourably relieved by the English monarch, and derived from his bounty a liberal pension to soothe the misfortunes that had overwhelmed his old age.

CHARLES MARTEL, duke of Austrasia, to whom the title of king is assigned by some historians, was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, otherwise Pepin-le-Gros, by his concubine Alpaïde, and was born in 694. His father, who was also duke of Austrasia, and mayor of the palace under the last of the Merovingian kings, died in 714; and his widow, Plectrude, having recovered his authority, shut up Charles in prison at Cologne, where she then resided. But in the following year he made his escape, and being proclaimed duke of Austrasia, he laid siege to the palace of Plectrude, who fled with precipitation, leaving in the hands of Charles all her treasures, and her three grandchildren. In 719 he defeated Chilperic II. whom the people of Neustria had raised to the throne; and being unable to compel him to appoint him mayor of the palace, an office which invested its possessor with irresponsible authority, and with a power scarcely less than regal, he set up a child of the blood royal, whom he named Clothaire IV., in his stead, and gave him the title of king of Austrasia; and by defeating Rainfroi, Chilperic's mayor of the palace, he secured that high office for himself. On the death of Clothaire, he reinstated Chilperic, who was afterwards nominally succeeded by another phantom of royalty, Thierry II. Charles, meantime, conducted the affairs of the state with all the martial vigour of his family. He successively defeated the Suevians, the Frisians, the Allemans, and the Saxons. These warlike transactions kept him almost perpetually in the field, and enabled him to maintain a numerous and disciplined army at the expense of the vanquished nations, and without imposing burthens on his own people. As many of his foes were heathens, he sent clergy into his new conquests, whom by large grants he interested in their preservation. At the same time he deprived the clergy at home of part of their power and possessions, and thereby incurred their hatred, which, however, he was in a condition to disregard. Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, who more than once broke his treaties with Charles, was by force compelled to renew them, and to do homage to the Frankish crown. At length, when the Saracens, who had overrun all Spain, burst into Aquitaine, under the general Abdalrahman, with forces so numerous that the historians of that time are at a loss for terms by which to estimate them, Charles, in 732, met them between Tours and Poictiers, and, after seven days spent in skirmishing, at length routed them with prodigious slaughter. It was from this victory that Charles is said to have acquired the surname of Martel, or Hammer. But, in truth, Martel is but another form for Martin. The Saracens soon after renewed their attacks on the southern provinces of France, and possessed themselves of Provence and Languedoc; but Charles drove them from the greater part of these provinces. He also defeated the Frisians, annexed their country to the monarchy, and obliged them to embrace Christianity. After the death of Thierry, in 737, he omitted to declare a successor to the throne, and continued to administer affairs with the title of duke of the Franks. One of his last actions was the protection of pope Gregory III., in whose favour he officiated as mediator with the Lombards. The pope, in return, proposed to renounce his dependence on the Greek emperor, and to proclaim Charles consul of Rome; but these designs were cut short by the death of Charles, which took place at Crecy, on the river Oise, in October 741. He

divided his dominions between his sons, Carlomann and Pepin, of whom the latter became king of France in 751, and was the first monarch of the second, or Carlovingian race, so denominated from Charles Martel; and the latter, having given up his government of Austrasia, retired to a monastery at Rome.

CHARLES II., surnamed the Bald, son of Louis-le-Débonnaire, and of his second wife, Judith of Bavaria, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 823. On the death of his father, in 840, he succeeded to the kingdoms of Neustria and Aquitaine; and in the following year he was obliged to defend his possessions against his elder brothers, whom he, with the assistance of his brother Louis of Bavaria, totally defeated at Fontenai, in Burgundy, on the 25th of June, 842. His incapacity and misgovernment, especially with respect to his measures against the frightful ravages of the Norman pirates, caused him to be deposed in 858, and his brother Louis was invited to take possession of the throne; but he induced that prince to waive the claim, by dividing with him the inheritance of his brother Lothaire; and, by his ambassador Hincmar, boldly withstood the efforts of Adrian II., who favoured the pretensions of Carlomann. On the death of the emperor Louis II. without male issue, Charles marched into Italy, and was crowned emperor of the West in 875, by pope John VIII. He had scarcely arrived at Pavia, (877,) at the solicitation of the pontiff, menaced by the Saracens, when news arrived that Carlomann, king of Bavaria, was devastating Lombardy with a numerous army. The mental agony into which these tidings threw Charles, seriously affected his health, and he died of a fever at Briord, in Bresse, on the 6th October, 877. Some accounts say that he was poisoned by one of his attendants. Under the weak reign of Charles the feudal government may be said to have commenced. Charlemagne, indeed, had set that fatal example of dividing and subdividing dominions among his posterity, which could not fail to cause endless civil wars, and to bring on the decline of his race.

CHARLES III. king of France, surnamed the SIMPLE, the posthumous son of Louis the Stammerer, was born in 879. The death of his elder brothers, Louis and Carlomann, having left him heir to the crown at five years of age, the emperor Charles the Gross was first invited to take the crown of France, under the pretext that the incursions of the Normans demanded a strong hand to curb them; and after his death, in 888, Eudes, count of Paris, was elected, but was to hold the sovereign power only during the minority of Charles. But Eudes was opposed by a powerful party, who caused Charles to be crowned at Rheims, in January 893. His kingdom of France, however, was much reduced from its former greatness. Lorraine, Burgundy, and Arles, were lost; and the nobility had established hereditary fiefs, which rendered them almost independent of the crown. In this state, the Normans, under Rollo, established themselves at Rouen, and carried their incursions through all the northern provinces. Charles, who wanted power or vigour to resist them, was obliged to enter into a treaty with Rollo, by which he gave him his daughter, Giselle, in marriage, with the country of Neustria, thenceforth called Normandy, for a portion, on condition that Rollo should become a Christian, and do homage. Rollo also obtained temporary possession of Brittany. The death of Louis, king of the Germans, put Charles, now the only remaining male descendant of Charlemagne, in possession of the kingdom of Lorraine; but the empire was irretrievably lost to the royal line of France. This prince, unable to govern by himself, now gave all his confidence to his minister Haganon, a man of abilities, but of obscure birth, who soon became odious to the nobles. In consequence, a conspiracy was formed at Soissons, which issued in the deposition of Charles, and the elevation to the crown, in 922, of Robert, brother of Eudes. Charles, who wanted abilities more than courage, met Robert in the field, and overthrew him with his own lance. Yet the death of his competitor did not give him the victory. Hugh, the son of Robert, rallied the troops, and Charles was obliged to fly; and Raoul, or Rodolph, duke of Burgundy, was elected to the vacant throne, and was crowned at Soissons, on the 13th July, 923. Charles escaped to the palace of Herbert, count of Vermandois, who imprisoned him at Château-Thierry, and afterwards at Peronne, where he died in Oct. 929, in the fiftieth year of his age, the thirty-seventh of his reign, and the seventh of his captivity. The character of Charles is sufficiently expressed by his surname of *the Simple*. The commiseration excited by the sufferings of his last years has caused some authors to add that of *the Martyr*.

CHARLES IV. surnamed LE BEL, or the Fair, third son of Philip-le-Bel, was born in 1295, and succeeded his brother, Philip-le-Long, in the kingdoms of France and Navarre, in 1322. The neglect of Edward II. of England to do homage, as duke of Guienne, at Charles's coronation, occasioned a war, in which Charles of Valois, the king's uncle, reduced in a short time the greatest part of Edward's French possessions; and the remainder was only saved by a truce, which was terminated by a peace on the arrival of Edward's queen, Isabel, sister to the French king, with her son, afterwards Edward III. After a weak and inglorious reign of six years, Charles died at Vincennes, in 1328, aged thirty-three. He left a third queen pregnant; but as she was delivered of a female child, the crown passed to a collateral branch, in the person of Philip de Valois.

CHARLES V. surnamed LE SAGE, or the Wise, born in 1337, was the eldest son of the unfortunate king John II. who was made prisoner at Poictiers, and whom he succeeded on the throne of France in April 1364, a few months before the famous battle of Auray, which gave to the house of Montfort the duchy of Bretagne, so hotly contested for by the house of *Blois*. By his abilities and courage, upon both of which, when dauphin, he had cast a stain, by flying ingloriously from the field of Poictiers, he speedily retrieved his character on coming to the throne; and, with the able aid of his renowned general, Bertrand du Guesclin, he repaired the losses which the monarchy had suffered under the feeble administration of his father, and the English were gradually dispossessed of their French provinces. The old chroniclers, however, seem to have made themselves merry at the unchivalrous spirit which he discovers in resolving not merely to drive the English out of France, but also never to appear himself at the head of his troops; which caused Edward III. after his reverses, to exclaim, that no king had less worn armour against him than Charles, and yet none had given him so much trouble. In the commencement of his regency he was involved in disputes with the States-General, from whom he had much difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds: the citizens of Paris, also, and the faithless king of Navarre, occasioned him much disquiet. Nor did he afterwards experience less uneasiness from the turbulent behaviour of "The Free Companies" and the *Jacquerie*. After a reign of sixteen years, Charles, who made the happiness of his people and the improvement of commerce and naval affairs the special object of his government, died on the 16th of September, 1380, in the forty-third of his age, and the seventeenth of his reign. He was fond of literature, and was a liberal patron of learned men: he founded the Royal Library at Paris, and enriched that city with several public edifices; he also caused the erection of the fortress of the Bastile.

CHARLES VI. surnamed LE BIEN-AIME', (the Well-beloved,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1368, and succeeded his father in 1380, at the age of twelve. He was the first who bore the title of dauphin at his birth. His minority was governed by the counsels of his paternal uncles, Louis of Anjou, John of Berri, and Philip of Burgundy, and his maternal uncle, the duke of Bourbon, whose mutual jealousy and rapacity soon occasioned great discontent and disturbances in the kingdom. The first commotion took place in Languedoc, which was goaded into rebellion by the oppressive exactions of the duke of Berri, governor of the province. An attempt to establish a market toll led to serious disturbances at Paris and Rouen. In Flanders the people had rebelled against count Louis; and Charles, carried thither by his uncle, the duke of Burgundy, totally routed Philip von Arteveld, the Flemish general, at the great battle of Rosbecque, in 1382. In the following year, a second campaign against the Flemings, supported by a body of English, under Henry le Spenser, the warlike bishop of Norwich, was also successful. These troubles were composed by a treaty in 1384; but in the following year they broke out afresh. In 1386 vast preparations were made for the invasion of England, which ended in nothing but lavish expense and disappointment. The project was renewed in the following year, but with no other result. Such, at length, were the abuses of government, that in 1388 the king resolved to take the reins into his own hands. He began his administration with such effectual reforms for the alleviation of the public burdens, that he became extremely popular, and obtained the appellation of the Well-beloved. Yet his great fondness for public spectacles was not likely to make economy the character of his reign; and his projects of a crusade against the Saracens, and

of an expedition into Italy, in order to put an end to the papal schism, were indications of a disposition to rash enterprise. In 1392 Charles, while marching through the forest of Mans, on his way to Bretagne, to punish one Peter de Craon, who had attempted to assassinate the constable, Oliver de Clisson, the king's favourite, was suddenly seized with delirium, which was followed by a mental imbecility that rendered the unhappy monarch for the rest of his reign a mere tool in the hands of others. This insanity was at length confirmed by an accident at a masquerade, in 1393, by which he narrowly escaped being burnt to death, and was only saved through the presence of mind of the duchess of Berri. The remainder of the life of Charles was occupied in a struggle for his abdicated functions between his brother, the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Burgundy, the most ambitious of his uncles, upon whose death, in 1404, the contest was continued with fiercer hostility by his more ambitious and unscrupulous son, who, in 1405, began to gain the ascendency over his rival, whom he murdered in 1407. But the contest died not with the fall of one of the competitors; it survived in their respective parties, one of which, the Bourguignons, courted the friendship of Henry V. of England, marched under his banners, and aided the victor at the glorious field of Agincourt, October 21, 1415. Henry had negotiated for the hand of Catharine, daughter of Charles, and demanded as her portion the arrears of the ransom of king John, and all the provinces that had been ceded to the English by the treaty of Bretagne: and on Charles's refusal, the rupture with England, now rendered inevitable, was precipitated by the domestic calamities of France. The Armagnacs rallied round the dauphin for the defence of their country against foreign invasion. Meanwhile the civil contentions grew more fierce than ever. The duke of Burgundy, admitted into Paris, made a horrible massacre of the Armagnacs; and was assassinated by that party in 1419, on the bridge of Montereau, at a conference with the dauphin. The commotion at Paris, when the news arrived, was unexampled. The dauphin was accused of the murder, and the count de Charolais, only son of the duke, now became the idol of the court and of the people; and, in revenge, joined the English. Peace was made with Henry V., who in 1420 married Catharine, the king's daughter, and was, by the treaty of Troyes, declared regent of France, and heir to the crown on the death of Charles, to the exclusion of the dauphin and the rest of the blood royal. The two kings did not long survive. Henry died at Vincennes, on the 28th of August, 1422, at the age of thirty-six, leaving only an infant son, the fruit of his marriage with Catharine of France; and Charles died at Paris on the 21st October following, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the forty-third of his reign, universally lamented by a sorrowing people, who loved him for his virtues, and pitied him for his misfortunes.

CHARLES VII. king of France, surnamed Le Victorieux, (the Victorious,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1403, and became dauphin in 1416, on the death of his elder brother, John. On the death of his father, in 1422, he caused himself to be proclaimed king, at Poictiers, with little ceremony; while at Paris the regent duke of Bedford proclaimed with great solemnity his nephew, the infant Henry of Windsor. The dominions of Charles consisted of a few provinces in the middle and south of France. The rest was possessed by the English, who, under the able conduct of their regent, went on in a career of success. The battle of Verneuil, gained in 1424 by Bedford, reduced the affairs of Charles to a very desperate condition. But a dispute between the English and the Bourguignons for the possession of Flanders having removed the seat of war from the banks of the Loire to the province of Hainault, Charles had an opportunity of recruiting his army. In 1425 he, with the view of gaining over the duke of Bretagne, made his brother, the count of Richemont, constable. Bedford, having made up the quarrel with the duke of Burgundy, by acknowledging the claim of the latter to Flanders, laid siege to the important city of Orleans, which was defended by Dunois, a bastard of the family of Orleans, Xaintrailles, and other distinguished soldiers. At this critical juncture, 1428, appeared the celebrated Jeanne d'Arc, who, probably first actuated by her own enthusiasm, and afterwards made an engine of by politicians, undertook to raise the siege, and to lead the king to be crowned at Rheims. On the 8th of May, 1429, Orleans was delivered; and on the 17th of July following Charles was crowned at Rheims. Jeanne's success, though short-lived (for she was soon afterwards taken prisoner by the English, and burnt as a sorceress), excited the

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courage and hopes of the French, and depressed the spirits of the English. At length, in 1435, the cause of Charles was rendered decisively superior by the treaty of Arras, in which Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, sacrificed the resentments of his house to the public welfare, and made a separate peace with France, upon terms highly favourable to himself. About the same time, the most formidable enemy of France, the duke of Bedford, died, and left the English affairs under the management of contending factions. In 1436 the city of Paris, disgusted with the English government, and repenting its long hostility to its native prince, admitted the constable with his troops, who obliged the English garrison to capitulate; and soon after, the king made a triumphant entry into his capital, whence he had been absent nineteen years. In 1438 Charles passed the famous Pragmatic Sanction, confirming the liberties of the Gallican church. Some discontents among the nobility occasioned a petty rebellion in 1440, in which the king had the mortification of seeing his son, the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., engaged for a time; but the government was now so strong that he was soon brought to submit. Success continued upon the whole to attend the French arms, and the English agreed upon a truce in 1443, which gave Charles an opportunity of establishing a reform among his troops. He dismissed the militia, and set on foot a standing force, the first known in France, for the maintenance of which the perpetual taille was instituted. In 1449 Normandy was recovered from the English; and the death of the famous Talbot, slain in battle, in 1451, was followed by their expulsion from Guienne by the battle of Castillon, in 1453; so that nothing remained of all their conquests except the towns of Calais and Guines. The dauphin, unable to make an insurrection, took refuge in the court of the duke of Burgundy, who entertained him respectfully, but would not enter into his political designs. A conspiracy of the duke of Alençon, a prince of the blood, to bring back the English, was discovered in 1457, and produced his conviction of high-treason. The dauphin's alienation from his father still continued; and such was the dread which the artful and malignant character of the prince inspired, that the king, persuaded that he had a design to poison him, obstinately refused to take food for several days. He died of inanition, at Mehun-sur-Yèvre, near Bourges, on the 22d of July, 1461, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and thirty-ninth of his reign. The general character this prince sustained may be inferred from the title of Well-Served annexed to that of the Victorious; nor can it be denied that the efforts of individuals, and the patriotic zeal of the nation, contributed much more to the recovery of his kingdom, than his own exertions. Yet, as he grew older, his policy seems to have been uniformly wise and enlightened; and France dates from his reign several of those institutions to which she owes her greatness and prosperity. It was in his reign that the Greek language was first taught in the university of Paris, which is said at this time to have numbered 25,000 students.

CHARLES VIII, called L'Affable, king of France, son of Louis XI. and Charlotte of Savoy, was born at Amboise, in 1470, and succeeded his father in 1483. He was of a weak constitution, and deformed in person. He fell first under the tutelage of his eldest sister, Anne of France, lady of Beaujeu, a woman of merit and abilities. The States-General, held in 1484, made various salutary regulations. The ambition of the duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., and the count de Dunois, caused a civil and foreign war in 1485. The young king marched against the insurgents, invaded Brittany, and his general, La Tremoille, in 1488, gained the decisive battle of St. Aubin de Cormier, in which the dukes of Orleans and Orange were made prisoners. The king's counsellors, sensible of the great importance of uniting Brittany to the crown, now began to negotiate a match between him and Anne, the heiress of that state; and, notwithstanding her aversion to the proposal, and her previous contract to Maximilian of Austria, the union was effected in 1491. This event occasioned a war with Maximilian, aided by Henry VII. of England, but it was soon concluded by a peace with England, and a truce with Maximilian. Charles was now become impatient for an expedition to Naples, upon which kingdom he had claims as heir to the house of Anjou; and that he might meet with no disturbance from his neighbours, he not only made, in haste, the above treaties, but ceded gratuitously the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne to Ferdinand king of Arragon, which had been retained as a pledge by his father, Louis. In 1494 he set out for

Italy at the head of an army of 3600 men-at-arms, 20,000 native infantry, 8000 Swiss mercenaries, and a formidable train of artillery. In his advance he experienced little resistance. Excepting Sforza, none of the Italian potentates seem to have supported him; Pietro de Medici, who governed Florence, opposed him, as also did pope Alexander VI. Charles, however, entered Florence, and Rome, where he made a treaty with the pope; and early in 1495 he set out from Rome for Naples. He entered this city also without a struggle; the king of Naples having quitted it three days before his arrival. At his entry he wore the insignia of the eastern empire, having purchased the rights of Andrew Palæologus, nephew of the last of the eastern emperors, Constantine Palæologus; for his ambitious views extended from the possession of Naples to that of Constantinople, and from that again to the redemption of the Holy Sepulchre. Meanwhile, a league was forming against him of all the powers in Italy, joined by the emperor and king of Spain. It became necessary for him to return. Leaving only 4000 men in Naples to protect his conquest, he proceeded northwards with an army of 7000 or 8000 men, while one of 30,000 was assembled to oppose him. He encountered them in the valley of Fornovo, and in less than an hour defeated this numerous host, with the loss of no more than eighty men. Meanwhile, the brave Spanish general, Gonsalvo of Cordova, retook the kingdom of Naples, in three months after Charles had conquered it. For some time Charles seemed determined to return into Italy, and advanced to the frontiers for that purpose; but want of money retarded the preparations, and he changed his design. He had laid several plans for the reformation of the state, and the alleviation of the public burdens, when, in April 1498, he died from the effects of a blow on the head, received while passing through a door-way that was not high enough, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and the fifteenth of his reign. He left no issue; and in him the direct line of Philip of Valois came to an end. His character is summed up with much simple brevity by Philip de Comines. "He was, in truth, a little man, and of no great capacity; but so good-tempered, that it was not possible to see a better creature."

CHARLES IX. king of France, second son of Henry II. and Catharine de' Medicis, was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the 27th of June, 1550. He succeeded his brother Francis II. in December 1560, but on account of his minority the kingdom was placed under the regency of his mother, conjointly with Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, with the title of lieutenant-general. Catharine, according to her system of policy, endeavoured to prevent disorder by playing off the various political and religious factions against each other; but the great influence of the Guises, and the violence of the Roman Catholic party, occasioned repeated civil wars. The release of the prince of Condé, brother of the king of Navarre, who had been imprisoned during the preceding reign, was one of the first acts of the new government. The prince had been looked up to as the leader of the Huguenot party, to which the king of Navarre now joined himself. Alarmed at the growing strength of that party, the constable Montmorency and the duke of Guise, previously rivals, were reconciled to each other, and formed, with the mareschal St. André, a union to which the Huguenots gave the name of Triumvirate. In July 1561, an edict, issued at St. Germain, prohibiting the public preaching of the reformed religion on pain of exile, drove the Huguenots to frenzy; and, their chief having demanded a conference with the Roman Catholics, the famous "colloquy of Poissy" took place in August following. Beza defended the cause of the Reformed (Calvin was prevented from attending by illness,) and the cardinal of Lorraine argued for the Roman Catholics, in the presence of the king, the princes of the blood, and a number of dignified ecclesiastics. The immediate and most important result was the defection of the king of Navarre from the Huguenot party. The queen mother, jealous of the union of Navarre with the Guises, now sought to win the support of the Reformed by issuing an edict (January 1562), allowing them the exercise of their religion out of the towns. But an unhappy quarrel between some domestics of the duke of Guise and a congregation of Huguenots at Vassy, in Champagne, led to the massacre of the latter, and became the signal for civil war. The strength of the Protestants lay in the south and west of France, in the assistance of Elizabeth of England, and of the Protestants of Germany. The Papists had with them the king and the court, the army, the capital, the provinces of the north and east, the talent of the Guises, and the support of

Philip II. of Spain. In 1562 Rouen was taken by the latter party. In December, Montmorency was taken prisoner by the Huguenots at Dreux, and the prince of Condé by the Papists; the mareschal of St. André was slain. Next year, Orleans was besieged by the duke of Guise, who was assassinated by Poltrot, a Protestant (February 15). On the 27th of July, Havre was taken from the English. The second religious war commenced in consequence of the attempt of Condé and Coligni to carry off the king at Meaux. In the battle of St. Denis (10th of November, 1567), Montmorency fell; and at the battle of Jarnac (13th of March, 1569) the Protestants were defeated, and their leader, the prince of Condé, was taken, and shot after the action. Henry of Bourbon, prince of Bearn, afterwards Henry IV., now a youth of sixteen, was put at the head of the Protestant party. The disastrous defeat sustained by them from the duke of Anjou, at Montcontour, in 1569, was followed (15th of August, 1570) by a treaty much more favourable than their successes had given them a right to expect. And now Charles began to show himself in his proper colours. It was resolved in the council of the queen-mother that treachery should be employed against a party which could not be subdued by force; and Charles, well tutored by Catharine, prepared to act a part of the deepest dissimulation. He appeared perfectly reconciled to the Protestants, took to himself the merit of the favourable terms given them, and offered his sister Margaret to the young king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. By pretending a design of assisting the revolted Protestants in the Low Countries, and of giving the command to admiral Coligni, he drew even that wise and experienced chief into the snare, and brought him to court. Coligni was wounded by an unknown assassin before the plot was ripe. At length, on the day of St. Bartholomew, 24th of August, 1572, the massacre of the Protestants took place. It is said that at the approach of the fatal hour, the king wavered, and showed some reluctance at shedding the blood of his subjects; but it is certain that during the execrable deed he betrayed no signs of pity or remorse. He fired with his long gun upon the poor fugitives across the river; and he went to view the body of Coligni hanging on a gibbet, and expressed an inhuman satisfaction at the sight. The massacre lasted for seven days, in which five thousand persons were murdered in Paris alone. The consequences of this massacre were such as its contrivers had not expected. The Protestants became more determined than ever, and made such a resistance at the sieges of Rochelle and Sancerre, that it became necessary to grant them liberty of conscience on their capitulation. In the midst of the storms which disturbed his court, Charles, who had been suffering from remorse of conscience ever since the massacre, died on the 31st of May, 1574, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign, without male issue, and was succeeded by Henry III.

CHARLES X. (Charles Philippe,) was born at Versailles, on the 9th of October, 1757. He was the youngest son of the dauphin, Louis, son of Louis XV. by his second wife, Maria Josepha, daughter of Augustus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony. The title of comte d'Artois was given to him in infancy, and he retained it until the accession of his brother, Louis XVIII., when he assumed that of Monsieur. He married, in November 1773, the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III. king of Sardinia, and sister to the consort of Louis XVIII. By this princess, who died at Gratz, in Hungary, the 2d June, 1805, he had three children—Louis Antony, duke d'Angoulême, born the 6th of August, 1775, who, on his father's succession to the throne, became dauphin of France; Henry Charles, duke de Berri, who was mortally wounded by an assassin in Paris, on the 14th of February, 1820, and died on the following morning; and the princess Sophia, who died in infancy.

At the commencement of the Revolution, the comte d'Artois found it necessary for his own personal safety to quit France. He visited the court of his father-in-law, the king of Sardinia, at Turin; and subsequently other parts of Europe; but at length he sought an asylum in England, where he resided for a considerable period. Becoming deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassments, it was found necessary to assign him a refuge from his creditors; and Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, being a privileged place, was fixed upon by the British government as a residence for himself and some of his family. In 1799 he went to Switzerland, with the intention of joining the army under Condé; but he speedily returned, on hearing of the defeat of that general. The characters of the

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two brothers were strongly contrasted: Louis XVIII., while residing at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, conciliated the esteem of all those who approached him; the comte d'Artois, on the other hand, was by no means popular in his manners; and his improvident habits were ill adapted to raise his character. Some arrangement having been effected with his creditors, he, in 1809, went to reside at Hartwell, with his brother. The comte, while in England, had several mistresses; but the one to whom he was most tenderly attached was Mme. de Polastron. Some time before her death, the chaplain in ordinary of the comte d'Artois died, and a substitute was sought for. M. de Latil, then only an abbé, was preparing to embark for America, when the vacant appointment was offered to him, and accepted. Mme. de Polastron, who was then in a dying state, wished to prepare for her approaching end, but she had lost her ordinary confessor, and had but a limited confidence in the young chaplain. She, however, desired to see him, and, after frequent interviews, made her confessions. Upon this she made the prince solemnly swear that he would never give his affections to another woman. The comte, then forty-five years of age, remained ever after faithful to his engagement. From this time M. de Latil (afterwards a cardinal) became the confidant of every thought of the comte, and his ascendency increased with the age of his penitent, until it attained an extent which it would be impossible to describe, and to which may be attributed many of the errors of Charles's reign. In 1813 he visited the continent, to satisfy himself of the consequences which might be expected to result to his family from a successful invasion of France. In February 1814 he crossed the Rhine; and on the abdication of Napoleon, he issued, in his capacity of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, a formal announcement of the return of his exiled house. On the 12th of April he entered Paris.

In the conduct of the comte d'Artois, or Monsieur, subsequent to the second restoration, whilst he was the heir presumptive, there was nothing particularly striking or remarkable: but he never enjoyed such popularity as fell to the share of his brother; his sentiments being known to approximate too much to the exploded dogmas of the *old regime*, and his manners and deportment, though polite and courteous, betraying evidence of reserve and constraint.

On succeeding his brother as king of France, by the title of Charles X. he made his public entry into Paris on the 27th of September, 1824. Had he regulated his conduct by the common dictates of prudence, all might have been well; but his subjection to priestly influence at length led to the subversion of his throne. On the 25th of July, 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles issued his two fatal ordinances,—the one abolishing the freedom of the press; and the other changing the mode of election, and greatly diminishing the number both of electors and of their representatives. The three days of riot ensued, which issued in "The Revolution of 1830." The king retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the duke of Bordeaux, and requested from the provisional government a safe conduct to a sea-port. He embarked at Cherbourg, and arrived off Spithead on the 17th of August. On the 23d he landed at Poole, and for a time he took up his residence at Lulworth castle, the mansion of cardinal Weld. After two months he once more took up his residence at Holyrood-house, whence, in less than a year, he removed to the Austrian dominions. Having led a very dissipated life when young, his latter years were passed in acts of superstitious mortification, under the direction of his confessors. He constantly wore sack-cloth or hair-cloth next his skin; he fasted much, and prayed several times in the course of the day; and he frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, the strictest obmutescence for several hours. Towards the close of his life he removed from the castle of Prague to Goritz, in Illyria, where he died, after a few hours' illness, on the 4th of November, 1836.

CHARLES III. called Le Gros, (the Fat,) third son of Louis the Germanic, and grandson of Louis-le-Débonnaire, was born about the year 832. He succeeded his father in 876 as king of Suabia, Switzerland, and Alsace; and on the death of his two elder brothers without male issue he became possessed of the whole patrimony of his father. In 881 he was crowned emperor and king of the Romans by pope John VIII. But his incapacity for government was become apparent; he suffered his authority to decline in Italy, which was invaded by the Saracens; made an ignominious treaty with the Germans, who were

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ravaging Lorraine, and another with the Normans, who were menacing Paris; and, on his return to Germany, was solemnly deposed at Tribur in 887, and died on the 12th January in the following year, in the deepest poverty, at the abbey of Reichenau, on an island in the lake of Constance. It is said that he was indebted for his bread to the charity of the archbishop of Mayence. From his death the crown of Germany was finally and for ever sundered from that of France, and with him ended the line of Carlovingian kings of Italy.

CHARLES IV. son of John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII., was born at Prague, on the 16th of May, 1316, was educated in France by his uncle, Charles the Fair, and ascended the imperial throne in 1347. His father is celebrated in history for the intrepidity he displayed at the battle of Crecy, where, though deprived of sight, he fastened his horse by the bridle to those of the bravest of the French knights, and was thus conducted into the thickest of the fight, where he dealt his blows with terrific effect upon the enemy, and at last was slain. Charles, after the death of his competitor, Louis of Bavaria, was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1349, and again at Rome, in 1354, and at Milan in 1355. On his return to Germany he published, at the diet of Nuremburg, in 1356, the famous Golden Bull, which became thenceforth the fundamental law of the German empire. Twenty-three chapters of it were published at Nuremburg, and seven more at Metz. This celebrated agreement was ushered into the world with curious reasons drawn from prejudice and superstition; and while it gave to Germany a long admired constitution, it based the necessity of seven electors upon the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, and upon the seven branches of the apocalyptic candlestick. Of these electors, three were to be ecclesiastics—the archbishops of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne; and four to be laymen—the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg. The rights and privileges of the electors, and the forms of the election, were likewise defined. Charles, who was more fond of imperial pomp and parade than of the interests of the empire, is yet entitled to the respect of the learned on account of the protection which he afforded to literature, and the universities which he founded at Vienna and Prague. He died in the latter city on the 29th November, 1378, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and in the thirtieth of a comparatively peaceful reign. He was four times married, and had ten children. His son Wenceslaus succeeded him both as emperor and as king of Bohemia. Charles is said to have been the first prince who granted or sold letters of nobility; his reign is disgraced by a cruel persecution of the Jews. The love of money seems to have been his ruling passion; and it has been said that he bought the empire by wholesale, held it as a usurer, and sold it by retail.

CHARLES V. emperor of Germany, (and Don Carlos I. of Spain,) eldest son of Philip, archduke of Austria, by Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella of Castile, was born at Ghent, on the 24th of February, 1500. Philip's father was the emperor Maximilian; his mother was Mary, only child of Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy. Thus Charles, by the right of birth, became entitled to one of the richest sovereignties of Europe. By the death of his father, in 1506, he inherited the Netherlands and Franche Comté. He was brought up in the Low Countries, his paternal inheritance, of which his grandfather, Maximilian, was appointed regent; and his education was committed to William de Croy, lord of Chièvres, who employed Adrian of Utrecht, a learned ecclesiastic, as his preceptor. On the death of his grandfather, Ferdinand of Arragon, in January 1516, Charles inherited the crowns of Arragon and Castile, with their vast Transatlantic dependencies, together with the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the island of Sardinia. By the advice of cardinal Ximenes, Charles paid a visit to his Spanish dominions, in 1517, and that he might do so with safety, his ministers put an end to a war with France. He landed at Villa Viciosa, in Asturias. But Ximenes, aged and infirm, while hastening to meet the young king, fell ill on the road, and died at Aranda. The rapacity and arrogance of the Flemish ministers, who had endeavoured to dissuade Charles from visiting Spain, gave great offence, and the Cortes of the different states manifested a spirit of resistance, which afterwards broke out into very serious commotions. In the beginning of the year 1519, the emperor Maximilian died; and now began that competition for the succession to the empire between Charles and Francis I. of France, which was so long the leading

feature of European politics, and in which the former was finally successful. Charles was unanimously elected emperor, in June 1519, and his elevation was notified to him while holding the Cortes of Catalonia; in May 1520, he embarked for the Low Countries. In his course, in consequence of a private negotiation with Wolsey, he touched at Dover, and had an interview with Henry VIII. Young as he was, he was able in this short visit to impress Henry in his favour, and entirely to gain over the ambitious Wolsey, by the lure of a future advancement to the popedom. On his arrival in Germany, he was crowned with extraordinary pomp at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The progress of the Reformation now demanded Charles's special attention. He held a diet at Worms in 1521, at which Luther, armed with a safe conduct, pleaded his cause with his characteristic firmness. After his departure, however, an edict of outlawry was passed against him in the name of the emperor, who found it for his interest to appear as the protector of the Church. A rupture between Charles and Francis now appeared unavoidable, and Charles prepared for it by an alliance with pope Leo X. In 1521 hostilities commenced. The French made great progress in Navarre, but they were soon driven back; and in the Low Countries the imperialists were obliged to raise the siege of Mezieres. A congress for peace, held at Calais, under the mediation of Henry VIII., proved fruitless, and gave that monarch a pretext for making a league with Charles. In Italy the imperial forces took Milan, and drove the French from all their conquests in that country, a few fortresses excepted. In Spain the nobles were offended at the interference of the Flemings in public affairs, at the elevation of Adrian of Utrecht to the head of the regency, and at the appointment of William de Croy to the archbishopric of Toledo. A general spirit of opposition was now excited against the regency, and Spain became the seat of a civil conflict. The Castilians got possession of the person of queen Joanna, deprived cardinal Adrian, the viceroy, of all power, raised an army, and took the field. The insurrection was, however, quelled by the defeat of Padilla, the general of the junta. Charles soon after arrived, and his conduct was equally prudent and generous. He passed a general amnesty, and his power seemed now to be more firmly fixed in Spain, than in any other part of his dominions. Meanwhile the war between Charles and Francis proceeded with varied success. The defection of the constable Bourbon gave the former a great advantage, and the French invasion of the Milanese under Bonnivet, ended in their complete expulsion with great loss. On the other hand, an incursion into Provence by the imperialists, in 1524, proved unsuccessful. Francis, resolved to recover his ground in Italy, entered it at the head of a powerful army, and laid siege to Pavia; the imperial generals marched to its relief, and on the 24th of February, 1525, Francis, after performing prodigies of valour, was made prisoner. Charles now laid plans for improving his advantage to the utmost. He proposed terms of such rigour to Francis, that the spirited king protested that he would rather pass his whole life in captivity than comply with them. Francis was then carried into Spain, where he was treated with uncalled for severity. His health began to decline, and Charles, apprehensive of the effects of persisting in the conditions he had proposed, agreed to a modification of them, by the treaty of Madrid (January 1526). By this Francis not only agreed to renounce all his pretensions in Italy, Flanders, and Artois, but also, after he should be liberated, to restore to Charles the duchy of Burgundy with all its dependencies. And as a security for the performance of these conditions, he was to deliver as hostages his eldest and second sons, or, in lieu of the latter, twelve of his principal nobles. Soon after the conclusion of this business, Charles married Isabella, sister of the king of Portugal. The war now broke out afresh. The pope and the Florentines joined the French. The imperialists, under Bourbon, marched from the Milanese and entered the pope's territories. In May 1527 that leader marched against Rome; and, though he was slain in the assault, the city was taken. The timid and irresolute Clement withdrew to the castle of St. Angelo, but was forced to surrender. Charles received the news as a public calamity, disavowed all knowledge of Bourbon's design, put himself and his court into mourning, and even proceeded to the impudent hypocrisy of ordering prayers and processions for the recovery of the pope's liberty. He soon liberated the pontiff, and recalled his army from Rome. A new league was now formed against him by Henry VIII. and Francis. The most remarkable events of the ensuing war, were the defection of Andrea Doria

from France to the emperor, and the ruin of the French army before Naples. Hostilities were at length concluded by the peace of Cambray, in 1529; and Francis gave up all his claims to Italy and Flanders. Charles was now reconciled to Clement, and was crowned by him at Bologna, in March 1530. In June, Charles was present at the diet at Augsburg, at which he took much pains to reconcile the parties, but without success. He then issued a severe decree against the Protestants, which was the immediate cause of their famous league of Smalkalde. In August, uniting his forces with those of the pope, he compelled the Florentines to capitulate, and to receive for their prince, Alexander de' Medici. It does not appear that religious intolerance was a characteristic of the emperor, who repeatedly showed a spirit of moderation towards the Protestants. Of this they were so sensible, that when he raised an army to oppose Solyman's invasion of Hungary, they sent to it more than their quota. In July 1535 Charles sailed with a large armament to Tunis, to chastise Khair-ed-deen Barbarossa, the piratical sovereign of Algiers, and the dread of the Christians in the Mediterranean. Arriving off La Goletta, Charles, supported by his admiral, Andrea Doria, assaulted and took that fortress by storm. He then defeated Barbarossa, and approached to Tunis. He was met by a deputation from the town; but while they were treating on the terms of capitulation, the imperial troops burst in, and began to plunder and massacre without mercy or distinction; 30,000 of the wretched inhabitants perished on this occasion. Charles restored Muley Hassan, the exiled king, and returned to Italy with 20,000 Christians, whom he had freed from bondage.

Finding Francis prepared for war, Charles resolved on an invasion of France; and, entering Provence with a powerful army, he caused Marseilles and Arles to be invested, and himself advanced towards Avignon, where Montmorency lay with a defensive force; but Charles was forced to retire with the loss of half his army by disease and famine; nor did an invasion on the side of Picardy meet with better success. A suspension of hostilities was concluded in 1537, and a truce for ten years in 1538. The truce, however, was broken in 1542. An insurrection broke out at Ghent, in 1539, and threatened to spread further. Charles, then in Spain, wished to pass through France, as the nearest road to the Netherlands; and communicating his desire to Francis, the French king instantly granted him a safe conduct. He passed six days with his rival at Paris; and then hastening to Ghent, treated it with great severity; twenty-six of the leaders of the revolt were executed in the following year.

In 1541 Charles, contrary to the advice of Doria, undertook an expedition against Algiers. He set sail with a great force, at a tempestuous season of the year, and with difficulty reached the coast and landed his men. But a violent hurricane arose, which so disconcerted his troops, that they were repulsed, by a much inferior enemy, with considerable loss. His fleet was partly wrecked, and the remainder was obliged to bear away to a safer anchorage. Charles had no sooner embarked, with the remnant of his army, than a fresh tempest arose, and the ships were obliged separately to make the first ports of Spain or Italy they could reach.

In 1542 war broke out afresh between Charles and Francis. The pretext employed by the latter was, the murder of two of his ambassadors by the marquis del Guasto, the emperor's governor in Italy. Francis made extraordinary efforts, and overran great part of Luxemburg and Rousillon. He formed an alliance with the sultan Solyman, while Charles made a league with Henry VIII. and courted the German Protestants. After a variety of events, of which one of the most splendid on the part of Francis was the victory obtained by his troops at Cerisoles; and on the part of the emperor, his penetrating into the heart of Champagne; the two princes made a peace at Crespy, in 1545. One of the terms of this treaty was, that both sovereigns engaged to suppress Protestantism in their respective dominions. Charles began with insisting on the submission of the Reformed to the decrees of the council of Trent. A treaty was made with the pope, and Charles's other measures were nearly ripe for execution, when, in 1546, the Protestants anticipated him, by taking the field with a large army. Charles, who was then holding a diet at Ratisbon, had nearly been surprised by them, and only saved himself by a pretended negotiation. He put their leaders, the elector of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse, under the ban of the empire; assembled troops from all quarters; and, by gaining over prince Maurice of Saxony, was enabled to break up the confederacy.

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In the next year he crossed the Elbe, and, at the decisive battle of Mulhausen, entirely defeated and made prisoner Frederic, the elector of Saxony; and he then bestowed the electoral dignity on Maurice, a kinsman of Frederic. The landgrave of Hesse was next brought to submission, and was detained as a prisoner. At the diet of Augsburg, the emperor, by his own authority, established a temporary system of doctrine, called the *Interim*, which was to serve as the rule of faith and practice, till a final decision could be obtained. All the articles of it were fundamentally Roman Catholic, though somewhat softened in expression, and modified by some inconsiderable concessions It was disapproved by both parties; but none dared oppose the will of a sovereign, now grown too powerful for control. But Maurice now began to form schemes for humbling Charles; led to this not only by a regard for the Protestant religion, but by the emperor's treatment of his father-in-law, the landgrave of Hesse, whom no remonstrances could induce Charles to liberate. Maurice acted his part with such cunning, that he was appointed general of the army which was to compel the city of Magdeburg to receive the *Interim*. Having at length strengthened himself by an alliance with the French king and other powers, and taken measures for the support of his army, he openly declared against Charles in March 1552. He was assisted by a French army, which marched directly into Lorraine, and took possession of it without resistance. Maurice himself advanced towards Inspruck, whence Charles fled with precipitation. The council of Trent broke up in confusion; and so much was the state of affairs changed, that in the month of August the emperor was obliged to agree to the terms of the treaty of Passau, by which the landgrave of Hesse was to be set at liberty, and the Protestants were to enjoy the exercise of their religion, and the rights of citizens as freely as the Roman Catholics. Maurice afterwards marched into Hungary against the Turks, leaving Charles at liberty to make attempts for the recovery of Lorraine. Compelled by the duke of Guise to raise the siege of Metz, he spent several months in total inactivity. In 1553 he married his son Philip to Mary queen of England; on which occasion he made over to the bridegroom the crowns of Naples and Sicily. In Germany the peace of religion was finally settled by the famous *Recess* in 1555, which gave a full right of establishment to the Protestant doctrine in all the states which had received it.

Charles now took the unexpected resolution of resigning his hereditary dominions to his son. This solemn scene passed in an assembly of the States of the Low Countries, at Brussels, on the 25th of October, 1555. At this first ceremonial it was only the sovereignty of the Netherlands which he transferred to Philip. A few weeks afterwards he in like manner made over to him the crowns of Spain, with their dependencies. For himself he only reserved a pension of 100,000 crowns annually. He had resolved to fix his retreat in Spain, and he showed much impatience to depart. He was yet unable to renounce his favourite project of leaving his son heir to the imperial crown, and he made another urgent application to his brother Ferdinand with that view. On its failure, he resigned the government of the empire to his brother, and transferred to him all his claims of allegiance from the Germanic body. He then, with a large convoy, set sail from Zealand, and after a prosperous voyage arrived in Biscay. On landing, he fell prostrate, and kissed the earth, exclaiming, "Naked I came out of my mother's womb, and naked I now return to thee, thou common mother of mankind!" At length he reached his chosen retreat, the monastery of St. Justus, near Plasencia, in Estremadura. His amusements were the cultivation of his garden, and experiments in mechanism. He had taken with him one Turriano, an ingenious artist, with whom he occupied himself in making models of machines, and curious devices in clock-work. In the last six months of his life, his body becoming more and more enfeebled by repeated fits of the gout, his mind lost its energy, and he sunk into gloomy reveries, from which he roused himself only to practise unexampled acts of fantastic piety. Of these the most extraordinary was the rehearsal of his own death and obsequies. He ordered his tomb to be erected in the chapel, and, causing his domestics to precede in funeral procession, with black tapers in their hands, he followed in his shroud, was laid in his coffin, heard the burial service chanted for him, and joined in the prayers for his soul. This solemnity was soon followed by his actual decease, on the 21st of September, 1558, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Charles was endowed with sound sense, cool judgment, and steady perseverance.

He owed much of his political success to the absence of those warm feelings which generally accompany genius; and that phlegm which fitted him for acting the part of a consummate hypocrite at five-and-twenty, served his purposes better than the ardour of a great character would have done. It is remarkable that he was a colder youth than a man; and that whatever there was of the romantic or chivalrous in his temper, did not break out till a long series of success had inspired him with artificial confidence. His conduct in private life, and the domestic relations, appears to have been amiable and estimable. His issue by the empress, besides Philip, were Joan, married to the infant John of Portugal, and Mary, married to the emperor Maximilian II. His natural children legitimated, were the celebrated Don John of Austria, and Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries under Philip.

CHARLES VI. emperor, born in 1685, was the second son of the emperor Leopold I. Charles II. of Spain, the last offspring of the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, being childless, Leopold, claiming the inheritance for one of his children, as next of blood, fixed upon his younger son, the archduke Charles, as presumptive heir; and Charles II. confirmed the choice by his will. But the intrigues of Louis XIV. and his friends at the court of Spain induced king Charles to alter his will in favour of Philip of Anjou, whose grandmother, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, was sister to Charles II. This gave rise to the long war of the Spanish succession, in which most of the other European powers took part. Charles II. died in November, 1700. The claims of the archduke Charles were supported by the emperor, England, Holland, and Portugal; and he was conveyed by an English and Dutch fleet, with a considerable land force on board, to Lisbon, where he landed in March 1704, and after some successes in Valencia and Catalonia, was proclaimed king at Madrid, in 1706, under the title of Charles III. The affections of the people were, however, in favour of his rival, Philip V.; and the battle of Almanza, in 1707, finally put an end to his prospects in Spain. He was still supported by the Catalonians, till the province was entirely subdued by Philip. In 1711, on the death of his brother, the emperor Joseph, Charles succeeded to the dominions of the house of Austria, and was elected to the imperial crown. He refused to concur in the peace of Utrecht, and did not terminate the war between the empire and France till the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714, by which, besides his German and Hungarian territories, he was left in possession of the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands, and the duchies of Milan and Mantua. In 1716 he declared war against the Turks, who had infringed the treaty of Carlowitz. His general, the celebrated prince Eugene, defeated the grand-vizier at Peterwaradin, took Belgrade and Temeswar, and compelled the Porte to cede the above towns, with the whole province of Servia, at the peace of Passarowitz, in 1718, but they were afterwards lost again to Austria by the peace of Belgrade, 1739. The emperor was next involved in a war with Spain, in consequence of the projects of cardinal Alberoni; but the quadruple alliance defeated the schemes of that minister, and restored peace with his expulsion in 1720. By this new agreement, Charles obtained Sicily in exchange for Sardinia. Having no surviving male children by his consort, Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, he was anxious to secure the succession to his daughter; and for this purpose he laboured to establish the Pragmatic Sanction, which was to regulate this matter. This law, by which his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, and her children and descendants, were called to the inheritance of the Austrian dominions, was guaranteed by the diet of Ratisbon, in 1732, and by all the powers of Europe, except the French and Spanish Bourbons, who were always jealous of the power of Austria. Charles died at Vienna, on the 20th of October, 1740, aged 55.

CHARLES VII. son of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, was born at Brussels, in 1697, and succeeded his father as elector in 1726; and upon the death of Charles VI. he laid claim to Bohemia, Austria, and the Tyrol, and refused to acknowledge the Pragmatic Sanction, and the rights of Maria Theresa to the imperial throne. Supported by the arms of Louis XV. he was crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, and emperor at Frankfort, 1742; but Maria Theresa, though for a moment stripped of her dominions, found powerful allies in the English; the French and Bavarian forces were defeated with great rapidity, and all their conquests were retaken; and Charles, in his turn, found himself possessed only of the empty title of emperor.

He died soon after, on the 20th of January, 1745, aged forty-eight, leaving his son, Maximilian Joseph, heir to his electorate.

CHARLES I. king of Spain. See CHARLES V. emperor.

CHARLES II. king of Spain, son and successor of Philip IV. was twice married, but had no issue. He was born on the 6th November, 1661, and succeeded his father in 1665. By his last will, made 1698, he called to the Spanish throne the prince of Bavaria, the nephew of his queen; but, in 1700, he declared Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. his successor. He died in the same year, (10th November,) aged thirty-nine, and the unsettled succession proved the source of civil discord. Charles was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III. king of Spain, son of Philip V., was born in January 1716. On the death of his brother, Ferdinand VI. 1759, he exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He possessed abilities as a monarch, and virtues as a man; but his attempts to raise the Spaniards from their natural indolence proved abortive; and though in the war with England he retook Minorca, he saw his commerce ruined, and his treasures at Havannah fall into the hands of his enemies. He died at Madrid, on the 14th of December, 1788. He was the founder of the orders of St. Januarius, at Naples, and of the Immaculate Conception. He was a very popular sovereign, a great economist of time, and scrupulously methodical in all his operations.

CHARLES IV. the second son of the preceding, was born at Naples on the 11th of November, 1748, and in 1759, as prince of Asturias, attended his father to Spain, on his resignation of the throne of the Two Sicilies. In 1765 he married his cousin, Maria Louisa Theresa, of Parma, a meddling and intriguing princess. In his youth he was fond of robust and manly exercises, but was of a temper violent and impetuous, and successively assaulted at court Squilace, D'Aranda, and Grimaldi, his father's ministers. He came to the throne on the 14th December, 1788, and was crowned at Madrid on the 23d of September in the following year. It is said that one of his earliest acts, under the able ministry of Florida Blanca, was the abolition of the Salic law, though the act of abolition was not made public till 1831. In 1792 Florida Blanca was displaced by Aranda, who, contrary to the known inclinations of his sovereign, openly favoured the proceedings of revolutionary France. In November, 1792, the upstart Godoy, the favourite of the queen, was appointed prime minister. Charles made earnest efforts to save Louis XVI.; and, on hearing of his fate, exiled Aranda, recalled his ambassador from Paris, and made vigorous preparations for war, which was waged with great energy, but with little success, until July 1795, when the treaty of Basle put an end to hostilities. Soon afterwards the king created Godoy Prince of Peace, high admiral, and generalissimo. In October 1796 the French Directory obliged the court of Madrid to sign an alliance offensive and defensive, and to declare war against England; the result of the latter step was a disastrous one for Spain, —it cut off all intercourse between that kingdom and her Transatlantic dependencies. Henceforward Charles appears to have been a passive instrument in the hands of the Directory, and numbered among his opponents all the enemies of France; and, placing the reins in the hands of Godoy, to whom he gave the princess royal in marriage, he abandoned himself to hopeless apathy. On the renewal of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, Napoleon secretly prevailed upon Charles to hold himself in a state of neutrality; but England quickly discovered the device, and instantly aimed a destructive blow at the commerce of Spain, which was followed up by the total wreck of her marine on the glorious day of Trafalgar. Charles now saw the ruin that must attend his alliance with France, and was about to abandon himself to despair, when suddenly a ray of hope burst upon him from the north. Baron Strogonoff announced to him, in 1806, on the part of Russia, the formation of the formidable coalition between that power and Prussia, England, and Portugal, against Napoleon, and solicited Charles to accede to it; and it was resolved that while Prussia and Russia menaced the northern and eastern frontiers of France, Spain, Portugal, and England should invade it in the south. But the success of this plan, depending as it did upon its being kept secret, was suddenly marred by the rash imprudence of Godoy, who issued a poclamation to the Spanish people. Of this untoward event Napoleon wisely availed himself, and, by alternate menace and cajolery, he at length attached Godoy to his interest. In October 1807, he

caused Charles to sign the famous treaty of Fontainebleau, which sealed the ruin of his dynasty. Spain was entered by Murat; Charles prepared to flee to America, but was stopped by the populace; and on the 19th of March, 1808, he signed his abdication in favour of his son, Ferdinand. Napoleon invited both father and son to meet him at Bayonne. Ferdinand set out at once, and was soon followed by Charles. The sequel is well known; the unsuspecting victim immediately found himself enmeshed in the snare of his wily adversary, who announced to him the stunning intelligence, —that "the house of Bourbon had ceased to reign in Spain." He assigned to the unhappy monarch a pension of seven millions of francs, and the château of Compiègne for a residence. After staying there for a few months he was removed to Marseilles, whence, in 1811, he set out for Rome, and took up his residence in the palace Borghese; and there he died on the 20th of January, 1819.

CHARLES VIII. (Canutson,) king of Sweden, was descended from the family of Bonde, which had formerly sat on the throne. The oppressions of the Danes caused a revolt in Sweden, (which, together with Denmark and Norway, had formed one kingdom ever since the treaty of Calmar, concluded, in 1397, by Margaret, daughter of Waldemar,) in 1434, headed by Engelbert, and Charles was induced to place himself at the head of the malcontents. In 1448, on the death of Christopher, duke of Bavaria, who had been elected to the crowns of the three nations, Charles caused the union of the crowns to be dissolved, and himself elected to that of Sweden, and was afterwards elected to the throne of Norway. A war ensued between Christiern, king of Denmark, and Charles. In 1458, Christiern was invited to Stockholm, of which Charles had been dispossessed; and the three crowns were again united in the person of the Danish king. Christiern, however, soon became unpopular, and Charles was recalled, after an exile of six years. But he had the powerful archbishop of Upsal and most of the clergy for his enemies; and their authority was so great, that he was soon besieged in Stockholm. He sallied out with his adherents, and a furious battle ensued, in which he was defeated, and in consequence was compelled to renounce all pretensions to the crown. He retired into Finland; but a fierce civil war broke out, in which Eric Axelson, the administrator, headed one party, and the archbishop of Upsal the other. The wearied nation at length insisted on the restoration of Charles, and he was accordingly recalled, and put in possession of Stockholm, in 1467. In 1470, perceiving his eventful life drawing to a close, he delivered his capital to his nephew, Stenon Sture, and died on the 13th of May. He was distinguished by a capacity for affairs, and by an amount of philosophical and mathematical knowledge, unusual in his age and country.

CHARLES IX. king of Sweden, born in 1550, was the fourth son of the renowned Gustavus Vasa. His brother, duke John, who had supplanted his eldest brother, Eric, showing himself inclined to favour the Roman Catholic religion, which had been abolished by his father, was opposed by Charles, who declared himself the protector of the Reformation. John was succeeded by his son Sigismund, whose attachment to Popery caused great dissensions in Sweden, which were artfully employed by Charles to increase his own popularity. An open rupture ensued, and in 1600, (some say 1604,) a diet was assembled which deposed Sigismund, and conferred the sovereign power on Charles. A rupture between Sweden and Denmark happened in 1609, which occasioned to Charles the loss of Calmar and other places. He died on the 30th of October, 1611, and was succeeded by the great Gustavus Adolphus, his son by Christina of Holstein.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, and of Catharine, daughter of Charles IX. king of Sweden, was born at Upsal, in 1622. Christina, his cousin, having abdicated in 1654, Charles immediately succeeded to the throne. He began his reign by a war with Poland, which he invaded with such vigour, that he obliged Casimir, the king, to take shelter in Silesia, took Cracow, and received oaths of allegiance from all the cities and governors of provinces in Poland. He then turned his arms against the elector of Brandenburg, who had seized upon royal and ducal Prussia, and he forced him to acknowledge ducal Prussia as a fief of Sweden. Fortune, however, proved inconstant; and Casimir, king of Poland, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, was soon enabled to recover all his lost provinces, and to drive his enemy back to Sweden. Charles, expelled from Poland, turned his arms

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against the Danes, and marched to the gates of Copenhagen; but he soon after found his victories checked by the misfortunes which befel his flag. He died of fever at Gottenburg, on the 13th of February, 1660, aged thirty-seven. An account of his life has been written by Puffendorf, 2 vols, fol.

CHARLES XI. king of Sweden, son of the preceding, was born on the 25th of December, 1655, and at the death of his father was left a minor under the regency of his mother. In 1660 peace was signed with Denmark; but the close connexion formed between Sweden and France involved the former in the quarrels occasioned by the ambition of Louis XIV. In 1674 the Swedes marched into Brandenburg, in order to detach the elector from the alliance formed against Louis. After a temporary success they were driven out again with loss; and by their interference they brought upon themselves hostilities from several of the neighbouring powers. In 1676 the king assumed the reins of government, and marched in person against Christiern V. king of Denmark, who had made an irruption into Schonen. But though Charles proved victorious, and obtained possession of Helmstadt, Lunden, Landscroon, &c. he lost his province of Pomerania, which, however, the peace of Nimeguen restored to him in 1676. He died on the 15th of April, 1697, aged forty-two, at a time when his wisdom had marked him as the mediator and umpire of the peace of Ryswick. He wisely reformed the abuses of his courts of judicature, and enforced the quick and impartial decision of all disputes among his subjects. Though respected as a good prince, he yet showed himself in some instances tyrannical, and abridged the privileges of the senate and of the people. He issued an edict forbidding the exercise of any other religion than the Lutheran. The rich province of Livonia chiefly distinguished itself by its opposition to the court; and the weight of royal vengeance fell upon count Patkul, honourably marked out by his manly eloquence in the cause of liberty and his country. A sentence of capital and ignominious punishment passed upon him, which he only avoided by flight. The character of Charles, indeed, appears to have possessed that unfeeling sternness which fitted him for the part of on arbitrary monarch. It is said that when his queen, deeply moved by the distresses of a number of ruined citizens of all classes who beset the palace gates of Stockholm with their complaints, after bestowing upon them every thing valuable she could command, at length threw herself at her husband's feet, beseeching him to have mercy on his subjects, Charles gave her this harsh rebuke,—"Madam, we have taken you to bring us children, not to give us advice."

CHARLES XII. son of the preceding, by Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark, was born at Stockholm, on the 27th of June, 1682. He was brought up in the arbitrary and despotic principles of his father, and showed in early youth that heady and impetuous disposition, and that passion for military glory, which characterised the whole of his brief but adventurous career. Even in his childhood he was fired with the desire of imitating Alexander the Great. "Methinks," said he, to Eric Benzelius, his tutor, "I would be like him." "But he lived only thirty-two years." "That is long enough," said the young hero, "for a man who has conquered kingdoms." Thenceforth he resolved to become the Alexander of the North. In 1697 his father died, leaving Hedwige Eleonora of Holstein, grandmother of the young king, to act as regent. He was then in his fifteenth year: eighteen was the age appointed by his father's will for his majority. But he already longed to grasp the sceptre, and avowing his desire to count Piper, he, with the aid of that favourite minister, prevailed upon the States immediately (1697) to declare him of age, and to place him on the throne. At his coronation, when the archbishop of Upsal was going to place the diadem upon his head, he snatched it from the prelate's hand, and crowned himself. When he was eighteen, the neighbouring nations, jealous of the ascendency which Sweden had attained, deemed that the opportunity was now come for humbling a haughty rival; accordingly a league was formed against Charles by Frederic IV. king of Denmark, Augustus II. elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and Peter I. czar of Russia, with the design of effecting the dismemberment of Sweden. Charles set out instantly with an armament to besiege Copenhagen, and soon compelled the king of Denmark to sue for peace (8th August, 1700.) He next sailed for the coast of the Swedish province of Livonia, and, pushing forward to Ingria, came upon the Russians, who, with 80,000 men, were besieging Narva, and, with 8000 Swedes, completely defeated them, forced their

entrenchments, and took all their artillery. He passed the winter near Narva, and then proceeded into Livonia, to prevent the junction of the Saxon troops with the Russian. Crossing the Dwina by a stratagem, he defeated the Saxons. He then advanced into Courland, which submitted without resistance; and thence marched into Lithuania, with a full determination to give Augustus no respite till he had deprived him of his throne. The party intrigues formed in that country facilitated his enterprise; and Augustus, finding little resource in the attachment of his subjects, was constrained to try if he could bend his foe by negotiation. But Charles declared that he would never give peace to the Poles till they had chosen another king. After this declaration, Augustus saw that he had nothing to expect but from the chance of war. He assembled all his troops, and, with an army double the number of the Swedes, met Charles in a plain between Warsaw and Cracow, and was totally defeated. Charles next took Thorn and Elbing, laid Dantzic and other towns under contribution, and ruled unresisted through all that part of the country. At length the Poles determined upon the deposition of their king, which was effected in February 1704. Charles was strongly urged by Piper to take the crown himself; but he resisted the temptation, and gave his interest to the young palatine of Posnania, Stanislaus Leczinsky, who was elected, and was proclaimed king of Poland in July 1704. Charles proceeded to complete the conquest of Poland, and took by assault the rich and fortified town of Leopold in a single day. Augustus, in the meantime, had collected a new army, with which he surprised Warsaw, and obliged Stanislaus to take to flight. Nothing, however, could divert Charles from the full establishment of the king of his own choice on the throne of Poland; and though he was losing ground in Livonia, where Narva and other places fell into the hands of the Russians; and though Augustus, at the head of his Saxon troops and a party of Poles and Lithuanians, with the aid of an army of Russians, obtained a victory over the Swedes in Poland, and recovered Warsaw; Charles, having crossed the Oder and entered Saxony, compelled his adversary to sue for peace; and by the treaty of Altranstadt, 1707, Augustus for ever renounced the crown of Poland, and acknowledged Stanislaus; he also renounced his alliance with the czar, his most powerful friend, restored the Sobiesky princes and his other prisoners, and gave up all the subjects of Charles who had deserted, and especially the unfortunate Livonian patriot, Reinhold Patkul, though he bore at that time the character of the czar's ambassador. The cruelty with which Charles treated Patkul must be universally condemned. He caused him to be taken to Stockholm, where he was tried by a court-martial as a rebel and a traitor, and then sentenced him to be broken upon the wheel, with every circumstance of ignominy and severity.

Charles, now in the zenith of his power and fame, in his head-quarters near Leipsic, at the head of a victorious army of nearly 50,000 Swedish veterans, had the eyes of all Europe fixed upon him. He received ambassadors from all the principal powers, and the duke of Marlborough himself went to Leipsic, and had a long interview with him, in which he sought to induce him to join the allies against Louis XIV. But Charles's views were directed to the North; his great object was to dethrone his rival, Peter of Russia. He, however, obliged the emperor Joseph I. to subscribe to several conditions which he dictated; among others, he required that the Protestants of Silesia should have the free exercise of their religion, and a certain number of churches given to them by the government. Having settled these affairs, he marched out of Saxony, in September 1707, at the head of 43,000 men, the finest troops in the world, to carry the war into Muscovy. Another corps of 20,000 Swedes, under general Löwenhaupt, was stationed in Poland. In January 1708 Charles crossed the Niemen near Grodno, and defeated the Russians, who had entered Lithuania. In June he met Peter on the banks of the Berezina. The Swedes crossed the river, and the Russians fled precipitately to the Dnieper, which Charles crossed after them near Mohilow, and pursued them as far as Smolensk, towards the end of September. He arrived, in October 1708, within one hundred leagues of Moscow, when impassable roads and want of provisions induced him suddenly to turn aside into the Ukraine, where he had a secret intelligence with Mazeppa, hetman, or chief, of the Cossacks, who had promised to join him with 30,000 men, and provisions and ammunition of all kinds. By a most toilsome march, in which he had been obliged to leave behind him most of his artillery and

wagons, Charles arrived at the place of rendezvous; but Mazeppa, whose designs had been discovered and anticipated, was with difficulty able to reach him, attended by no more than 6000 men, and some horses laden with money. At the same time, general Löwenhaupt, who was to have brought Charles a reinforcement of 15,000 men and warlike stores, after having with incredible valour sustained five disastrous battles with the Russians, brought no more than 4000 men to his master's camp. The rigorous winter of 1709 now commenced, which even to the hardy Swedes was so intolerable, unprovided as they were with proper clothing and necessaries, that in one march 2000 of them perished. In May Charles had penetrated to the town of Pultowa, on the eastern frontier of the Ukraine; and, as the czar had laid up his magazines there, Charles invested it; but his operations were interrupted by the approach of the czar at the head of 70,000 men. Charles, going to reconnoitre the enemy, received a musket-shot in the heel, which broke the bone, and seemed to indicate the necessity of amputation. The czar, meantime, was advancing. A retreat seemed impossible; and Charles, without calling a council of war, ordered a general attack. On the following day, July 8, 1709, was fought the famous battle of Pultowa, which ended in the total defeat of the Swedes, 9000 of whom were left on the field. By the directions of general Poniatowsky, Charles was placed on horseback, notwithstanding the agonizing pain of his wound, and was conveyed safe through ten Russian regiments, and brought to the baggage. Here he was put into count Piper's carriage, and his flight continued towards the Dnieper. At length he reached the banks of the river, where general Löwenhaupt had arrived with 16,000 men. Charles contrived to escape; but all Löwenhaupt's troops were obliged to surrender to prince Mentzicoff. Charles, having thus lost his troops, his generals, his ministers, and his treasury, fled towards the frontiers of Turkey, which he reached, almost alone, at Oczakow, where he claimed the hospitality of sultan Achmet III. He was honourably received by the Turks, and conveyed to Bender, where his temporary residence was fixed, with a liberal provision for his support. Here he remained impatiently, in a state of inaction in his camp, employing himself partly in military exercises, partly in reading, and playing at chess. He read several of the best French authors, though he could never be induced to speak a word in that language. When he came to that passage in Boileau's satires in which the poet represents Alexander as a madman, he tore out the leaf. Meanwhile his enemies were busied in pulling down all the fabric of power he had raised by his conquests. Augustus, renouncing his forced abdication, returned into Poland, and repossessed himself of the throne. The czar took Wiburg and all Carelia, poured his troops into Finland, and laid siege to Riga. The king of Prussia invaded Swedish Pomerania; and the king of Denmark made a descent on Schonen, and took the town of Helsingburg. The petulance and arrogance of Charles while a refugee at Bender contrast strongly with the moderation and magnanimity of his generous entertainers. At last, having exhausted the patience of the Turks, Charles formed the insane resolution of resisting the whole Ottoman power with 300 Swedes; and began to fortify his little camp in the face of an army of 26,000 Turks and Tartars. The camp was soon forced; the Swedes were made prisoners without resistance, and the king was at last secured, and was honourably conducted, though as a prisoner, to a castle near Adrianople. Here, apprehending that the Turks might be wanting in respect to him, he pretended sickness, and took to his bed, which he never quitted for ten months. Throughout Europe he was thought to be dead. At length he grew tired of inactivity, and permission was granted for his departure. He set out on his return in October 1714, and, attended only by two officers, after sixteen days' incessant travelling, he arrived in the night at the gates of Stralsund, and demanded admission as a messenger from the king. With difficulty he obtained entrance, and was introduced into the chamber of the governor, to whom he made himself known. He was received with transports of joy, and presently the whole city was in a blaze of illumination for his arrival. Charles found, however, his affairs in a very disastrous state: the czar master of Livonia, Ingria, and half Finland, and threatening a descent on Sweden, after defeating its fleet; the elector of Hanover, the Danes, Prussians, and Saxons, united against his German dominions. He remained in Pomerania, and prepared against the threatened siege of Stralsund (October 1715,) which he defended with his usual resolution. The fall of the place,

however, was unavoidable. Charles was persuaded to quit it when no longer tenable, and it was with great hazard that he made his escape to a Swedish ship. In March 1716 he invaded Norway with 20,000 men, and pushed as far as Christiania; but for want of magazines was obliged to return into Sweden. In October 1718 he a second time invaded Norway, and formed the siege of Frederickshall, in the month of December. As he was anxious to finish the siege, he visited the trenches with the engineer on the evening of the 11th of that month, and coming to an angle in the works, he stopped to survey the workmen, who were opening the ground by starlight, when he was seen to fall upon the parapet. He was taken up dead, with his forehead beaten in by a half-pound shot, and his right hand grasping the hilt of his sword. He died at the age of thirty-seven, after a reign of twenty-one years.

CHARLES XIII. king of Sweden and Norway, the second son of Adolphus Frederic and of Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederic the Great, was born on the 7th of October, 1748. Immediately after his birth he was graced with the title of high-admiral of Sweden, and his education was regulated with a view to his destination for the naval service. In 1765 he was made president of the Society of Sciences at Upsal. About this time an emulation in lesser matters between him and his elder brother issued in a rivalship for the throne. On the 12th of February, 1771, his father died, and his brother, Gustavus III. appointed Charles governor of Stockholm, and was supported by him in the revolution that took place on the 19th of August in the following year. In July 1788 he defeated the Russian fleet in the gulf of Finland, but was less successful in the July following in an action with the same enemy. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he sided with the popular party; and on the murder of Gustavus III. (March 29, 1792,) he was placed at the head of the regency, and was made guardian of the young king, and signalized his administration by various important improvements in the public finances and institutions, and in commerce. In 1796, when his nephew had attained his majority, Charles resigned his public functions; and though he did not interfere openly in affairs of state, he was watching the course of events with a resolution to profit by them. In 1808, the determination of Buonaparte to favour the prince royal of Denmark, in the event of any change taking place in Sweden, led Charles to side with England and Russia; and after the abdication of Gustavus, on the 29th of March, 1809, Charles, who had borne the title of duke of Sudermania, was raised to the throne on the 6th of June following. On the 18th of July he adopted as his heir presumptive prince Christian Augustinburg, of the house of Holstein; on whose death (May 28th, 1810,) he abandoned the reins of government to the new prince royal, Charles John Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected on the 21st of August, 1810. Charles died on the 5th of February, 1818.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorraine, son of Louis IV., was born in 953. He laid claim to the crown of France on the death of his nephew, Louis the Indolent; but was defeated and taken prisoner. He died in the fourth year of his imprisonment, in 994, aged forty-one.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorraine, son of duke John, was born at Toul, in 1364. He succeeded his father, in 1390, and after quelling a revolt at Ghent, he joined the forces which the king of France sent against Tunis, where his arms were successful. He was a prudent and warlike prince, and fought on the side of the French at the battle of Agincourt. He died in January 1431, as he was preparing to march against the inhabitants of Metz, who had refused to pay the stipulated tribute due to the dukedom of Lorraine.

CHARLES IV. duke of Lorraine, son of Francis count of Vaudemont, and grandson of Charles III., was born in 1603. He had a strong passion for martial glory, and was engaged in frequent disputes with Louis XIII. whose arms were too powerful for him to oppose. Though twice stripped of his dominions by the French, his restless ambition refused to enjoy tranquillity, and by embracing the cause of the Spaniards he exposed himself to new troubles. He was seized by the duke of Condé, and imprisoned at Antwerp and Toledo, and not restored to liberty till the signing of the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662, by the treaty of Montmartre, he resigned his dominions to Louis XIV. provided he was acknowledged in France as a prince of the blood royal; but afterwards he revoked the agreement. Deprived again by the fortune of war of his provinces, he united his forces to those of the emperor, and though

defeated by Turenne, in 1674, he repaired his military reputation, and after routing the French, he took the marshal of Crequi at Treves. He died soon after at Birkenfeld, in 1675, in his seventy-second year. He had married the princess of Cantecroix, but before her death he took another wife, whom, however, the king of France confined in a convent.

CHARLES V. duke of Lorraine, nephew of the preceding, and son of duke Francis, was born at Vienna, in 1643. He early entered into the service of the emperor Leopold, and acquired great military glory in his campaigns in Hungary. In 1674 he declared himself a candidate for the crown of Poland; but neither his intrigues, nor his valour, could secure his election. He took Philipsburg, in 1676, and the following year married the queen-dowager of Poland, sister to the emperor. Afterwards he was engaged against the Turks, at the head of the imperial armies; and, though partially defeated, he was soon enabled, with the powerful assistance of John Sobieski, king of Poland, to drive them from before the walls of Vienna. Various successes followed this glorious campaign, and, in 1684, Buda would have fallen, had not the duke's progress been arrested by a violent fever. But he soon recovered, and defeated the Turks in the dreadful battle of Mohatz, in 1687, and then overran all Transylvania. His services were afterwards employed against the French in Flanders; but his career of glory was cut short by death, after taking Mentz, in 1690. Louis XIV. said of him, that he was the wisest and the most generous of his enemies. He was father of duke Leopold, who was father of the emperor Francis I.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Lorraine, grandson of the preceding, was governor of the Low Countries, and general of the imperial armies. He was opposed to the king of Prussia; and in his campaigns against the French in Bohemia and in Germany, he acquired great glory. Though defeated by the king of Prussia, he had the good fortune to rout his generals in two engagements. He died on the 4th of July, 1780, aged sixty-eight, universally respected as a brave warrior and an amiable man.

CHARLES, EMANUEL I. duke of Savoy, surnamed The Great, was born in 1562. He early signalized himself in the battles of Vigo, Ast, and Chatillon, and not only seized Provence and Dauphiné, but laid claims to the throne of France, on the death of Henry III. With the most ardent ambition he next aspired to the kingdom of Cyprus, to the province of Macedonia, and at last he attempted to seize, in 1602, the town of Geneva, in the midst of a profound peace. This violent measure was resented by the Genevese, who hanged as public robbers a few of his wretched followers whom they had taken prisoners. He next laid claim to the dominions of Mantua, on the death of the duke Francis, in 1603; and, by the insidious advice of the French, he attacked Genoa, but desisted through the interference of the Spanish monarch. On the death of the emperor Matthias, he became a candidate for the imperial crown; but attempting to seize Montserrat, he drew upon himself the hostilities of France, Spain and Germany. He died at Savillon, on the 26th of July, 1630, aged seventy-eight, it is said, of a broken heart, because he had lost the strong fortress of Pignerol.

CHARLES, EMANUEL II. duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother Francis, in 1638, though only four years old. The weakness of his minority induced the Spaniards to attack his dominions; but the interference of the king of France, and the peace of the Pyrenees, restored him to all his possessions. He was an amiable and benevolent prince, and regarded the happiness of his people as of greater value than foreign conquests. In cultivating the arts of peace, and in improving the commerce of his subjects, he made a large and commodious road, through an arch of 500 paces long in a rock at Montevisa, between Dauphiné and Savoy, and embellished Turin and other places in his dominions with noble and useful edifices. The last part of his life was unfortunately embittered by the revolt of his Protestant subjects in the Vaudois, who complained of the oppression of his governors. He died in 1675.

CHARLES, EMANUEL III., duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus II., was born in 1701, and succeeded on the voluntary abdication of his father in 1730. He ardently embraced the projects of France and Spain to humble the Austrians, and, after the celebrated victory of Guastalla, he obtained the cession of some valuable territories in the Milanese. With political inconsistency he afterwards, in 1742, joined his forces and influence to the queen of Hungary against his two former allies; and though he was often

unsuccessful, he had the courage to defend himself in the field, even against superior numbers, and at the conclusion of the war he lost none of his former possessions. The return of peace now afforded him opportunities to display his patriotism and humanity. He was mild, prudent, and economical in his administration, abuses were corrected in every department, salutary reforms were introduced, vice and luxury were checked, and a new code of laws, more humane and more decisive, was established. He died on the 20th of February, 1773, aged seventy-two.

CHARLES I. king of Naples, was count of Anjou, and brother to St. Louis, king of France, whom he accompanied on his Egyptian expedition, where he shared his fortunes and his captivity. On his return to Europe, he, as the husband of Beatrix, the heiress of Provence, assumed the rights of a sovereign, and conquered Arles, Marseilles, and Avignon, and afterwards, at the request of pope Urban IV., he marched against Manfroi, the Sicilian usurper. His expedition was successful, Manfroi was defeated, in 1265, and the year after cruelly put to death, and the conqueror assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily. The widow of Manfroi and his son shared also his untimely fate, and Conradin, duke of Suabia, grandson of the emperor Frederic II., who had ventured to lay claim to the Sicilian crown, was seized, and after the mockery of a trial expired under the hands of the public executioner. Though success followed the monarch in his expeditions against Tunis and the Ghibelines, yet his arbitrary and cruel massacres excited the indignation and the hatred of his subjects. An insurrection was formed, and the rebellious Sicilians, on Easter Monday, 1282, sacrificed 8000 Frenchmen to their fury, on the ringing of the bells for the evening service; which transaction is still handed down to execration, under the name of the Sicilian Vespers. The Sicilians then offered the crown to Peter of Arragon, whose queen, Constantia, had an hereditary claim to it. In 1284 he was defeated, in a naval engagement with Roger di Loria, Peter's admiral. Charles was busied with the preparation for the recovery of Sicily when he was cut off, at Foggia, in Apulia, on the 7th of January, 1285. His last moments were embittered by the sad reflection, that his cruelty had occasioned such dreadful bloodshed. Charles, though an arbitrary, was an able and politic prince, his power was acknowledged all over the Mediterranean, and to his dominions in Italy and in France he added the sounding title of king of Jerusalem.

CHARLES II. king of Naples, surnamed the Lame, son of the preceding, was a prisoner at Messina, in the hands of the Sicilians, who wished in his death to avenge the cruelties which his father had exercised against their favourite Conradin. The execution of the sentence was stopped by the interference of Constance, queen of Arragon, whose husband, Peter III., had laid claim to the Sicilian crown, and Charles, thus saved from death, directed all the powers of his mind to the recovery of his father's dominions. He prevailed against his rivals, and was crowned king at Rome. He governed his Neapolitan dominions with a prudence and mildness that gained him the affection of his subjects. He added greatly to the embellishment of Naples, caused its university to flourish, and displayed the piety for which he was conspicuous, in founding monasteries and building churches in the various towns of his kingdom, as well as in the capital. He enacted several useful laws, and regulated his court with equal order and magnificence. While employed in cultivating these arts of peace, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, in 1309, in the sixty-first year of his age, and twenty-fifth of his reign. By his queen, Mary, sister of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, he had a numerous offspring. Charles, named Martel, his eldest son, became king of Hungary, and died before his father. Robert, his third son, succeeded to the throne of Naples.

CHARLES III. king of Naples, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1345. By his marriage with Margaret, the niece of Joan, queen of Naples, he obtained the kingdom, in 1380, on the excommunication of that princess. He showed himself infamous, by cruelly putting the deposed queen to death, and he afterwards quarrelled with the pope who had supported his claims to the crown. He was killed in his attempt to obtain the crown of Hungary, in 1386, in the forty-first year of his age.

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, son of Philip count d'Evreux, was surnamed the Bad. He was born in 1332, and, as the son of the daughter of Louis Hutin of France, he, on his mother's death, though only eighteen, succeeded to the throne of Navarre. Cruelty and artifice masked his conduct. He caused Charles

of Spain, constable of France, to be assassinated; and when arrested by the order of king John, his father-in-law, he not only contrived to regain his liberty, but with horrid vengeance caused slow poison to be administered to the dauphin, his brother-in-law, after he had seduced him from his affection and allegiance to his father. Unable to place himself on the throne of France, he espoused the interests of the English, who invaded the kingdom; and, where he could not succeed by open force, he effected his purposes by the instruments of poison or assassination. His death, which happened on the 1st of January, 1387, in his fifty-fifth year, was extraordinary. His physicians had ordered him to be wrapped up in clothes dipped in brandy and sulphur, to support and revive a constitution weakened by leprosy and by debauchery; and while the operation was performing, his servant dropped a taper on the inflammable linen, which caught fire, and consumed to the very bones the unhappy prince before he could be extricated.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the Warrior, and the Rash, son of Philip the Good, was born at Dijon, in 1433. Early inured to war, he conquered the people of Liege and Ghent, and carried his arms against Louis XI. of France, whom he took prisoner, and obliged to make peace on his own terms. His attacks against the Low Countries, Guelderland and Zutphen, were attended with success; but he met a severe check in Switzerland; and when he attempted to repair his losses, another defeat ruined his army, and drove him away in disgrace. He was slain on the 5th of January, 1477, as he was endeavouring to escape from the siege of Nancy. He had four wives, the second of which was Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV. of England.

CHARLES, count of Flanders, was son of Canute, king of Denmark, and succeeded Baldwin, in 1119. By his benevolence and virtues, he became popular among his Flemish subjects; but the goodness of his heart could not avert the dagger of an assassin, by which he perished in 1124, while engaged in devotion in a church at Bruges.

CHARLES, (James Alexander Cæsar,) an ingenious French natural philosopher, born at Beaugency, in 1746. After filling an inferior office under government, he devoted himself to the study of electricity, to which the discoveries of Franklin were then turning popular attention, and his experiments were so skilfully conducted that they soon attracted general notice. He next directed his attention to aerostation, and by substituting hydrogen gas for rarified atmospheric air, which had been employed by Montgolfier, in 1783, he gave greater buoyancy to balloons; and in December in that year he ascended from the gardens of the Tuilleries, in company with Robert. Louis XVI. assigned him a pension of 2000 francs, and apartments in the Louvre, where, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he was unmolested even by the violence of Marat. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1823.

CHARLETON, or CHARLTON, (Walter,) a learned physician, and voluminous medical writer, born at Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, in 1619. After receiving his earlier education under the direction of his father, he was sent to Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he became the pupil of the famous Dr. Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, under whom he made great progress in logic and philosophy, and was noted for assiduous application and extensive capacity. He applied himself to the study of medicine as a profession; and on the breaking out of the civil war, when the king went to reside at Oxford, in 1642, Charleton had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him, and was soon after made one of the physicians in ordinary to his majesty. When the king's affairs became desperate, Charleton removed to London, was admitted of the College of Physicians, and acquired considerable practice. In the space of ten years before the Restoration he published several ingenious and learned treatises, as well on medical as other subjects, by which he gained great reputation. He became physician in ordinary to Charles II. while in exile, which honour he retained after the king's return; and upon the founding of the Royal Society, he was chosen one of the first members. He soon afterwards had a warm controversy with Inigo Jones respecting the origin of Stonehenge, which the latter attributed to the Romans, while Charleton claimed it for the Danes. But his fame was more effectually advanced by his anatomical prelections in the College Theatre, in 1683, and his satisfactory defence of Harvey's claim to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, against the pretence that was set up in favour of father Paul. In 1689 he was chosen president

of the College of Physicians. A little after this, his circumstances becoming straitened, he found it necessary to remove to the island of Jersey, whence it is not known whether he afterwards returned. He died in 1707. He was a man of extensive learning, and in his earlier years had dedicated much of his time to the study of philosophy and polite literature, and was well read in the Greek and Roman classics. As an antiquary, he had taken much pains in perusing our ancient historians, and was skilful in connecting the sciences with each other, and thereby rendering them severally more perfect; in which he had the satisfaction of opening the way to others, of showing the true road to science, and pointing out the means of applying and making those discoveries useful, which have followed in succeeding times. There is a large collection of his MSS. on subjects of philosophy and natural history in the British Museum. He published, among other works, 1. Spiritus Gorgonicus vi suâ saxiparâ exutus, sive de Causis, Signis, et Sanatione Lithiaseos, Leyden, 1650, 8vo; usually called, De Lithiasi Diatriba. 2. Œconomia Animalis novis Anatomicorum inventis, indeque desumptis modernorum Medicorum Hypothesibus Physicis superstructa et mechanicè explicata, London, 1658, 12mo; Amsterdam, 1659, 12mo; Leyden, 1678, 12mo; Hague, 1681, 12mo. 3. Natural History of Nutrition, Life, and voluntary Motion, containing all the new Discoveries of Anatomists, &c. London, 1658, 4to. 4. Exercitationes Physico-Anatomicæ de Œconomiâ Animali, London, 1659, 8vo; printed afterwards several times abroad. 5. Exercitationes Pathologicæ, in quibus Morborum penè omnium Natura, Generatio, et Causæ ex novis Anatomicorum inventis sedulò inquiruntur, London, 1660, and 1661, 4to. 6. Character of his most sacred Majesty Charles II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, London, 1660, one sheet, 4to. 7. Chorea Gigantum, or the most famous antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stonehenge, standing on Salisbury Plain, restored to the Danes, London, 1663, 4to. 8. Onomasticon Zoicon, plerorumque Animalium Differentias et Nomina propria pluribus Linguis exponens. Cui accedunt Mantissa Anatomica, et quædam de variis Fossilium Generibus, London, 1668 and 1671, 4to; Oxon. 1677, fol. 9. Natural History of the Passions, London, 1674, 8vo. 10. Epicurus his Morals, London, 1655, 4to. In this work he fully treats of all the principles of the Epicurean philosophy, digested under their proper heads; tending to prove, that, considering the state of the heathen world, the morals of Epicurus were as good as any; as in a former work he had shown that his philosophic opinions were the best of any, or at least capable of being explained in such a manner as that they might become so in the hands of a modern philosopher. This work has been translated into several modern languages.

CHARLETON, (Lewis,) bishop of Hereford, in the fourteenth century; he was distinguished for his theological and mathematical learning; and died in 1369.

CHARLEVAL, (Charles John Lewis Faucon de Ris, lord of,) was born in 1613. He was passionately fond of polite literature, and gained the love of all that cultivated it. His conversation was mingled with the gentleness and ingenuity that are apparent in his writings. Scarron, speaking of the delicacy of his genius and taste, said, "that the muses had fed him upon blanc-mange and chicken broth." His benevolence was active and munificent. Having learnt that M. and Madame Dacier were about to leave Paris in order to live more at ease in the country, he offered them ten thousand francs in gold, and insisted on their acceptance of it. Notwithstanding the feebleness of his constitution, by strictly adhering to the regimen prescribed him by the faculty, he lived to the age of eighty. He died in 1693. His poetical pieces fell into the hands of the president De Ris, his nephew, who never would consent to publish them. A small collection, however, was printed in 1759, 12mo; but they have scarcely supported their original reputation, although in France several of his epigrams are still admired. The conversation of the mareschal d'Horquincourt and father Canaye, printed in the works of St. Evremond, a piece full of originality and humour, is the composition of Charleval.

CHARLEVOIX, (Peter Francis Xavier de,) a Jesuit, born at St. Quintin, in 1682. After teaching the belles-lettres and philosophy, he left France, in July 1720, for the missions in Canada. He sailed up the St. Lawrence, and, after extensive journeys through the interior, sailed down the Mississippi. He proceeded to St. Domingo in September 1722, and returned to France in December of the same year. He afterwards travelled in Italy, and filled several offices belong-

ing to his order. He died at La Flèche, in 1761. He wrote for the Journal de Trevoux during twenty-two years, and published the following works:—1. Histoire et Description du Japon, Rouen, 1715, 3 vols; Paris, 1736 and 1754; containing the most interesting portions of Kempfer's work, with documents received from the missionaries. 2. Histoire de St. Domingo, Paris, 1730; Amsterd. 1733; principally composed from the accounts of missionary Le Pers, who lived twenty-five years in St. Domingo, and also from documents belonging to the office of the minister of marine at Paris. The maps are by D'Anville; and the work contains discussions respecting the first discoveries of the Spaniards in different parts of America. 3. Histoire de la Nouvelle France, Paris, 1744; translated into English, Lond. 1769; containing the history of all the French establishments in North America, and the journal of the author's travels. 4. Histoire du Paraguay, Paris, 1756, 6 vols, 12mo, and 3 vols, 4to. From these were translated into English the Journal of a Voyage to North America, 1760, 2 vols, 8vo; abridged afterwards under the title of Letters to the Duchess of Lesdiguieres, giving an Account of a Voyage to Canada, 1763.

CHARLIER, (John.) See GERSON.

CHARMIS, an ancient physician of Marseilles, which he left in the reign of Nero for Rome. By attacking the systems of other physicians, he established his own, so far as to attain extensive practice. He particularly opposed the practice of warm-bathing, and directed the cold-bath in its stead. So fashionable did its use become through his authority, that the elder Pliny, who lived at the time, asserts (lib. xxix.), "I have myself seen old men, of consular dignity, submit blindly to the extravagant directions of this physician, and glory in plunging into the cold-bath in the very depth of winter." "Even Seneca," adds Pliny, "with all his wisdom, joined in this boast."

CHARNACE, (Hercules-Girard, baron de,) an eminent diplomatist, the son of a counsellor in the parliament of Brittany. He followed the profession of arms, and distinguished himself on several occasions. After visiting the different courts of Europe, and studying their politics and manners, his reputation caused cardinal de Richelieu, in 1628, to appoint him to the embassy to Sweden, where he concluded the treaty of Berwalde, in June 1631, with Gustavus Adolphus, by which that monarch obliged himself to carry his arms into Germany, in opposition to the house of Austria. He was likewise employed to negotiate with Denmark, Poland, and Bavaria; and in January 1634 he signed the treaty of the Hague, which determined the States-General, in consequence of assistance from France, to reject the proposal of a truce with the Spaniards. The command of a regiment of foot and a troop of horse raised on this occasion by the king of France, was given to Charnace, who, uniting the military with the diplomatic character, accompanied the prince of Orange to the siege of Breda, where he was killed in the trenches, on the 1st of September, 1637.

CHARNOCK, (Stephen,) a nonconformist divine, born in London, in 1628, and educated first in Emanuel college, Cambridge, whence he removed to New college, Oxford, in 1649, and obtained a fellowship by the parliamentary interest. Afterwards he went into Ireland, where his preaching was much admired by the Presbyterians and Independents. At the Restoration he refused to conform, and returned to London, where he preached in private meetings, and had the reputation of a man of learning and elocution. He died in 1680. He printed only a single sermon in his life-time, which is in the Morning Exercise; but after his death, two folio volumes from his manuscripts were published in 1683. Wood says that those who differed from him in opinion admired his extensive learning, into which he was first initiated at Cambridge, by his tutor, Dr. Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

CHARNOCK, (John,) an ingenious writer, born in 1756, the only son of John Charnock, Esq. a native of the island of Barbados, and formerly an advocate of eminence at the English bar. After receiving his earlier education at Winchester, he was removed to Merton college, Oxford, where he soon discovered a passion for literary composition. On leaving the university he applied himself to the study of naval and military tactics, with no other assistance than that of his mathematical knowledge, aided by a few books. His noble collection of drawings, executed by his own hand, attests his knowledge of these subjects, and the indefatigable zeal with which he pursued them. He now earnestly asked permission to embrace the naval or military profession. His request

being denied, he entered as volunteer into the naval service; but a sense of duty afterwards withdrew him again into private life, and he soon became so embarrassed in his circumstances, as to linger out the remainder of his life in the prison of the King's-bench, where he died in 1807. His works, besides many smaller pieces, were:— 1. The Rights of a Free People, 1792, 8vo, an irony on the democracy of that period. 2. Biographia Navalis, 1794, &c. 6 vols, 8vo. 3. A Letter on Finance and on National Defence, 1798. 4. A History of Marine Architecture, 3 vols, 4to. 5. A Life of Lord Nelson, 1806. After his death was printed Loyalty, or Invasion defeated, 1810.

CHARONDAS, a native of Catania, in Sicily, who flourished about 444 years B.C., and is said to have been a disciple of Pythagoras. He is known as a legislator, having given a code of laws to the inhabitants of Thurium, in Magna Græcia, rebuilt by the Sybarites. It is related that his death was occasioned by obedience to one of his own laws. He had, on pain of capital punishment, forbidden any citizen to appear armed at the public assemblies; when, being informed one day, as he returned from a military expedition, that there was a tumult in a popular assembly, he ran to quell it without remembering to lay aside his sword. The circumstance was pointed out to him; upon which he said, "Then I will seal my law with my blood," and immediately plunged his weapon into his breast.

CHARPENTIER, (Francis Philip,) an eminent French mechanician, born at Blois, in 1734, of parents in narrow circumstances. He was apprenticed to an engraver, and soon surpassed his master. His earliest invention was a method of taking coloured copies from sketches of the great masters, the secret of which he sold to the count de Caylus, who was one of the first that made use of it. Charpentier, whose modesty was equal to his ingenuity, died at a very advanced age, in 1817.

CHARPENTIER, (Francis,) dean of the French academy, born at Paris, in 1620. He was designed for the bar; but his taste led him to prefer the profession of a man of letters. He was made a member of the French academy in 1651. When Colbert became minister of state, he projected the setting up a French East-India Company; and he ordered Charpentier to draw up a dissertation upon the subject, and was so pleased with his performance, that he kept him in his family, with a design to place him in another academy which was then founding, and which was afterwards known by the name of Inscriptions and Medals. The learned languages, in which Charpentier was a considerable master, his great knowledge of antiquity, and his exact and critical judgment, made him very serviceable in carrying on the business of this new academy; and no member of that society contributed more than he towards the series of medals struck in commemoration of the most considerable events that happened in the reign of Louis XIV. Royal adulation was carried to its utmost limits by Charpentier. His harangues and discourses, delivered before the academy, or when he was chosen to make a speech to the king, are extant in the collections of the academy. His imposing figure, commanding voice, and prompt and vehement elocution, well fitted him for a public orator. In his works wit and learning are everywhere visible; but his taste has not been thought equal to his erudition. He has been satirized by Boileau with a degree of bitterness that is scarcely defensible. His principal works are, La Vie de Socrate, 1650, 12mo. A translation of the Cyropædia, 1659, 12mo. Discours touchant l'Etablissement d'une Compagnie Françoise pour le Commerce des Indes Orientales, 4to. De l'Excellence de la Langue Françoise, 1683, 2 vols, 12mo. Carpentariana, 12mo, &c. in which there are some amusing anecdotes, but they are not esteemed the best of the Ana. He died in 1702.

CHARRERIE, (Madame de St. Hyacinthe de,) an ingenious French authoress, born in 1746. She married a Swiss gentleman, and resided near Neufchatel. She published, Calliste, ou Lettres écrites de Lausanne, 1786, 8vo; Lettres Neuchatelloises, Œuvres de l'Abbé de la Tour, Leipsic, 1798, 3 vols, 8vo. Almost all her works have been translated into German by L. F. Herder. She died in 1806.

CHARRON, (Peter,) author of the famous book On Wisdom, was born at Paris, in 1541. His father, who was a bookseller, designed him for the bar; and accordingly, after making a considerable proficiency in grammar learning, logic, metaphysics, and moral and natural philosophy, he studied civil and common law at the universities of Orleans and Bourges, and commenced doctor in that faculty. Upon his return to Paris, he

was admitted an advocate in the court of parliament. But after attending at all the public hearings for five or six years, and foreseeing that preferment was only to be obtained by paying court to solicitors and proctors, he abandoned the law, and closely applied to the study of divinity. Such was his pulpit eloquence, that the bishops seemed to strive which of them should get him into his diocese; making him an offer of being theological canon or divinity lecturer in their churches, and of other dignities and benefices. He was successively theological canon of Bazas, Acqs, Lectoure, Agen, Cahors, Condom, and Bourdeaux. Queen Margaret, duchess of Blois, appointed him her preacher in ordinary; and the king, though at that time a Protestant, frequently made one of his audience. He was also retained by the cardinal d'Armagnac, the pope's legate at Avignon. After an absence of eighteen years he returned to Paris in 1588, and, being a lover of retirement, intended to become a Carthusian. But the prior of the Chartreux having rejected him, he next addressed himself to the Celestines, but with the same result. He was then assured by three learned casuists, that, as he was not accessary to the non-performance of his vow, it was no longer binding, and he accordingly continued as a secular priest. Going afterwards to Bourdeaux, he contracted a friendship with Montagne, who, among other things, ordered by his last will, that in case he should leave no issue male of his own, Charron should, after his decease, be entitled to bear the coat of arms plain, as they belonged to his noble family, and Charron, in return, made Montagne's brother-in-law his residuary legatee. He staid at Bourdeaux from 1589 to 1593, and in that interval composed his book entitled, Les Trois Vérités, which he published in 1594. These three truths are the following: 1. That there is a God and a true religion; 2. That of all religions the Christian is the only true one; 3. That of all the Christian communions the Roman Catholic is the only true church. This work procured him the patronage of M. de Sulpice, bishop and count of Cahors. In 1599 and the following year he composed eight discourses upon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and others upon the knowledge and providence of God, the redemption of the world, and the communion of saints. In 1601 he printed at Bourdeaux his Treatise on Wisdom. In 1603 he went to Paris to publish a new edition of it; but he died suddenly of apoplexy in the street, on the 16th of November in that year. There have been two translations of it into English, the last by Dr. Stanhope in 1697. Charron's fame has scarcely outlived his century; his book on Wisdom certainly abounds in ingenious and original observations on moral topics, but gives a gloomy picture of human nature and society. Neither is it free from sentiments very hostile to revealed religion; and the Jesuit Garasse severely censures it, and ranks the author among the most dangerous of freethinkers.

CHARTIER, (Alain,) one of the first French writers who aspired to elegance, was born at Bayeux, in 1386. After studying at Paris, he was appointed secretary to Charles VI., and was continued in that office by Charles VII., and was employed in several embassies. His compositions in prose excelled those that were poetical, and he spoke as well as he wrote, so that he was esteemed the father of French eloquence. His works were published by the elder Du Chesne, in 1617, 4to; the first part consisting of his works in prose, viz. the Curial; a Treatise on Hope; and the La Quadrilogue Invectif, against Edward III. He died in 1449. The History of Charles VII., likewise attributed to him, is ascribed by Du Chesne to Berri, first herald to Charles VII. and by Moreri to Gilles de Bouvier.

CHARTIER, (John,) brother of the preceding, was a Benedictine monk, and a chanter of St. Denys. He was the author of the Great Chronicles of France, commonly called Chroniques de St. Denys, from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. 3 vols, folio, Paris, 1493, a very rare and dear work. He is supposed not to have been the only one employed in this history, but that he put in order the collections made by several other monks of St. Denys. A History of Charles VII. by the same author, was edited in 1661, folio, by the learned Denis Godefroy.

CHARTIER, (René,) born, in 1572, at Vendome, was professor of belles-lettres at Angers, and in his youth composed a pastoral poem on the conversion of Henry IV. to the Roman Catholic faith. He became professor of rhetoric at Bayonne, where the vicinity of the Pyrenees inspired him with a taste for botany, which led him to follow medicine as his profession. Having finished his medical studies at Paris, he became

professor of pharmacy in 1610, and in 1613 was appointed physician in ordinary to the king. His great work was the edition of Hippocrates and Galen. He compared the Greek text of those authors with all the preceding editions, and with a great number of MSS., and placed a corrected Latin translation by the side of the text. He also arranged the treatises in the order of their subjects. This noble undertaking was completed in 13 folio volumes, the last three of which did not appear till after his death. It is painful to relate that the expense reduced Chartier and his family to a state of insolvency. He died in consequence of an apoplectic attack, in 1654.

CHASLES, (Gregory, or Robert, de,) born in 1659, at Paris, studied at the College de la Marche, and there became acquainted with M. de Seigneley, who procured him an employment in the marine. The greatest part of his life passed in voyages to the Levant, Canada, and the East Indies. He wrote, Les Illustres Françoises, 3 vols, 12mo; Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales sur l'Escadre de M. du Quesne en 1690 et 1691, Rouen, 1721, 3 vols, 12mo: and a sixth volume of Don Quixote. The Dict. de Justice, Police, et Finances, 1725, 3 vols, fol. was written by Francis James Chasles.

CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, (Francis, marquis de,) a general of engineers under the French republic and empire, was born at St. Sornin, in 1754. He served under Napoleon in the Italian, Prussian, and Russian campaigns, in which he greatly distinguished himself both in sieges and in field operations. In 1811 he accompanied Buonaparte on a tour of inspection of the fortifications on the French coast, and was made grand officer of the Legion of Honour. On the return of the Bourbons he gave in his adhesion to the restored family, and took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. In 1819 he was created marquis. He died at Paris, in 1833.

CHASSENEUX, (Bartholomew de,) an eminent French lawyer, born at Issy l'Evéque, near Autun, in 1480. After exercising the profession of an advocate, he was created a counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1531, and the next year was appointed president of the parliament of Provence, which office he occupied when, on the 18th of November, 1540, that body issued their decree against the Vaudois of Merindol and Cabrieres. Chasseneux suspended its execution as long as he lived; and his death, which happened on the 15th of April, 1541, is said to have been occasioned by a poisoned bouquet. The works of Chasseneux are, A Commentary, in Latin, on the Customs of Burgundy and of almost all France, fol.; printed five times during the author's life, and more than fifteen times since; the last edition was given by president Bouhier, at Paris, 1717, 4to. Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi, Lyons, 1529, fol.; a work relating to precedence among persons in office. Consilia, Lyons, 1531, fol. consisting of consultations on different points of law. Epitaphes des Rois de France, depuis Pharamond jusqu'à François I.

CHASTEL, (John,) son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted the life of Henry IV. of France, on the 27th of December, 1594. He was then only nineteen. The blow was so sudden that he nearly escaped through the crowd; but it is said that the wildness of his looks betrayed him. He confessed that, from the wickedness of his past life, he was doomed to eternal torments in another life, and that, to make them more tolerable, he wished to do some great action. He was condemned to have the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off with red hot pincers, his right hand cut off, and afterwards his body drawn and quartered by four horses pulling different ways, and his remains then burnt to ashes. This dreadful sentence he underwent two days after the commission of his crime, and the Jesuits, at whose instigation he had committed it, were banished for ever from the kingdom.

CHASTELAIN, (Claude,) canon of the cathedral church of Paris, his native place, where he was born in 1639, possessed a very superior degree of knowledge in the liturgies, rites, and ceremonies of the church; and had for that purpose travelled over Italy, France, and Germany, studying everywhere the particular customs of each separate church. He published a Universal Martyrology, Paris, 1709, 4to, and the Life of St. Chaumont, 1697, 12mo. He also published the Hagiographical Dictionary, which was inserted by Menage in his etymologies of the French tongue. He died in 1712.

CHASTELARD, (Peter de Boscosel de,) a gentleman of Dauphiny, said by De Thou to have been the grandson of the chevalier Bayard. He was attached early in life to the house of Montmorency, then the rival of that of Lorraine. He

conceived a violent passion for Mary queen of Scots, and on the death of her husband, Francis II., accompanied her to Scotland with the duke d'Anville, with whom he returned to Paris. But, unable to master his passion, he resolved to revisit Scotland, carrying with him letters of recommendation from Montmorency to Mary, who received him graciously. Having secretly introduced himself into her bedchamber, he was detected; but pardoned, on this first attempt, he soon afterwards made a second; he was seized, condemned, and beheaded. He had a taste for poetry, and wrote several verses in praise of his royal mistress.

CHASTELER, (John Gabriel, marquis du,) a distinguished general in the Austrian service, born in 1750, at the castle of Moulbais, in Hainault. In 1789 he signalized his valour in the war against the Turks, and was honoured with the cross of Maria Theresa. In 1792 he bravely defended Namur against the French, was severely wounded at Valenciennes, in 1793, and was successively opposed to Lefevre and Murat. After the treaty of Campo Formio, he took possession of the Venetian provinces, and in 1805 defeated Marmont at Gratz. In 1808 he was forced to quit the Tyrol, and organized the famous insurrection there against Bavaria, insomuch that Napoleon, who respected him as a soldier, in a frenzy of indignation issued an order of the day, denouncing him as a brigand chief, declaring him an outlaw, ordering him to be brought before a court-martial, and to be shot within twenty-four hours. He was defeated by the Franco-Bavarians, commanded by Lefevre. In 1813 he was made general of artillery; and after serving, in 1815, in Italy against Murat, he attended at the congress at Vienna, when the emperor of Austria made him governor of Venice, where he died in 1825, and where a noble monument has been erected to his memory.

CHASTELET, (Gabriel Emilia le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marchioness du,) the translator of Newton into French, daughter of baron de Breteuil, was born in 1706. Besides a knowledge of Latin, she understood Italian, and was instructed in English by Voltaire, her connexion with whom, at a later period, afforded anecdotes for the gossip and scandal of the day. Her taste for works of imagination was chastised by a severity of judgment very uncommon in persons of her sex, and she seems to have early imbibed a love of the exact sciences. Clairaut is said to have been her instructor in natural philosophy and the mathematics. When young she married the marquis du Chastelet-Lomont, lieutenant-general of the land forces, and descended from an illustrious family of Lorraine. In 1738 she wrote, for the prize of the Academy of Sciences, on the nature of fire. In 1740 she published at Paris her Institutions de Physique, addressed to her son; and a second edition appeared at Amsterdam in 1742. This work is a series of letters, in which the systems of Leibnitz and of Newton are explained in a familiar style, and with a degree of knowledge of the history of the several opinions, and of sound language and ideas in their discussion, which we read with surprise, remembering that they were the production of a French woman, thirty years of age, written a very few years after the introduction of the Newtonian philosophy into France. At the end of this work is an epistolary discussion with M. de Mairan, on the principle of *vis viva*, the metaphysical part of which then created much controversy. The translation of Newton was published at Paris in 1759, with a "préface historique," and an Eloge in verse by Voltaire. From it we learn that the translation was submitted to the revision of Clairaut, who has annexed a commentary to the work. The translation itself is a close copy of the original in form and matter, but does not profess to be perfectly literal, while the Latin is concise or obscure. It was used by Delambre in his citations (Hist. d'Astron. xviii. Siècle), expressly that he might have the sanction of Clairaut in his versions of Newton. In 1806 the correspondence of madame du Chastelet with the count d'Argental was published at Paris, to which was appended a life, and a treatise, Sur le Bonheur. Too close application to her translation of the Principia hastened her death, which took place in the palace of Luneville, at the court of Stanislaus. It is said that her memory was uncommonly tenacious, her eloquence ready and impressive, her taste for poetry and harmony correct and lively, and that she had all that indifference for the applause of the multitude which characterises a superior genius. Her intellectual was greater than her moral eminence; it is said that to chastity she had but slender pretensions.

CHASTELET-LOMONT, (Florent Louis Marie, duke du,) son of the pre-

ceding, born at Semur, in Burgundy, in 1727. After receiving an excellent education under the care of his mother, he entered the army, and at the age of sixteen was raised to the rank of colonel, and in 1777, was created duke. In 1789 he was nominated a deputy of the nobility of Bar to the States-General, where he used all his efforts to suppress the insurrectionary movement that was then commencing. During the reign of terror he was proscribed, but did not quit Paris. He was seized, and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, and was sentenced, and executed, on the 13th of December, 1793. In 1770 he had been sent as ambassador to Austria, and soon after to England.

CHASTELLUX, (Francis John, marquis de,) a marshal in the French army, well-known for his writings, born at Paris, in 1734. He served in Germany, and in 1780 he acted under Rochambeau, in America, as major-general. He had early in life a strong passion for dramatic poetry and music. In 1765 he published his ingenious Essay on the Union of Poetry and Music, which occasioned a long controversy in France, in which the author was supported by Arnaud, D'Alembert, Morellet, and Marmontel. His chief antagonist was the author of a Treatise on the Melo-Drama. During the subsequent feuds between the Gluckists and Piccinists, the opponents of the marquis de Chastellux enlisted with the former, and his friends with the latter of these parties. His next work was his essay De la Felicité Publique, Amsterdam, 1776, 2 vols, 8vo, without his name. This was given to the English public by J. Kent, in a translation entitled An Essay on Public Happiness, investigating the state of Human Nature, under each of its particular appearances, through the several periods of history to the present times, London, 2 vols, 8vo. He next published his Voyages dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, which was immediately translated into English, under the title of Travels in North America, in the years 1780, 1781, 1782, 1787, 2 vols, 8vo. Of this work Brissot de Warvile wrote an Examen Critique, in which he convicted the writer of great partiality, as well as of distortion of facts. He also wrote, Eloge d'Helvétius; and the article for the supplement to the Encyclopédie, entitled *Bonheur Public*, which, however, was suppressed. Chastellux died in 1788.

CHATEAUBRIANT, (Frances, countess of,) daughter of Phœbus de Foix, born in 1475, and known in French history as the mistress of Francis I. whose affections she lost through the superior attractions of Mlle. d'Heily, afterwards the duchess d'Etampes. Brantome has given a spirited narrative of this affair. Early in life she married Jean de Laval Montmorency, count of Chateaubriant. She was sister to the celebrated mareschal de Lautrec; and was a woman of majestic presence, and of great courage. She died in 1537.

CHATEAUBRUN, (John Baptist Vivien de,) an eminent French dramatist, born at Angoulême, in 1686. He was an assiduous student of the ancient Greek and Roman dramas, and devoted all his leisure time to the composition of pieces for the stage. His Mahomet the Second was followed by his Troyennes, which was rendered exceedingly popular by the fine acting of Mlle. Clairon. After these tragedies appeared his Philoctetes and Astyanax. It is said that he kept his Troyennes, his best play, by him for forty years before he produced it upon the stage. He died in 1775.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, (Francis Louis de Rousselet, count de,) vice-admiral and mareschal of France, born in Touraine, in 1637. He served under Turenne at the sieges of Dunkirk and Berg St. Vinòc, and in 1664 he distinguished himself as a naval officer on the coast of Barbary against the Sallee rovers. In 1673 he defeated the Dutch fleet commanded by De Ruyter the younger, and in 1678 he vanquished Eversen off Cadiz. In 1688 he was at the siege of Algiers, and in the following year he was despatched to Ireland with aid to James II. and in July 1690 he routed the Dutch fleet at the sea-fight of Bevesieres. He died in 1716.

CHATEAUROUX, (Mary Anne, duchess de,) born in 1719. In 1734 she married the marquis de la Tournelle. Left a widow in her twenty-third year, she attracted the notice of Louis XV., who created her duchess de Chateauroux, and assigned her a large pension. After exercising unbounded influence over that voluptuous monarch, and receiving the appointment of lady of the palace to the queen, she died, some say of poison, on the 8th of December, 1744. A collection of her Letters was published at Paris, in 1806, 2 vols, 12mo.

CHATEL, (Francis du,) a painter, born at Brussels, in 1625. He studied under David Teniers the younger, whose

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style he adopted. The subjects he chose were somewhat similar to those usually painted by his master, but he possessed a more refined taste. His works represent village festivals, groups of soldiers, and conversations of persons of rank, in all of which the costume is treated with great care. A good colourist and correct draughtsman, he understood the management of chiaroscuro, and his pictures are remarkable for the truth of their perspective. His greatest work, both as to size and merit, is in the Town-hall of Ghent; it represents Philip IV. of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant, in 1666. This picture, which contains upwards of a thousand figures, is nearly twenty feet long and fourteen high. There is great ingenuity in the grouping, and a peculiar neatness in the painting, so very much in the style of Gonzales Coques, that many have thought it the work of that master.

CHATEL, (Tanneguy de,) a French general, born of respectable parents in Brittany. He gained some credit by an expedition against the English coast, and in 1410 he had the good success to defeat Ladislaus, who had usurped the crown of Naples, upon which he was, in 1414, made marshal of Guienne. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and supported the dauphin against the Burgundians when they attacked Paris. He afterwards effected a reconciliation between both parties, but had the meanness and brutality to advise the dauphin to assassinate the unsuspecting duke of Burgundy, 1419. On the dauphin's elevation to the throne, Chatel was made grand master of the household, and trusted with important embassies. He died 1449. His nephew, who bore the same name, is known in French history for his attachment to the unhappy Charles VII., whom he attended with fidelity in his last moments, and buried at his own expense.

CHATEL, (Peter du,) in Latin Castellanus, a learned French prelate. Francis I. once asked him if he was a gentleman; to which Chatel answered, "that there were three in the ark, but he did not really know from which of them he was descended." He was born at Arc, in Burgundy; and in the eleventh year of his age he was sent to Dijon, where he made rapid progress, and before he had been there six years was appointed a teacher. He afterwards travelled, in order to cultivate the acquaintance of the learned men of his time, and particularly of Erasmus, whom he met at Basle, and who conceived such a high opinion of his learning, as to recommend him to Frobenius to superintend the editions of the Greek and Latin authors printed at his celebrated press. Chatel afterwards returned to France, where he accepted the offer made him, by some persons of distinction, to be tutor to certain young men who were to study law at Bourges, under the celebrated Alciat. There his diligence was unremitted, as he slept scarcely three hours in the night, and as soon as he awoke he hastened to his books. He next accompanied the bishop of Auxerre to Rome, where he found little enjoyment, except in contemplating the remains of antiquity. The corruption of morals at the court of Rome filled him with indignation, and he appears to have conceived as bad an opinion of it as any of the reformers, and expressed himself respecting it with as much severity as they did. From Rome he went to Venice, and was induced to accept the office of teaching polite literature in the island of Cyprus, where he read lectures for two years. He afterwards visited Egypt, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and on his return home, the French ambassador at the Porte gave him letters of recommendation to Francis I. who appointed him his reader, and entertained him with the utmost familiarity. Chatel availed himself of this favour to procure advantages to learning and learned men; but although his sentiments were so far liberal as to admit that the church wanted reforming, he supported the Roman Catholic religion. But he was averse to capital punishments for heresy, and likewise appeased the king's wrath against the Waldenses before the slaughter of Cabrioles and Merindol, and once delivered Dolet out of prison. His zeal for maintaining the rights of the Gallican church against the pretensions of the court of Rome rendered him odious there, and the doctors of the Sorbonne were not less displeased with him for the protection he granted, in 1545, to Robert Stephens, the celebrated printer. But Chatel, who wanted firmness, afterwards withdrew his protection from Stephens, who was forced to retire into another country. Francis I. made him bishop of Tulle, in 1539, and afterwards bishop of Maçon. Henry II., the successor of Francis, bestowed on Chatel the office of grand almoner, and translated him to the bishopric of Orleans. Here

he frequently preached, and wonderful accounts are given of the effects of his eloquence. On one of these occasions he was seized with a fit of the palsy, which proved fatal on the 3d of February, 1552. The only pieces by Chatel that have been published are a Latin letter from Francis I. to Charles V. ascribed to him, and his funeral oration on Francis I. both printed in his life by Galland, published by Baluze, Paris, 1674, 8vo.

CHATELAIN, (J. B.) an English artist, born in London, in 1710. He gained some celebrity both as a designer and engraver; and whenever his dissolute habits permitted him to exercise his abilities, he gave undoubted proofs of the excellence of his taste, and the readiness of his invention. He was peculiarly successful in his designs for landscapes, some of which he engraved. His other engravings are from the works of Gaspar Poussin and Cortona. He died in 1744.

CHATELET, (Paul du Hay, lord of,) a gentleman descended from the Scotch Hays, born in 1593, in Brittany. He was a member of the French academy, advocate-general to the parliament of Rennes, afterwards master of the requests, and counsellor of state. He was a man of great courage and firmness. It is said, that being one day with M. de St. Preuil, who was soliciting the duc de Montmorenci's pardon, the king said to him, "I believe M. du Chatelet would willingly part with an arm to save M. de Montmorenci." To which he replied, "I would, sire, that I could lose them both; for they can do you no service, and save one who has gained many battles for you, and would gain many more." He was sent to prison for refusing to sit at the trial of mareschal de Marillac, but was soon afterwards set at liberty. He is said to have assisted Richelieu in many of his state papers, and served that minister with great fidelity. He died in 1636, leaving several works in prose and verse, the principal of which are, 1. Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin, Connétable de France, 1666, fol. and 1693, 4to. 2. Observations sur la Vie et la Condamnation du Mareschal de Marillac, Paris, 1633, 4to. 3. Plusieurs de Pièces pour servir à l'Histoire, 1635, fol.

CHATTERTON, (Thomas,) the fabricator of one of the most extraordinary literary forgeries of modern times, was born on the 20th of November, 1752, at Bristol, where his father, who died three months before the birth of his son, was originally a writing usher to a school in Bristol, afterwards a singing-master in the cathedral, and lastly, master of a free-school in Pyle-street. His ancestors had held the office of sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe, in the muniment room of which church the materials were found from which he constructed that system of imposture which has rendered his name so celebrated. At five years of age he was sent to the school in Pyle-street, then superintended by a Mr. Love; but here he did not even acquire the knowledge of his letters, and accordingly his mother soon took him back, and under her care he learnt the alphabet from the illuminated capitals of an old musical manuscript in French; she is afterwards said to have taught him to read from an old black-letter Testament or Bible. On the 3d of August, 1760, when he was scarcely eight years old, he was sent to Colston's charity-school, in his native city, where he was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Here he remained for seven years; but about the close of the second year his character began to develop itself in an extraordinary thirst for antiquarian lore. He now read with avidity, sometimes hiring his books from a circulating library, and sometimes borrowing them from his friends; and before he was twelve years old he had gone through nearly seventy volumes. Before this time also he had composed some verses, particularly those entitled Apostate Will. In July 1767 he was bound apprentice to Mr. John Lambert, an attorney at Bristol, for seven years. His chief employment was to copy precedents, which frequently did not occupy him more than two hours in a day; the rest of his time was probably filled up by the desultory course of reading which he had begun at school, and which terminated chiefly in the study of the old English phraseology, heraldry, and miscellaneous antiquities. In the beginning of October 1768, the completion of the new bridge at Bristol suggested to him a fit opportunity for palming upon the public the first of his literary forgeries. This was an account of the ceremonies on opening the old bridge, said to be taken from an ancient manuscript, a copy of which he sent to Farley's Bristol Journal, in a short letter, signed Dunhelmus Bristoliensis. Such a memoir, at so critical a time, naturally excited attention; and Farley, who was called upon to give up the author, after much inquiry, discovered that Chatterton had

sent it. Chatterton was consequently interrogated, and after equivocating in a way that might have satisfied his examiners that the transaction was a fraud, he declared that he had found the paper in question in a chest in the muniment room, over the north porch of St. Mary Redcliffe church, which was founded, or at least rebuilt, by Mr. W. Canynge, an eminent merchant of Bristol, in the fifteenth century, and in the reign of Edward IV. In this room he added that there were deposited five or six other chests, one of which in particular was called "Canynge's cofre." He stated that when he was first articled to Mr. Lambert, he used frequently to come home to his mother, by way of a short visit. There one day his eye was caught by one of the numerous parchments which had been taken from those chests by his father. He found not only the writing to be very old, the characters very different from common characters, but that the subject therein treated was different from common subjects. Being naturally of an inquisitive disposition, he made further inquiries, which led to a discovery of all the parchments that remained, the bulk of which consisted of poetical compositions by Canynge, and a particular friend of his, Thomas Rowley, whom Chatterton at first called a monk, and afterwards a secular priest of the fifteenth century. Such was the account which Chatterton thought proper to give, and which he wished to be believed. He next gave some of these manuscripts to George Catcot, a pewterer of Bristol, who communicated them to Mr. Barret, a surgeon, who was writing a History of Bristol. In his conversation with Barret and Catcot, Chatterton appears to have been guilty of many prevarications; sometimes owning that he had destroyed several of those documents, and at other times asserting that he was in possession of MSS. which he could not produce.

In return for these contributions, Barret supplied him occasionally with money, introduced him into company, lent him some medical works, and gave him a few instructions in surgery; but still his favourite studies were heraldry and English antiquities, which he pursued with as much success as could be expected from one who knew no language but his own. Camden's Britannia appears to have been a favourite book; and he copied the glossaries of Chaucer and others with indefatigable perseverance, storing his memory with antiquated words. In 1769 he sent several contributions to The Town and Country Magazine, which began about that time. In March, in the same year, he addressed a communication to Horace Walpole, offering to furnish him with accounts of a series of great painters who had flourished at Bristol; he sent him at the same time a short specimen of poems of the same remote era. Walpole, although he could not, as he informs us, very readily swallow "a series of great painters at Bristol," appears to have been pleased with the offer, and discovered beauties in the verses. He therefore returned a polite letter, desiring farther information. In the meantime Walpole, who had submitted the poems to Gray and Mason, who at once pronounced them to be forgeries, wrote a second letter to Chatterton, advising him to apply to the duties of his profession, as more certain means of attaining the independence and leisure of which he was desirous. This occasioned a petulant reply from the poet, desiring that the MSS. might be sent back to him. Walpole returned the poems and letters in a blank cover. This affront the poet never forgave. Chatterton, notwithstanding the discouragement which he received from Walpole, still adhered to his determination of quitting his master's service. About this time it is said that he became an infidel, and began to contemplate self-destruction. This idea he had cherished before he left Bristol, and besides repeatedly intimating to Mr. Lambert's servants that he intended to put an end to his life, he left a paper in sight of some of the family, specifying the day on which he meant to carry this purpose into execution. This singular document was conceived in the following terms:—"This is the last will and testament of me, Thomas Chatterton, of the city of Bristol, being sound in body, or it is the fault of my last surgeon; the soundness of mind the coroner and jury are to be judges of, desiring them to take notice that the most perfect masters of human nature in Bristol distinguish me by the title of the mad genius; therefore if I do a mad action it is conformable to every action of my life, which all savoured of insanity. Item. If, after my death, which will happen to-morrow night before eight o'clock, being the feast of the Resurrection, the coroner and jury bring it in lunacy, I will and direct," &c. &c. This alarmed Mr. Lambert, who considered it imprudent to keep him any longer, and accord-

ingly he dismissed him after he had been in his service about two years and nine months. Chatterton now repaired to London, where he felt a settled persuasion that his literary exertions would meet with fitting encouragement. "My first attempt," said he, "shall be in the literary way; the promises I have received are sufficient to dispel doubt; but should I, contrary to my expectation, find myself deceived, I will in that case turn Methodist preacher. Credulity is as potent a deity as ever; and a new sect may easily be devised. But if that too should fail me, my last and final resource is a pistol." On his arrival in London, near the end of April 1770, he is said to have formed the plan of a History of London. In the meantime he wrote for many of the magazines and newspapers; his principal contributions appeared in the Freeholder's Magazine, the Town and Country, the Court and City, the Political Register, and the Gospel Magazine. He wrote songs, also, for the public gardens; and for some time got so much money, that he thought himself comparatively affluent, and able to provide for his mother and sister, for whom he had a warm affection. He now also became acquainted with Wilkes, and with Beckford, who was then lord mayor. After Beckford's death, which he affected to lament as his ruin, he addressed a letter to lord North, signed Moderator, complimenting administration for rejecting the city remonstrance, and one of the same date, signed Probus, abusing administration for the same measure. About the month of July, in the same year, he removed from Shoreditch, where he had hitherto lived, to the house of a Mrs. Angel, a sack-maker, in Brook-street, Holborn, where, abandoning his literary pursuits, and viewing his prospects as hopelessly clouded, he spent the short remainder of his days in a conflict between pride and poverty. He died in the eighteenth year of his age, on the 25th of August, of actual starvation; some say that he precipitated his disease by poison. He was buried in a shell in the burying-ground belonging to Shoe-lane workhouse. There cannot be a more decisive proof of the little regard he attracted in London, than the secrecy and silence which accompanied his death. This event is not mentioned, in any shape, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the Annual Register, the St. James's or London Chronicles, nor in any of the respectable publications of the day. And it does not appear that any inquiries were made into his early history for nearly seven years after his death, when the Poems of Rowley were first published, and led the way to a very acute and long-protracted discussion on their merits—a discussion which was at length closed by Thomas Warton, who brought the poems to the test of internal evidence, and demonstrated that, however extraordinary it was for Chatterton to produce them in the eighteenth century, it was impossible that Rowley could have written them in the fifteenth. The person of Chatterton is said to have been like his genius, "premature; he had a manliness and dignity beyond his years; and there was a something about him uncommonly prepossessing. His most remarkable feature was his eyes, which, though grey, were uncommonly piercing; when he warmed in argument, or otherwise, they sparkled with fire." "His life," says lord Oxford, "should be compared with the powers of his mind, the perfection of his poetry, his knowledge of the world—which, though in some respects erroneous, spoke quick intuition; his humour, his vein of satire, and, above all, the amazing number of books he must have looked into, though chained down to a laborious and almost incessant service, and confined to Bristol, except, at most, for the last five months of his life, the rapidity with which he seized all the topics of conversation then in vogue, whether of politics, literature, or fashion; and when, added to all this mass of reflection, it is remembered that his youthful passions were indulged to excess, faith in such a prodigy may well be suspended; and we should look for some secret agent behind the curtain, if it were not as difficult to believe that any man who possessed such a vein of genuine poetry would have submitted to lie concealed, while he actuated a puppet; or would have stooped to prostitute his muse to so many unworthy functions. But nothing in Chatterton can be separated from Chatterton. His noblest flights, his sweetest strains, his grossest ribaldry, and his most common-place imitations of the productions of magazines, were all the effervescences of the same ungovernable impulse, which, cameleon-like, imbibed the colours of all it looked on. It was Ossian, or a Saxon monk, or Gray, or Smollett, or Junius; and if it failed most in what it most affected to be, a poet of the fifteenth century, it was because it could not imitate what had not existed."

The principal advocates for the exist-

ence of Rowley, and the authenticity of his poems, were Bryant, dean Milles, Dr. Glynn, Dr. Henley, Dr. Langhorn (in the Monthly Review), and Mr. James Harris. Their opponents were Mr. Tyrwhitt, Horace Walpole, the two Wartons, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Steevens, Dr. Percy, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Jones, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Colman, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Lort, Mr. Astle, Sir Herbert Croft, Mr. Hayley, lord Camden, Mr. Gough, Mr. Mason, the writer of the Critical Review, Mr. Badcock, and Mr. Malone. Rowley's Poems were first collected in an octavo volume by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and afterwards splendidly published in quarto, by dean Milles, president of the Society of Antiquaries. They consist of pieces of all the principal classes of poetical composition; tragedies, lyric and heroic poems, pastorals, epistles, ballads, &c. In 1803, an edition of Chatterton's works, more complete than any that had previously appeared, was published, under the superintendence of Messrs. Southey and Cottle, for the benefit of Mrs. Newton, Chatterton's sister, and of her daughter; but the indifference of the public gave but little encouragement to the publication.

CHAUCER, (Geoffrey,) the founder of English poetry and literature, was born in London; but the time of his birth is diversely assigned, some accounts stating it to be the year 1328, while others make it so late as 1345. In his Testament of Love, he calls himself "a Londoner," and speaks of the city of London as the place of his "kindly engendrure." The earlier of the two dates contended for (the second year of Edward III., 1328) by different authorities as the time of his birth, is inferred from the inscription on his tomb, signifying that he died in 1400, at the age of seventy-two. This inscription, however, was not placed upon his monument until the middle of the sixteenth century; and some doubt of its correctness has been raised in consequence of Chaucer's deposition as a witness, in October 1386, in which he speaks of himself as being forty years and upwards, and which, if strictly correct, would place his birth about 1345. His biographers have provided him with education both at Oxford and Cambridge. In his Court of Love, which was composed when he was about eighteen, he speaks of himself under the name of "Philogenet, of Cambridge, clerk." Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he does not think this a decisive proof that he was really educated at Cambridge, admits that it is a strong argument that he was not educated at Oxford. Wood, in his Annals, cites a tradition, that "when Wickliff was guardian or warden of Canterbury college, he had to his pupil the famous poet called Jeffry Chaucer, who, following the steps of his master, reflected much upon the corruptions of the clergy." Some have attempted to solve the difficulty by saying that he was first educated at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. After leaving the university, it is said that he travelled through France and the Netherlands; and some of his biographers say that he studied at the university of Paris—then one of the most celebrated schools of the sciences in Europe; and that on his return he entered himself of the Middle Temple, with a view to study the municipal law. In 1359 he appears as a soldier, having joined the expedition which Edward III. led in that year for the invasion of France. Chaucer was then made prisoner by the French, near the town of Retters. How long he remained in captivity is not known; but he next betook himself to the life of a courtier, and probably with all the accomplishments suited to his advancement in the court of a monarch who was magnificent in his establishment, and munificent in his patronage of learning and gallantry. The first authentic memorial respecting Chaucer at court, is the patent, in Rymer, 41 Edward III. by which that king grants him an annuity of twenty marks, by the title of *Vallettus noster*, "our yeoman," and this occurred when Chaucer was in his thirty-ninth year. Valet, or yeoman, was the intermediate rank between the squier and the grome. He had distinguished himself as a poet before this time, and had written The Court of Love, the Book of Troilus and Cresseide, the Assemblee of Foules, the Complaint of the Blacke Knight, and the translation of the Roman de la Rose. The king promoted him, a few years after, to the office of comptroller of the custom of wools, with an injunction that "the said Geffrey write with his own hand his rolls touching the said office in his own proper person, and not by his substitute." But, besides his immediate office near the royal person, he very early attached himself to the service of the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, one of the sons of king Edward. One effect of this connexion was Chaucer's marriage, by which he became related to his illustrious patron. John of Gaunt's duchess, Blanche, entertained in her service a lady named Catharine Rouet,

daughter of Sir Payne Rouet, a native of Hainault, and Guion king-at-arms for that country. She was afterwards married to Sir Hugh Swinford, a knight of Lincoln, and on his decease soon after, she returned to the duke's family, and was appointed governess of his children. Her sister, Philippa, who is said to have been a great favourite with the duke and duchess, was by them, as a mark of their esteem, recommended to Chaucer for a wife. He accordingly married her about the year 1360, when he was in his thirty-second year; and this step appears to have increased his interest with his patron, who took every opportunity to promote him at court. It was on the occasion of this suit or courtship that Chaucer wrote his Parliament of Birds. One of the most authentic and interesting memorials we possess of Chaucer is a deposition given by him in the suit between Scrope and Grosvenor, on the question of right to a particular figure in their coat armour. The depositions are preserved on the rolls at the Tower. In 1367 we meet with him again in the national records, which are almost the only sources of authentic information concerning the illustrious Englishmen of that period. In that year he had an annual pension of twenty marks granted to him, a sum which his biographer, Mr. Godwin, estimates as equivalent to 240*l.*; the grant is entered on the patent rolls; there is proof of the payment of it in the issue roll of the Exchequer of the 44th year of Edward III., and also of the payment of ten marks a year, granted to Philippa Chaucer, his wife. In 1369 he wrote The Book of the Duchess, a funeral poem on the death of Blanche, duchess of Lancaster. In 1370 he had letters of protection, being about to depart beyond sea. In 1373 he was employed in an embassy to Genoa, to treat on some public affairs. This visit to Italy was one of the most remarkable events in his life, inasmuch as it seems probable that he there saw and conversed with Petrarch, of whom he speaks in the introduction to one of his tales. In 1374 he had a grant for life of a pitcher of wine daily; and in the same year a grant, during pleasure, of the offices of comptroller of the custom of wools, and comptroller of the *parva custuma vinorum*, &c. in the port of London. About a year after this, the king granted to him the wardship of Sir Edmund Staplegate's heir, for which he received 104*l.*, and in the next year some forfeited wool to the value of 71*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, connected with his office of comptroller of the customs. Whatever his income was, he informs us in the Testament of Love, that it enabled him to live with dignity and hospitality. In 1376 he is believed to have written the poem which Pope afterwards modernized, called by him the House of Fame. In the last year of king Edward III., 1377, he was sent to France, with Sir Guichard d'Angle, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, and Sir Richard Sturry, to treat of a marriage between Richard, prince of Wales, and Mary, daughter of the king of France. Such is Froissart's account: but the English historians, Hollingshed and Barnes, affirm that the principal object of this mission was, to complain of some infringement of the truce concluded with the French. On the accession of Richard II. in May 1377, Chaucer's annuity of twenty marks was confirmed, and another annuity of twenty marks was granted to him in lieu of the daily pitcher of wine. He was also confirmed in his office of comptroller. These advantages he probably owed to the influence of his early and stedfast patron, the duke of Lancaster, uncle to the youthful sovereign, and entrusted, during Richard's minority, with the chief direction of public affairs. To this period are to be referred Chaucer's poems entitled, The Black Knight, The Legend of Good Women, and The Flower and the Leaf.

Soon after this, however, Chaucer's biographers concur in the fact that he experienced a very serious reverse in his affairs, which, in the second year of Richard II., were in such disorder, that he was obliged to have recourse to the king's protection, in order to screen him from the importunities of his creditors. It appears, from the historians of this period, that the duke of Lancaster, about the third or fourth year of Richard's reign, began to decline in political influence, if not in popularity, in consequence of the encouragement he had given to the celebrated reformer, Wickliff, whom he supported against the clergy, whose power in state affairs he had long viewed with dissatisfaction. Chaucer's works show evidently that he concurred with the duke in his opinion of the clergy, and for that reason have caused him to be ranked among those learned men who paved the way for the Reformation. In 1384 Chaucer exerted his utmost interest in favour of John Comberton, commonly called John de Northampton, when about to be re-

chosen mayor of London. Comberton had imbibed the principles of Wickliff, and was on that account so disliked by the clergy, that they excited a popular commotion on his re-election, and the king was obliged to send Sir Robert Knolles to quell it by force. Some lives were lost, Comberton was imprisoned, and strict search was made after Chaucer, who contrived to escape first to Hainault, then to France, and finally to Zealand. Upon this occasion he lost his place in the customs.

He soon ventured to return to England; but was discovered and committed to the Tower, where, after being treated with great rigour, he was promised his pardon, on condition of disclosing all he knew respecting the leaders in the late disturbances. He discreditably complied with the terms offered, and obtained his liberty. To alleviate his grief for this treatment, and partly to vindicate his conduct, he wrote the Testament of Love, an allegorical prose composition, in imitation of Boethius's De Consolatione Philosophiæ, in which he feelingly bemoans his condition, "berafte out of dignitie of office, in which he made gathering of worldly godes;" and "enduring penance in this dark prison, caitifned from friendship and acquaintance, and forsaken of al that any word dare speak." In 1386 Chaucer was elected knight of the shire for Kent. The decline of his patron's influence now determined him to quit the court, and, accordingly, in May 1388, he obtained the king's licence to surrender his two grants of twenty marks each in favour of one John Scalby. After this he retired to his residence at Woodstock, or to the castle of Donnington, near Newbury, and employed a part of his time in revising and correcting his writings. It is thought that the composition of his Canterbury Tales was begun about this period, when, though long past the prime of life, his mental powers must have been in the fullest vigour. The duke of Lancaster had now returned from Spain, and had regained his influence at court, and it was probably in consequence of his influence, that, in 1389, Chaucer was made clerk of the works at Westminster; and in the following year at Windsor, and other palaces. In 1394 the king granted to Chaucer a new annuity of twenty pounds; in 1398, letters of protection for two years; and, in 1399, a pipe of wine annually. From the succeeding sovereign, Henry IV., son of his great patron, the duke of Lancaster, he obtained, in the year last mentioned, a confirmation of his two grants of 20*l.* and of the pipe of wine, and at the same time an additional grant of an annuity of forty marks. During his retirement, in 1391, he wrote his learned treatise on the Astrolabe, for the use of his son Lewis, who was then ten years old. The latest record of Chaucer that has been discovered is a lease of a tenement in the garden of the chapel of the Blessed Mary of Westminster, dated on Christmas-eve, 1399. He died soon after, on the 25th of October, 1400, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The monument to his memory was erected above a century and a half after his decease, by Nicholas Brigham, a gentleman of Oxford. Dr. Johnson has pronounced Chaucer to be "the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically;" Godwin, his biographer, says, that, "after the dramas of Shakspeare, there is no production of man that displays more various and vigorous talent than the writings of Chaucer." And Mr. Warton has observed, "that in elevation and elegance, in harmony and perspicuity of versification, he surpasses his predecessors in an infinite proportion; that his genius was universal, and adapted to themes of unbounded variety; that his merit was not less in painting familiar manners with humour and propriety, than in moving the passions, and in representing the beautiful or the grand objects of nature with grace and sublimity. In a word, that he appeared with all the lustre and dignity of a true poet, in an age which compelled him to struggle with a barbarous language, and a national want of taste; and when to write verses at all was regarded as a singular qualification." "Our greatest poet of the middle ages, beyond comparison, was Geoffrey Chaucer; and I do not know that any country, except Italy, produced his equal in variety of invention, acuteness of observation, or felicity of expression.—He is various, flexible, and observant of all things in outward nature, or in the heart of man." (Hallam's Introduction to the Literature of Europe.)

Chaucer had two sons, Sir Thomas and Lewis; of the latter little is known, but Sir Thomas was speaker of the House of Commons, and, marrying an heiress of the house of Burghersh, obtained with her Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, and other possessions. He had an only daughter, Alice Chaucer, who married De la Pole, duke of Suffolk.

The Canterbury Tales were printed by Caxton, in 1475; but it was not till 1542 that any general collection of his writings was made and committed to the press; they have been often reprinted. Mr. Tyrwhitt's edition of the Canterbury Tales is justly celebrated for the greater purity of the text, and for the valuable illustrations which he has annexed.

CHAUDET (Antony Denis), a French sculptor, born at Paris, in 1763. When very young, he evinced an extraordinary genius for modelling, and at the same time proved that he possessed no mean abilities as a designer and draughtsman, being admitted a pupil of the Academy of Painting at the early age of fourteen. After studying at Paris for some time, he went to Rome, and devoted himself to sculpture. On his return to Paris, he executed a group illustrating The Emulation of Glory, to decorate the peristyle of the Pantheon. He next produced his admirable statue of Œdipus, which was exhibited in 1801. Several statues, busts, and bassi-relievi from his chisel, appeared in rapid succession, all of which were of such merit that Chaudet was ranked amongst the first of modern sculptors. He also designed a number of medals, illustrating some of the principal events of Napoleon's life; and as a contributor to The Dictionary of the Fine Arts, he has displayed great research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. He died in 1810.

CHAUDON, (Louis Maieul, Dom,) a celebrated French biographer, born at Valensoles, in Provence, in 1737. After studying at Marseilles and Avignon, he became a Benedictine in the congregation of Cluny, and assiduously devoted himself to the study of history and chronology. In 1766 he published his Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, which was followed, in 1767, by his Dictionnaire Anti-Philosophique, designed to counteract the infidel attacks of Voltaire. In 1804 he published an improved edition of his Dictionary, in which he incorporated the Supplement of Delandine, whose name he reluctantly consented to have united with his own in the title-page. He also published Leçons d'Histoire et de Chronologie, Caen, 1781, 2 vols. 12mo. Eléments de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique, *ib.* 1785, 8vo. He died in 1817. The last edition of his Dictionary, 1821—1823, extends to thirty volumes.

CHAUFEPIE, (James George de,) descended from the ancient and noble family of the Calfopedi of Florence, which removed into France under Francis I., was born in 1702, at Leuwarden, in Friesland, whither his parents, who were Protestants, had retired on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated partly at Franeker, under professor Andala; and, after being admitted into the ministry, he preached for some time at Flushing, then at Delft, and lastly at Amsterdam, where he was pastor of the Walloon church, and where he died, in 1786. He was not more diligent in the discharge of his professional functions, than attached to studious researches, which he pursued throughout the whole of his life. In 1736 he published, Lettres sur divers Sujets importans de la Religion, 12mo. In 1756 he published three sermons, intended to prove the truth of the Christian religion from the present state of the Jews; and wrote an account of the life and writings of Pope, prefixed to a French translation of his works, printed at Amsterdam in 1758. He also translated from the Dutch an abridgement, in question and answer, of the history of his country; and from the English, part of Shuckford's works, with additions, and several volumes of the Universal History. But the work by which he is best known, is his Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique pour servir de Supplement, ou de Continuation au Dictionnaire de M. Pierre Bayle, Amsterdam, 1750—1756, 4 vols, fol. The work was originally intended as a supplement to Bayle; but it may rather be considered as a new work, founded partly on Bayle, and partly on the English General Dictionary, 10 vols, fol. The new articles from the pen of Chaufepié are in general accurate, and the work deserves more notice than it has yet met with.

CHAULIAC, (Guy de,) so called from the place of his birth, a village of Gevaudan, on the borders of Auvergne, a physician of the university of Montpellier, and celebrated writer in surgery, who flourished in the fourteenth century. He studied at Paris, under Henry de Hermondavilla, and afterwards at Bologna. After practising for several years at Lyons, he settled at Avignon, where he was successively physician to the popes Clement VI. Innocent VI. and Urban V. He was a witness to that dreadful plague in 1348, which laid waste a great part of Europe. Chauliac revived the practice of the ancients, derived through the medium of the Arabians, and has merited the title of the great restorer of the art. His

Chirurgiæ Tractatus Septem cum Antidotario, called his Greater Surgery, was written at Avignon in 1363. It has undergone a great number of editions, and various translations, and for a long time was considered as the standard of practice in France. It describes a number of the principal operations, which the writer himself appears to have practised; but in many points it is defective and barbarous, and partakes of the superstition and ignorance of the age. Chauliac is highly commended by Fallopius, Freind, and Haller. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CHAULIEU, (William Anfreye de,) a French poet, born at Fontenay, in Normandy, in 1639. After studying at the college of Navarre, in Paris, where he acquired a profound knowledge of the ancient authors, and contracted an intimacy with the duke de Rochefoucault and the abbé Marsillac, he obtained the patronage of the duchess of Bouillon, a niece of cardinal Mazarin, who evinced a particular regard for him, and introduced him to the duke de Vendome, who, as grand prior of France, presented him with a priorate on the isle of Oleron, with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres. To this were afterwards added the abbacies of Poictiers, Chenel, Aumale, and St. Stephen. He was fond of good cheer and of jovial company, and was an intimate friend of Chapelle, to whose writings those of Chaulieu bear much resemblance. La Harpe says, that Chaulieu alone retains a claim to be read in a style where Voltaire has so much left all others behind, that no comparison with him can be admitted. Chaulieu was an original genius, his poetry has a marked character, being a happy mixture of a gentle and peaceable philosophy with a lively imagination. His verses, though often negligent, through indolence, are never in bad taste or affected. A complete collection of his poems was published by Camusac and St. Marc, in 1750, 2 vols, 12mo. He died in 1720.

CHAUMETTE, (Peter Gaspard,) a Frenchman, distinguished by his crimes during the Revolution, born at Nevers, in 1763, and said to have been the son of a shoemaker. After serving as a cabin-boy and steersman, and being employed as a copyist at his native place, he became clerk to an attorney at Paris. He was then engaged to assist the journalist, Prudhomme, and entered into the troop of street-orators formed by Camille Desmoulins, at the time of the taking of the Bastile; and it is said that he was the first who assumed the tri-coloured cockade. He was a member of the municipality of Paris on the 10th of August, 1792; and, in September, he became attorney of that commune, on his installation into which office he affectedly assumed the name of Anaxagoras. In May 1793, the Mountain party of the convention made use of Chaumette as a grand instrument in the overthrow of the Girondists. This demagogue was now at the height of his power, and the measures which he originated or actively supported indicate sufficiently the brutal wickedness of his disposition. He proposed that those who refused to serve in the army should be collected together, and destroyed by a cannonade; he recommended the erection of a moving guillotine (guillotine ambulante), to shed blood with profusion; he heaped insults on the unfortunate king when confined in the Temple; and he it was who, in conjunction with Hébert, the originator of the establishment of atheism by law, contrived the infamous accusation brought against the queen on her trial. Chaumette was the founder of the Fêtes de la Raison, and planned the procession of the Goddess of Reason (Mlle. Maillard). The jealousy of Robespierre prompted him soon after to destroy the Hébertists, who, with their leader, were sent to the scaffold, March 24, 1794. Chaumette escaped this proscription; but his fate was not long delayed. He was arrested and confined in the Luxembourg prison, where he was exposed to the sarcasms of his fellow-captives, to whose detention he had himself contributed; and on the 13th of April, 1794, he suffered under the guillotine, predicting that those who had sacrificed him would shortly experience the same fate.

CHAUNCY, (Charles,) an eminent nonconformist, born in Hertfordshire, in 1592, and was educated at Westminster school, from which he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. His learning soon obtained for him the friendship of Archbishop Usher, and, in consequence of his distinguished skill in Oriental literature he was chosen, by the heads of houses, Hebrew professor; but Dr. Williams, the vice-chancellor, preferring a relation of his own, Mr. Chauncy resigned his pretensions, and was appointed to the Greek professorship. He was the author of the ἐπίκρισις, prefixed to Leigh's Critica Sacra. When he quitted the university, he became vicar of Ware, in

Hertfordshire; but being of puritanical principles, he was much offended with the Book of Sports, and opposed the railing in of the communion table. He proceeded so far as to say, in a sermon, that idolatry was admitted into the church, that much atheism, popery, Arminianism, and heresy, had crept into it, and that the preaching of the gospel would be suppressed. He was accordingly questioned in the high commission; and the cause being referred, by order of that court, to the determination of his ordinary, he was imprisoned, condemned in costs of suit, and obliged to make a recantation. After officiating for some time at Marston Lawrence, in the diocese of Peterborough, he went to New England, where he assisted Mr. Reyner, the minister of that place; after which he removed to a town at a little distance, called Scituate, where he continued twelve years in the discharge of his pastoral office. During the Commonwealth he was pressed to return to England; but he was induced to remain by the offer of the presidentship of Harvard college, in Cambridge, which he held from 1654 till his death, in 1672. He had a number of descendants, who long flourished both in Old and New England. One of them was Dr. Chauncy, the physician, who died in 1777, well known for his skill and taste in pictures, and for his choice collection of them, afterwards in the possession of his brother, Nathaniel Chauncy, Esq., of Castle-street, Leicester-fields, who died in 1790.

CHAUNCY, (Maurice,) whose name we find sometimes spelt Chamney, Chancy, and Channy, was a monk of the Charter-house, London, and, with many others of the same order, was imprisoned in the reign of Henry VIII. for refusing to own his supremacy. When the monastery was dissolved, and several of his brethren executed in 1535, Chauncy, and a few others, contrived to remain unmolested, partly in England and partly in Flanders, until the accession of queen Mary, when they were replaced at Shene, near Richmond, a monastery formerly belonging to the Carthusians. On the queen's death, they were permitted to go to Flanders, under Chauncy, who was now their prior. The unsettled state of the reformation there obliged them to remove from Bruges to Douay, and from Douay to Louvain, where they remained until a house was prepared for them at Nieuport, and there at length they obtained a settlement under the crown of Spain. Chauncy died in 1581. He wrote Historia aliquot nostri Sæculi Martyrum, cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antehac Typis excusa, Mentz, 1550, 4to, with curious copper-plates. This work, which is very rare, contains the epitaph of Sir Thomas More, written by himself, the captivity and martyrdom of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, of Sir Thomas More, and of other eminent persons who were executed in Henry VIII.'s reign.

CHAUNCY, (Sir Henry), author of the Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, was born in 1632. He was educated at Bishop's Stortford, under Mr. Thomas Leigh, and in 1647 was admitted of Gonvil and Caius college, in Cambridge. He removed, in 1649, to the Middle Temple; and in 1656 was called to the bar. In 1661 he was constituted a justice of peace for the county of Hertford; made one of the benchers of the Middle Temple in 1675, and steward of the Burgh-court in Hertford; and likewise, in 1680, appointed, by charter, recorder of that place. In 1681 he was elected reader of the Middle Temple; and, on the 4th of June, the same year, he was knighted by Charles II. He was chosen treasurer of the Middle Temple in 1685. On the 11th of June, 1688, he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law; and the same year was made a Welsh judge. He died in 1719. His Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire was published in 1700, fol. To this work he left some additions, which afterwards came into the hands of Salmon, and were the foundation of his History of Hertfordshire.

CHAUNCY, or CHAUNCEY, (Charles,) an American divine, born at Boston, in 1705. He was educated at Harvard college, and became pastor of the first church in his native place. He was the author of Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England, 1743, 8vo; A True Sketch of the Sufferings and Misfortunes of the Town of Boston, 1744, 8vo; The Mystery hid from Ages and Generations made manifest by the Gospel Revelation, by one who wishes well to the whole Human Race, 1784, 8vo; Five Dissertations on the Scripture Account of the Fall and its Consequences, 1785, 8vo; and The Benevolence of the Deity considered, 1784, 8vo. Dr. Chauncy was one of the most eminent writers of the sect of the Universalists. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1787.

CHAUSSARD, (Peter J. B. Publicola,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, in 1766. Adopting popu-

lar principles at the Revolution, he successively became civil commissary to the army in Belgium, secretary to the mayoralty at Paris, secretary to the committee of public safety, and at length secretary-general to the commission for public instruction. He subsequently was professor of the belles-lettres at Rouen, at Orleans, and at Nismes. His works are very numerous, including Esprit de Mirabeau, 2 vols, 8vo; a translation of Arrian's Expedition of Alexander the Great, 3 vols, 8vo; Ode sur l'Industrie et les Arts; Epître sur quelques Genus dont Boileau n'a pas fait mention dans son Art Poétique; and he left in MS. a translation of the Odes of Horace. It is to be regretted, that among his most popular productions are some licentious romances. He died in 1823.

CHAUSSE, (Michael Angelo de la,) a learned antiquary of Paris in the last century, went early in life to Rome, for the sake of studying antiquities; and the same taste that had led him to that city induced him to remain there. His Musæum Romanum, Rome, 1690, fol., and augmented to 2 vols. fol. in 1746, evinced the success of his application. This valuable collection comprises a numerous succession of antique gems, which had never before been given by impression to the public, engraved on two hundred and eighteen plates. Græ-vius inserted part of it in his Thesaurus Antiq. Romanorum. Chausse also published at Rome a collection of engraved gems, entitled Gemme Antiche Figurate, Rome, 1700, 4to.; and Aureus Constantini Nummus, &c., explicatus, Rome, 1703, 4to. His last publication was Pitture Antiche delle Grotte di Roma e del Sepolcro de' Nasoni, &c., the plates by Pietro Santi Bartoli, Rome, 1706, fol. He published, conjointly with P. Bellori, another edition of this work in 1738, Rome, fol.

CHAUSSEE, (Peter Claude Nivelle de la,) a French dramatic writer, born at Paris, in 1692. He is regarded as the inventor of sentimental comedy (comédie larmoyante), introduced on the English stage by Hugh Kelly, the author of False Delicacy, and ridiculed by Foote in his Piety in Pattens. His best pieces are, Préjugé à la Mode, Ecole des Mères, and La Gouvernante. Chaussee, whose plays procured him a considerable degree of temporary fame, died in 1754. His works were published in Paris, in 1762, 5 vols, 12mo.

CHAUSSIER, (Francis,) born at Dijon, in 1746, was at first known as a lecturer on anatomy, and was elected by the states-general of Burgundy anatomical professor in the academy which they formed at Dijon. In 1794 he was invited by the government of Paris, in order to frame, in concert with Fourcroy, a plan for the regulation of medical instruction, and was afterwards appointed to teach anatomy in the new school founded at Paris. On this occasion he introduced to public notice his system of anatomical nomenclature, which he had devised some years previously, and which, although generally and deservedly adopted for a time, has not been found to correspond with the new views thrown open by the progress of comparative anatomy, and has consequently been abandoned. In 1804 he was appointed physician of the Maternité, and professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic school. When serious political disturbances caused the school of medicine to be re-organized, he lost his professorship, and was on the following day seized with apoplexy, under which he gradually sank, and died in June 1828. None but those who, like the writer of this article, have attended the lectures of Chaussier at the Ecole de Médecine, can appreciate his merits. His sagacity, and cautious, yet profound and original views of physiological subjects, his aged and venerable appearance, and even the abrupt manner in which he extemporized, while the first train of thought was, notwithstanding, never lost sight of, excited the deepest interest and respect, and reminded his auditors of the title of the Divine Old Man, which has been applied to Hippocrates. His works, although intrinsically valuable, are yet on isolated and comparatively unimportant subjects, chiefly relating to medical jurisprudence and medical education, and lead us to regret that he never concentrated his powers on a work which should enable posterity to form an adequate estimate of his talents.

CHAUVEAU, (Francis,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1618. He received instruction in drawing from Laurence de la Hire, and executed several engravings from pictures by his master. The fertility of his invention was so great, that he found engraving too tedious an art by which to complete the subjects he designed, and he abandoned it for the more rapid process of etching. His works have not the high finish that distinguishes the engravings of other artists, but they possess power and

ingenuity of design. He produced no less than four thousand plates with his own hand; he also designed upwards of fourteen hundred engravings, and executed some works in painting, which gained him the warm approbation of Le Brun. Chauveau was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in 1663. His style was somewhat after the manner of Sebastian le Clerc; this particularly appears in his smaller productions. He died in 1676.

CHAUVEAU, (René,) a sculptor, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1663. He was employed by the French government on several works; after which he visited Sweden, where he met with much encouragement, and increased his reputation. On his return, he was patronized by Louis XIV.; and some of his productions, executed for that monarch, are at Versailles. He died in 1722.

CHAUVIN, (Stephen,) a Protestant divine, born at Nismes, in 1640. Being obliged to leave his country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Rotterdam, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy. He died in 1725. He published:—1. A Lexicon Philosophicum, Rotterdam, 1692, fol., and at Leuwarden, 1713, with plates. 2. A new Journal des Sçavans, begun, in 1694, at Rotterdam, and continued at Berlin.

CHAZELLES, (John Matthew de,) a French mathematician and engineer, born at Lyons in 1657, and educated there in the college of Jesuits, from whence he removed to Paris in 1675. He first made an acquaintance with Du Hamel, secretary to the Academy of Sciences, who introduced him to Cassini, by whom he was employed at the observatory, where he made a very rapid progress in the science of astronomy. In 1683, the academy carried on the great work of the meridian to the north and south, begun in 1670; and Cassini, having the southern quarter assigned him, availed himself of the assistance of Chazelles. In 1684, the duke of Montemart engaged Chazelles to teach him mathematics, and the year after procured him the preferment of hydrography professor for the galleys of Marseilles. He also drew a new map of the coast of Provence. In 1687 and 1688 he made two sea campaigns, and drew a great many plans of ports, roads, towns, and forts, which were so much prized as to be lodged with the ministers of state. In 1690 fifteen galleys, new-built, set sail from Rochefort, cruised as far as Torbay, in England, and proved serviceable at the descent upon Teignmouth. On this occasion, Chazelles, who had suggested this novel employment of the galleys, performed the functions of an engineer, and showed the courage of a soldier. While he was at Rohan he digested into order the observations which he had made on the western coast of France, and drew maps, accompanied by a minute description of every haven, of the depth, the tides, the dangers and advantages, &c., which were inserted in the Neptune François, published in 1692, in which year he was engineer at the descent at Oneille. In 1693 he was despatched by the secretary of state for the marine to the Mediterranean. On his return, he made a report of his voyage in the Levant; and was made a member of the academy in 1695. He died in 1710.

CHEFFONTAINES, (Christopher,) in Latin, à Capite Fontium, a learned divine, born in Brittany, in 1532. He died in 1595, at Rome, leaving several theological works; among them, De Necessaria Theologiæ Scholasticæ correctione, Paris, 1586, 8vo; Confutation du Point d'Honneur, 1579, 8vo.; and, De Virginitate Mariæ et Josephi, 1578, 8vo. &c. Dupin has a very long article on Cheffontaines, who appears to have been a man of great learning.

CHEKE, (Sir John), a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born at Cambridge in 1514. He was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1531, where he became very eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, particularly Greek, then almost universally neglected. He was soon after made king's scholar, and was supplied by Henry VIII. with money for his education, and for his charges in travelling into foreign countries. While he continued in college he zealously encouraged the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and of divinity; and the king having founded, about the year 1540, a Greek professorship in the university of Cambridge, with a stipend of forty pounds a year, Cheke, though but twenty-six years of age, was chosen the first professor. He endeavoured particularly to reform and restore the original pronunciation of the language, but met with great opposition from Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, chancellor of the university. Cheke was also, at the same time, university-orator. About the year 1543 he was incorporated master of arts at Oxford, where he had studied for some time. In 1544 he was

Latin tutor, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward; and about the same time the king granted him one of the canonries in his newly-founded college at Oxford, now Christ Church; but that college being dissolved in the beginning of 1545, a pension was allowed him in lieu of his canonry. While he was entrusted with the prince's education, he made use of all the interest he had in promoting men of learning and probity. He seems also to have sometimes had the lady Elizabeth under his care. When Edward VI. came to the crown, he rewarded Cheke with an annuity of one hundred marks; and also made him a grant of several lands and manors. He likewise caused him by a mandamus to be elected provost of King's college, Cambridge. In May 1549, Cheke retired to Cambridge upon some disgust he had taken at the court; but was the same summer appointed one of the king's commissioners for visiting that university. In October following he was one of the thirty-two commissioners appointed to examine the old ecclesiastical law-books, and to compile from thence a body of ecclesiastical laws for the government of the Church; and again, three years after, he was put in a new commission issued for the same purpose. He returned to court in the winter of 1549. In 1550 he was made chief gentleman of the king's privy-chamber, and the youthful sovereign made great progress under his instruction, and read with him Cicero's philosophical works, and Aristotle's Ethics. Cheke likewise recommended his royal pupil to keep a diary of remarkable occurrences, to which, probably, we are indebted for the King's Journal (printed from the original in the Cottonian library) in Burnet's History of the Reformation. In October 1551, the king conferred on Cheke the honour of knighthood; and, to enable him the better to support that rank, made him a grant, or gift in fee simple, of the whole manor of Stoke, near Clare, exclusively of the college before granted him, and the appurtenances in Suffolk and Essex, with divers other lands, tenements, and a pasture, with other premises, in Spalding, and the rectory, and other premises, in Sandon. The same year he held two private conferences (Nov. 25 and Dec. 3,) with some learned men, upon the subject of transubstantiation. The auditors were, the lord Russell, Sir Thomas Wroth, of the bed-chamber, Sir Anthony Cooke, one of the king's tutors, Throgmorton, chamberlain of the exchequer, Mr. Knolles, and Mr. Harrington; with whom were joined the marquis of Northampton and the earl of Rutland, in the second conference. The popish disputants for the real presence were, Feckenham, afterwards dean of St. Paul's, and Yong; and at the second disputation, Watson. The disputants on the other side were, Sir John Cheke, Sir William Cecil, Horn, dean of Durham, Whitehead, and Grindal. In 1552, Cheke disputed at Cambridge against our Lord's local descent into hell. On the 25th of August, the same year, he was made chamberlain of the exchequer for life; and in 1553, he was constituted clerk of the council, and, soon after, one of the secretaries of state, and a privy-counsellor. In May, the same year, the king granted to him and his heirs male the honour of Clare, in Suffolk, with divers other lands, to the yearly value of one hundred pounds. His zeal for the Protestant religion induced him to approve of the settlement of the crown upon the lady Jane Grey; and he acted, but for a very short time, as secretary to her and her council, after king Edward's decease; for which, upon queen Mary's accession to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, and an indictment was drawn up against him, the 12th or 13th of August. The year following he obtained the queen's pardon, and was set at liberty September 3, 1554; but foreseeing the days of persecution, he obtained leave to travel on the continent, and went first to Basle, where he staid for some time; and thence passed into Italy. At Padua he met with some of his countrymen, whom he directed in their studies, and read and explained to them some Greek orations of Demosthenes. He afterwards settled at Strasburg, where the English service was kept up, and where many of his learned friends resided. But this having offended the popish zealots in England, his whole estate was confiscated to the queen's use, under pretence that he did not come home at the expiration of his travel. Being now reduced in circumstances, he was forced to read a Greek lecture at Strasburg for his subsistence. In the beginning of the year 1556, his wife being come to Brussels, he resolved to go thither; but was arrested near that city by the provost-marshal, on the 15th of May, and being conveyed to the nearest harbour, was put on board a ship, under hatches, and brought to the Tower of London, where he was committed close prisoner. He soon found that this was

on account of his religion; and the desire of gaining so great a man induced the queen to send to him Dr. Feckenham, dean of St. Paul's, a man of moderate temper, and with whom he had been acquainted in the late reign; and his arguments being enforced by the alternative, "either comply or burn," Sir John's frailty was not able to withstand them. He was, therefore, at his own desire, carried before cardinal Pole, who advised him to return to the unity of the church. Failing in his efforts to evade an open recantation, he wrote a letter to the queen, on the 15th of July, in which he declared his readiness to obey her laws, and other orders of religion. He was forced to make a public recantation before the queen, on the 4th of October, and another before the whole court. Remorse and vexation at length broke his heart; and he died September 13, 1557, aged forty-three, in Wood-street, London, and was buried in St. Alban's church. Cheke was justly accounted one of the most learned men of his age. He was one of the revivers of polite literature in England, and a great encourager of the critical study of the Greek language. The authors he chiefly admired and recommended were, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, and Isocrates; of the Roman writers, he chiefly admired Cicero. "At Cambridge," says Roger Ascham, "I do know that not so much the good statutes as two gentlemen of worthy memory, Sir John Cheke and Dr. Redman, by their only example of excellency in learning, of godliness in living, of diligence in studying, of counsel in exhorting, by good order in all things, did breed up so many learned men in that one college of St. John's, at one time, as I believe the whole university of Louvain in many years was never able to afford." His works are:—1. A Latin translation of two of St. Chrysostom's Homilies, never before published, Contra Observatores Novilunii, and De Dormientibus in Christo, London, 1543, 4to. 2. A Latin translation of six homilies of the same father, De Fato, et Providentia Dei, Lond. 1547. 3. The Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to a Commonwealth. It was published in 1549, on occasion of the insurrections in Devonshire and Norfolk; and, besides being inserted in Holinshed's Chronicle, under the year 1549, was reprinted in 1576 as a seasonable discourse upon apprehension of tumults from malcontents at home, or renegadoes abroad. Dr. Gerard Langbaine, of Queen's college, Oxford, caused it to be reprinted again, about 1641, for the use and consideration of those who took arms against Charles I. in the time of the civil war, and prefixed to it a short life of the author. 4. A Latin translation of the English Communion-Book, done for the use of M. Bucer, and printed among Bucer's Opuscula Anglicana. 5. De Obitu doctissimi et sanctissimi Theologi Domini Martini Buceri, &c. Epistolæ duæ, London, 1551, 4to, printed in Bucer's Scripta Anglicana. 6. Carmen heroicum, or, Epitaphium in Antonium Deneium clarissimum Virum, Lond. 4to. 7. De Pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum Linguæ Disputationes, &c., containing his dispute on this subject with Gardiner, Basle, 1555, 8vo. 8. De Superstitione, ad Regem Henricum. This discourse on superstition was drawn up for king Henry's use, in order to excite that prince to a thorough reformation of religion. It is written in very elegant Latin, and was prefixed by the author as a dedication to his Latin translation of Plutarch's book Of Superstition. A copy of this discourse, in manuscript, is still preserved in the library of University college, Oxford, curiously written, and bound up in cloth of silver; which makes it probable that it was the very book that was presented to the king. An English translation of it, by the learned W. Elstob, formerly fellow of that college, was published by Mr. Strype, at the end of his Life of Sir John Cheke. Several Letters of his are published in the Life just now mentioned, and eight in Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ. Cheke also wrote a Latin translation of Archbishop Cranmer's book on the Lord's Supper, printed in 1553. He likewise translated, Leo de Apparatu Bellico, Basle, 1554, 8vo. Strype gives a long catalogue of his unpublished writings, which are probably lost. Sir John Cheke, like some other learned men of his time, particularly Smith, Cecil, and Ascham, wrote a very fair and beautiful hand.

CHELSUM, (James, D.D.) a learned divine, born in 1740, in Westminster, and educated at Westminster school, whence he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, but did not continue long there, as Dr. Freind, one of the canons of Christ Church, gave him a studentship in that college, where he resided for many years. He took orders in 1762, and was presented to the college curacy of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnel, and to the benefice of Badger, in Shropshire, by Isaac Hawkins

Browne. He was also presented to the rectory of Droxford, in Hampshire, by Dr. North, bishop of Winchester, whose chaplain he was. He died in 1801. He wrote an able series of Remarks on Gibbon's Roman History, 1772, 8vo; and a second edition in 1778, much enlarged. He is also supposed to have had a share in the collection of papers published at Oxford, under the title of Olla Podrida; and to have published an Essay on the History of Mezzotinto. As an amateur of the fine arts, he made a valuable collection of prints and gems.

CHEMINAIS, (Timoleon,) a celebrated French preacher, born at Paris, in 1652. In 1667 he entered the society of Jesuits; and afterwards taught classical literature and rhetoric at Orleans. But his talents being peculiarly calculated for the pulpit, he became one of the most popular preachers of his time in the churches of Paris. It used to be remarked, that Bourdaloue was the Corneille, and Cheminais the Racine, of preachers; but his fame was eclipsed by the superior merit of Massillon. He died in 1689. Bretonneau, another preacher of note, published his Sermons, in 1690, 2 vols, 12mo, often reprinted. He also wrote Sentimens de Piété, 1691, 12mo.

CHEMNITZ, (John Jerome,) of Magdebourg, chaplain of the military church at Copenhagen, born in 1730, was the author of several works on natural history, and contributed to the progress of the science, and especially of conchology. He died in 1800. Besides seventeen memoirs, mostly on shells and pearls, in the Transactions of the Natural History Society at Berlin, and some detached sermons, he published in German:—1. Abridgment of Testaceo-Theology, in order to contemplate God by means of shells, Frankfort, 1760, in 4to. 2. On the Chiton of Linnæus, Nuremb. 1784. 3. New Systematic Cabinet of Shells, 12 vols, 4to, 1779, &c. with coloured plates, a beautiful and complete work. The first three volumes were published by Martini, and the last did not appear till after his death. 4. Account of a Voyage to Faxæ and Stevens Clint, 1776. 5. Three Tracts on the Chapel of the Danish Embassy at Vienna. 6. Additions to the Cabinet of Rarities of Amboyna, by Rumphius. 7. Biographical Notice of Nicolas Raspe, 1787.

CHEMNITZ, or CHEMNITIUS, (Martin,) an eminent Lutheran divine, born, in 1522, at Britzen, in the marche of Brandenburg, where his father was a wool-comber. He studied under Melancthon at Wittemberg, and, according to Thuanus and others, was a man of great learning, judgment, and modesty; and was highly esteemed by the Protestant princes of Germany, who frequently employed him in important negotiations. His Examen Concilii Tridentini, Francfort, 1585, 4 vols, fol. and 4to, is a very masterly performance, of which an English translation appeared in 1582. It was fiercely attacked by Andrada. He also wrote, 1. A Treatise on Indulgences, Geneva, 1599, 8vo. 2. Harmonia Evangelica, Francfort, 1600. 3. Theologiæ Jesuitarum præcipua capita, Rochelle, 1589, 8vo. Chemnitz died on the 8th of April, 1586, at Brunswick, where he had been a professor for thirty years.

CHEMNITZ, (Bogeslaus Philip,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Stettin, in 1605, and after completing his education, served in the army, first in Holland, and afterwards in Sweden, where his merits raised him from the rank of captain to that of counsellor of state, and historiographer of Sweden. Queen Christina also granted him letters of nobility, with the estate of Holstaedt in that country, where he died in 1678. He wrote, in six books, in German, an account of the war carried on by the Swedes in Germany, 2 vols, fol. Stettin, 1648, and Holme, 1653; the second volume is most highly esteemed, owing to the assistance the author received from count Oxenstiern. Chemnitz is also said to be the author of De Ratione Status Imperii Romano-Germanici, which was published at Stettin, in 1640, under the assumed name of Hyppolitus a Lapide. Its object is to impugn the claims of the house of Austria, and it was answered by an anonymous writer, Francfort, 1657, by Bruggeman, at Jena, 1667, and by Henry Boecler, at Strasburg, in 1674. It was afterwards translated into French by Bourgeois de Chastelet, under the title of Des Intérêts des Princes d'Allemagne, Friestad, 1712, 2 vols, 12mo, and by Samuel Formey, as late as 1762, under the title of Les vrais Intérêts de l'Allemagne, Hague, with notes and applications to the then state of German politics.

CHEMNIZER, (Iwan Iwanowitsch,) a Russian poet and fabulist, of German descent, born at Petersburg, in 1744. He was originally destined for the medical profession, but feeling a dislike to it, he entered into the Imperial guards, and made several campaigns in Prussia and

Turkey; after which he removed into the corps of engineers. After travelling with a person of rank in Germany, Holland, and France, he returned home, and obtained dismission from the army that he might devote himself to literature. He died in 1784, at Smyrna, where he had been appointed consul-general by Catharine II. The Russians compare this poet to La Fontaine, whom he is said to have resembled in his personal character. His works were collected and published at Petersburg, in 1799, under the title of Fables and Tales, by I. I. Chemnizer, 8vo. The last edition of his works was published in 1819, at Petersburg, in 3 vols, 8vo.

CHENEVIX, (Richard,) a native of Ireland, who possessed great versatility of talent, and distinguished himself by his labours in various departments of science and literature, but is best known for his researches and publications on chemistry. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of several institutions on the continent. He published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, Nicholson's Journal, the Philosophical Magazine, and other periodical works. His first separate publication was entitled, *Remarks on Chemical Nomenclature according to the System of the French Neologists*, 1802, 12mo. His observations on mineralogical systems, a defence of the doctrines of Haüy against those of the German professor Berner, first appeared in a French translation in the Annales de Chimie. He wrote The Mantuan Rivals, a comedy; and Henry the Seventh, an historical tragedy, which are said to display the spirit of the dramatic authors of the Elizabethan age. He was also the author of An Essay upon Natural Character, being an Inquiry into some of the principal Causes which contribute to form and modify the Character of Nations in the State of Civilization, 2 vols, 8vo. This work appeared after his death, which took place in 1830.

CHENIER, (Marie Joseph de,) a man of letters, born in 1764, at Constantinople, where his father was consul-general. He acquired notoriety as a political character under the revolutionary government in France. After receiving his education at Paris, he entered the army early in life, but soon quitted it to devote himself to literature. He wrote for the theatre, and his first production, a tragedy, was unsuccessful. His next drama, Charles the Ninth, was received with unbounded applause. When published, it was accompanied with a poetical dedication to Louis XVI. He wrote several other tragedies, among which were Henry VIII.; the Death of Calas; Caius Gracchus, full of republican sentiments; and Timoleon. In the beginning of the Revolution, Chenier attached himself to the Jacobin party, and was a member of the municipality of Paris, on the 10th of August, 1792, and was one of the instigators of the violence which took place on that dreadful day. His odes were sung on the anniversaries of the 14th of July and the 10th of August, at the transportation of the ashes of Marat to the Pantheon, at the festival in honour of Rousseau, and on many similar occasions. In September 1792, he was chosen deputy to the national convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. In May 1795, he declared against the terrorists, and contributed to the triumph of the convention over that party. He was appointed president in August, when the constitution of 1795 was completed. Afterwards he became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. On the 22d of September, the same year, he was proclaimed the first of French poets. This time-serving politician successively displayed his devotion to the directorial, consular, and imperial governments; in consequence of which he was re-elected a member of the council of Five Hundred in 1798, and, in December 1799, he was appointed a member of the Tribunate. He died at Paris in 1811. Besides his works already noticed, he wrote An Historical Sketch of the State and Progress of French Literature since 1789.

CHENIER, (Andrew,) brother of the preceding, and also born at Constantinople. He removed to Paris when young, where he distinguished himself by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. Having published in the Journal de Paris, in 1792, some observations on the state of France, which gave offence to the Jacobins, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, and, being condemned to death, was guillotined in 1794, at the age of thirty-one. His brother, instead of endeavouring to save him, hastened his fate, exclaiming at a sitting of the legislative body, "If my brother be guilty, let him perish." This unfeeling conduct attracted much notice, and Marie Joseph Chenier had many letters sent to him from the depart-

ments with this epigram—"Cain, restore to us thy brother!"

CHEOPS, or CLEOPHES, an ancient king of Egypt, placed by Diodorus, who calls him Chemmis, the eighth from king Rhampsinitus. He is said to have forbidden the Egyptians to offer any sacrifices to the gods. He also sent numbers to dig stone from the quarries of Arabia, with which he is said to have built the largest of the pyramids of Egypt. His reign is asserted to have lasted fifty years.

CHERLER, (John Henry), a physician of Basle, who married the daughter of John Bauhin, the celebrated botanist. He laboured assiduously with his father-in-law in investigating plants, and contributed much to the preparation of the Historia Plantarum Universalis, which did not appear till after the death of both himself and Bauhin. The only work published with his name was, Prodromus Historiæ Plantarum generalis absolutissimæ, Yverdun, 1619. Haller has named a genus of plants Cherleria, after him. The date of his death does not appear.

CHERON, (Elizabeth Sophia,) an eminent artist, born at Paris in 1648. Her father, Henry Cheron, of Meaux, was a painter in enamel, and of the Reformed persuasion. He encouraged her natural inclination for the arts of design, and she early distinguished herself by her skill in portrait painting. Her likenesses were striking, her colouring was beautiful, her drawing in good taste, and her handling free. She also painted historical pieces. She employed herself much in drawing from the antique, and particularly excelled in copying the figures on gems. Her mother having given her an early impression in favour of the Roman Catholic religion, she abjured Calvinism at a mature age, and thereby facilitated her admission into the Academy of Painting, in 1676, on the recommendation of Le Brun. She behaved affectionately to her family, and maintained her brother Louis many years at Rome for his improvement. Her talents were not confined to painting, but also embraced music and poetry; and she translated into French verse several psalms and sacred canticles, and wrote some other pieces, which were greatly admired by J. Bapt. Rousseau. They also obtained her a seat in the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua, with the appellation of Erato. Her house was frequented by the most eminent of the men of letters, with whom she joined in conversation on all kinds of topics. At the age of sixty she married M. le Hay, engineer to the king, who was equally advanced in years. She died at Paris in 1711, aged sixty-three. Of her works, a series of gems has been engraved, some after her own designs, but the greater part from the antique. She also engraved a Descent from the Cross, and a Drawing Book, consisting of thirty-six prints in fol. Her portraits and history pieces are to be met with in the collections at Paris.

CHERON, (Louis,) a painter, brother of the preceding, born at Paris, in 1660. After having learnt the rudiments of the art in his own country, he travelled to Italy, where his sister supplied him with a competency, to enable him to prosecute his studies for eighteen years. During that period he made the works of Raphael and Julio Romano the principal object of his studies; and hence his compositions have an air of the antique. Two of his pictures are in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris; the one, of Herodias holding the charger with the head of St. John the Baptist; the other, of Agabus foretelling the persecution of St. Paul. Being a Calvinist, he was compelled to quit his native country, and he settled in London, and there found many patrons among the nobility and gentry, particularly the duke of Montague, for whom he painted the Council of the Gods, and the Judgment of Paris. He was also employed by Burleigh and Chatsworth; but, finding himself eclipsed by Baptist Rousseau and La Fosse, he commenced painting small historical pieces. His most profitable employment, however, was designing for painters and engravers, and his drawings were by some preferred to his paintings. He etched several of his own designs, and in particular a series of twenty-two small prints for the life of David, with which Giffart, a bookseller at Paris, ornamented a French edition of the Psalms, published in 1713. Strutt notices also two engravings which he executed from his own designs, of great taste, The Death of Ananias and Sapphira, and St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch. He died in 1723, of apoplexy, at his lodgings in the Piazza, Covent-garden. He had some time before sold his drawings from Raphael, and his academy figures, to the earl of Derby.

CHERON, (Louis Claude,) a French writer, born at Paris, in 1758. He sat in the legislative assembly in 1791, was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and, being set at liberty after the 9th

Thermidor, he was, in 1798, elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred, but he declined the appointment. He became prefect of the department of Vienne, and died at Poictiers in 1807. His works are numerous, and consist chiefly of dramatic translations or imitations, the best of which is his Tartuffe de Mœurs, taken from Sheridan's School for Scandal.

CHERSIPHRON, a famous architect of Crete, who flourished about the 24th Olympiad, and designed and partly executed the celebrated temple of Diana, at Ephesus, the roof of which was destroyed by Erostratus, in the 106th Olympiad, and was restored by Dinocrates. The best account of this majestic structure, which was destroyed by the Goths in the time of Gallienus, is given in a Dissertation of Poloni, printed in the second part of the first volume of the Transactions of the Academy of Cortona. Chersiphron, with his son Metagenes, determined the proportions of the Ionic order, and his writings were still extant in the time of Vitruvius.

CHERUBIN, (Father,) a French astronomer and mathematician of the seventeenth century. He was a Capuchin friar of a convent at Orleans; which is nearly the whole extent of the existing information concerning his personal history. He deserves notice, however, as the author of a valuable work, entitled, Dioptrique Oculaire, relating to the theory, use, and mechanism of telescopes. It was published at Paris, in 1671, folio, with sixty engravings, from the designs of the author. He also published a treatise, with the title of La Vision parfaite, 1677, 1681, 2 vols, fol. and other works. Cherubin also gave his attention to the science of acoustics, and invented an instrument by which he was enabled to assist the hearing in a great degree. He likewise invented a telegraphic instrument, for tracing the forms of remote objects. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CHERUBINI, (Marie Louis Charles Zenobie Salvador,) an eminent musical composer, born at Florence, in 1760. Before the completion of his thirteenth year, he made his talent known by the composition of a mass, which he followed up a few years after by several light dramatic works, the success of which procured him the patronage of Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany, who, in 1788, granted him a salary to enable him to prosecute his studies in music at Bologna, under the tuition of the celebrated Sarti. Here he remained about four years. He then went to London, where he continued above a year, but had little opportunity of displaying his abilities; his opera of Giulio Sabino having failed for want of the necessary support of capital singers in the principal parts. On quitting London he went to Paris; and after a journey to Turin, where he produced his celebrated opera of Iphigenia in Aulide, he returned to Paris, and produced Demophoon, the first of his dramatic works represented in France. In 1791 he composed for the Théâtre Feydeau his celebrated opera of Lodoiska, which soon became known throughout Europe. Since then he has produced, at short intervals, various dramatic compositions of great merit, among which may be named, Elisa, Les deux Journées, and Anacreon. In 1810, a beautiful mass of Cherubini's composition was published at Paris, and has since been highly prized by all amateurs of church music. He afterwards became one of the professors of composition at the conservatory of Paris, and was one of the committee who edited the Méthode de Chant of that body. His style may be denominated the mixed style; scientific enough to have received its education in Vienna, but yet tinged by the more melodious qualities which adorn the compositions of Italy. He died on the 10th of March 1842.

CHESELDEN, (William,) an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born in 1688, at Burrow-on-the-Hill, near Somerby, in Leicestershire. After receiving a classical education, and being instructed in the rudiments of his profession at Leicester, he was placed, about 1703, under the immediate tuition of the celebrated anatomist, Cowper, and resided in his house, and at the same time studied surgery under Mr. Ferne, the head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. At the early age of twenty-two he commenced reading lectures in anatomy, a syllabus of which, in 4to, was first printed in 1711; and in the same year he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to which he presented several curious and useful communications. He also sent some valuable contributions to the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris, and to other institutions. In 1713 he published in 8vo his Anatomy of the Human Body, reprinted in 1722, 1726, 1732; in folio, in 1734; and in 8vo, 1740; and an eleventh edition in 1778. During the course of twenty years, in which Cheselden carried on

his anatomical lectures, he was continually rising in reputation and practice, and upon Mr. Ferne's retiring from business, he was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. At St. George's Hospital, and the Westminster Infirmary, he was chosen consulting surgeon; and at length he had the honour of being appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline. In 1723 he published, in 8vo, his Treatise on the high Operation for the Stone. This work was soon attacked in an anonymous pamphlet, called Lithotomus Castratus, or an Examination of the Treatise of Mr. Cheselden, in which he was charged with plagiarism. How unjust this accusation was, appears from his preface, in which he had acknowledgd his obligations to Dr. James Douglas and Mr. John Douglas, from one of whom the attack is supposed to have come. His solicitude to do justice to other eminent practitioners is farther manifest from his having annexed to his book a translation of what had been written on the subject by Franco, who published Traité des Hernies, &c. at Lyons, in 1561; and by Rosset, in his Cæsarei Partus Assertio Historiologica, Paris, 1590. Cheselden was now so celebrated for his skill as a lithotomist, that he monopolized the principal business of the kingdom. The author of his éloge, in the Mémoires de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgerie, who was present at many of his operations, testifies that one of them was performed in so small a time as fifty-four seconds. In 1728 he added greatly to his surgical reputation by couching a lad of nearly fourteen years of age, who was either born blind, or had lost his sight so early, that he had no remembrance of colours. In 1729, Cheselden was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and in 1732, soon after the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, he had the honour of being the first foreigner associated with their learned body. His Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones, inscribed to queen Caroline, and published by subscription, appeared in 1733, folio, in the figures of which all the bones are represented in their natural size. He now began to wish for a life of tranquillity and retirement, and, in 1737, he obtained the appointment of head surgeon to Chelsea hospital, which he held till his death. He did not, however, wholly remit his endeavours to advance the knowledge of his profession; for upon the publication of Gataker's translation of Le Dran's Operations of Surgery, he contributed twenty-one useful plates towards it, and a variety of valuable remarks. This was the last literary work in which he engaged. In the latter end of the year 1751, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, from which he soon perfectly recovered; but on the 10th of April, 1752, he was suddenly carried off by a fit of apoplexy, at Bath, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. In surgery Cheselden undoubtedly made great improvements, having introduced simplicity into the practice of it, and laid aside the operose and hurtful French instruments which had been formerly in use. Guided by consummate skill, perfectly master of his hand, fruitful in resources, he was prepared for all events, and in the performance of every operation was remarkably cool and self-collected. He was also distinguished for acute sensibility, and for tenderness to his patients. He was fond of the polite arts, and cultivated an acquaintance with men of genius and taste. He was honoured, in particular, with the friendship of Pope. It is said, likewise, that he had a taste for architecture; but in that science he has evinced but little skill.

CHESNE, (Andrew du,) an eminent and industrious writer, justly considered as the father of French history, born in the isle of Bouchard, in Touraine, in 1584. He received his earlier education at Loudun, whence he was removed to Paris, where he studied philosophy, in the college of Boncours, under Julius Cæsar Boulanger. His first publication was entitled, Egregiarum seu Electarum Lectionum et Antiquitatum Liber, 12mo, 1602. The same year he published, Januariæ Kalendæ, seu de Solemnitate Anni tam Ethnica quam Christiana brevis Tractatus, with a Latin poem, Gryphus de Ternario Numero. In 1605 he composed for a young lady, whom he married in 1608, Les Figures mystiques du riche et precieux Cabinet des Dames. In his twenty-third year he began a translation of Juvenal, which he published with notes in 1607. In 1609 he published Antiquitez et Recherches de la Grandeur et Majesté des Rois de France, dedicated to Louis XIII. then dauphin. In 1610 he published a funeral discourse on Henry IV., and the first edition of his Antiquitez et Recherches des Villes et Châteaux de France, which has been often reprinted. In 1612 and 1613 he was employed on his Histoire d'Angleterre, the first edition of which was published

in 1614; and the same year, in conjunction with Marrier, he published, in folio, Bibliotheca Cluniacensis. This was followed, in 1615, by his Histoire des Papes, fol., reprinted in 1645, of which an improved edition was published by his son, Francis du Chesne, in 1653, illustrated with portraits. In 1616 he published the Works of Abailard, with a preface and notes. In 1617 he projected a Geographical Description of France, and his celebrated collection of French historians, under the title, Historiæ Francorum Scriptores. This latter work he undertook by order of Louis XIII., who assigned him a pension of 2400 livres, with the titles of royal geographer, and historiographer in ordinary. It appears that in forming his collections for the French historians, he was assisted by Peiresc, who examined the church and monastic libraries for him. In 1621 was printed his Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Montmorency, fol., which Le Long thinks a capital work of the kind. With respect to his collection of French historians, he published the first two volumes in 1636, fol., after having two years before issued a prospectus of the whole, and the third and fourth volumes were in the press, when, on May 30, 1640, he was crushed to death by a cart, as he was going to his country-house at Verrière. Some idea may be formed of the vast labour of this indefatigable writer from the fact, that he wrote with his own hand above an hundred folio volumes of extracts, transcripts, observations, genealogies, &c. most of which were deposited in the Royal Library.

CHESNE, (Joseph du,) called also Quercetanus, and Du Quesne by Moreri, lord of La Violette, an eminent French physician, of the Reformed persuasion, was born at Armagnac, about the middle of the sixteenth century. After having passed a considerable time in Germany, he married a daughter of Budæus, and, being admitted to the degree of M.D. at Basle, 1573, he practised at Paris, and was made physician to Henry IV. He was also particularly devoted to the study of chemistry. He wrote in French verse, The Folly of the World, 1583, 4to; The great Mirror of the World, 1593, 8vo. The most celebrated of his works on chemistry, is his Pharmacopœia Dogmaticorum restituta, pretiosis, selectisque Hermeticorum Floribus illustrata, Paris, 1607, 4to. This is said to have been recommended by Boerhaave to his pupils. Chesne died in 1609.

CHESNECOPHORUS, (John,) a Swede, was the first professor of medicine endowed by the government in the university of Upsal. His appointment took place in 1613, and he died in 1635, rector of the university. His publications consist of thirty-eight academic dissertations on various medical and philosophical subjects, and of a Swedish treatise on the measures to be adopted by those who travel through a country ravaged by any epidemical disease.

CHESTERFIELD, (Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of,) the eldest son of Philip, third earl of Chesterfield, by lady Elizabeth Saville, daughter of George, marquis of Halifax, was born in London, on the 22d of September, 1694. Losing his mother early, and being neglected by his father, he was educated under the care of his grandmother, lady Halifax, who provided him with able masters. It is related, that lord Galway, discerning in him when very young a strong inclination for political distinction, and at the same time a great love of pleasure with a propensity to laziness, gave him a friendly lesson on the absolute necessity of rising early, in order to become a man of business; and that the admonition produced such an effect, that he immediately adopted the practice recommended, and adhered to it during his whole life. In his 18th year he was entered of Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he appears to have applied to his academical studies with great assiduity. By his own account he left it, after a residence of two years, a thorough classical pedant; he had, however, kept in mind the destination to which he had devoted himself; and being convinced that eloquence was the accomplishment which most commanded notice in parliament, he marked down all the shining passages of this kind which occurred in his reading, and formed his style by translating them. On quitting the university, he was sent to make the usual tour in Europe. It was at the Hague that he first began the cultivation of that enlarged acquaintance with mankind, which is termed seeing the world; and there he acquired a passion for gaming, which never entirely forsook him. From the Hague he went to Paris, where he associated with fashionable ladies and titled courtezans, who, as he was accustomed to boast, completed his education, and gave him his "final polish." He was at Venice when the accession of George I. in 1715, induced him to return

home with great speed, in order to be in time for a court-place. Through the interest of his family connexions he was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II. In the first parliament of the new reign he was returned for St. Germains in Cornwall; and as he was determined to attract attention, from the moment of his election he studied nothing and thought of nothing, for a whole month, but his maiden speech. His first effort, which was in a debate respecting the impeachment of the parties concerned in the peace of Utrecht, was rather a failure, and betrayed a violence of manner not at all consistent with his smooth silken code. The speech was otherwise unfortunate, for it attracted attention to the fact, that he was not quite of age, and, consequently, liable not only to expulsion from the Commons' house, but also to a fine of 500*l*. An opponent mentioned this to him privately, as a good mode of silencing his zeal; Chesterfield took the hint, and withdrew for some months to Paris. He returned in 1716, and resuming his seat, spoke in favour of the Septennial Act. In the quarrel which broke out between George I. and his heir, Chesterfield adhered to the prince of Wales; nor could his uncle, general (afterwards earl of) Stanhope, who was then at the height of favour, with several places at his disposal, ever induce him to change sides. His first division in parliament against the ministry was on a motion for the repeal of the Schism Bills. In reward of his support of a motion for an augmentation of the army, he was, in 1723, made captain of the yeomen of the guard. From this office he was dismissed in 1725; and in the following year, on the death of his father, (with whom he had never been on terms of cordiality,) he entered the House of Lords in the ranks of opposition. This theatre seems to have been better suited to his style of speaking than that in which he had before appeared. His eloquence, the fruit of much study, was less characterised by force and compass, than by elegance and perspicuity, and especially by good taste, and a vein of delicate irony, which, while it sometimes inflicted severe strokes, never passed the limits of decency and propriety. It was that of a man who, in the union of wit and good sense, with politeness, had not a competitor. These qualities were matured by the advantage of a familiar acquaintance with almost all the eminent wits and writers of his time. His attentions and prepossessing manners overcame the shyness of Pope, who was happy to receive him in his select parties at Twickenham. On the accession of George II., whom, as a prince, he had assiduously served for thirteen years, Chesterfield hoped to reap the fruits of his devotion to his royal master; and, to make sure of his reward, he paid his court to Mrs. Howard, afterwards lady Suffolk, the king's mistress. But here the sagacity of Chesterfield was at fault. The influence of queen Caroline, whom he neglected, proved too powerful for that of the mistress, and all his towering hopes were blighted. In 1728, however, the year after the accession, he was nominated ambassador to the Hague. He was, however, at this time little acquainted with public business; but, possessing an ambition to render himself master of whatever he undertook, he spared no pains to acquire all the knowledge requisite for his office, at a court then the centre of the principal political negotiations of Europe. Here he made the acquaintance, and gained the friendship, of Simon van Slingeland, a distinguished statesman, and at that time grand pensionary, and under his instruction cultivated his talent for diplomacy. His conduct was so satisfactory to the king, that in 1730 he was appointed high steward to the household, and was decorated with the order of the Garter. After receiving these honours, he returned to Holland, and was instrumental in forming an important treaty between the courts of London and Vienna and the States-General. His health and fortune being injured by his residence abroad, he obtained his recall in 1732. Sir Robert Walpole was now prime minister, and for a time Chesterfield gave him his support; but when the minister introduced his famous excise scheme, Chesterfield vehemently denounced it, and thereby gave so much offence at court, that the white staff was taken from him, and he again joined the party in opposition. In 1733 he married Melusina de Schulenburg, countess of Walsingham, niece to the duchess of Kendal, mistress to George I, by whom he had no issue. He now signalized his zeal in the opposition, warmly censuring the measures of the administration on various occasions, and supporting all motions hostile to them. Of his oratorical exertions none was more generally admired than his speech against the bill for granting to the lord-chamberlain

the power of licensing dramatic performances. In 1741, his health being much impaired, he was advised to make a visit to the south of France; but political events at home soon led him to return. The attempts of France to ruin the house of Austria were threatening destruction to the balance of Europe; and the miscarriages of the English ministers in their political measures spread discontent through the nation. This at length produced the fall of Walpole, and a new administration was formed, from which, probably owing to the personal dislike of the king, Chesterfield was excluded. The ministry, however, was soon changed; Chesterfield was taken into the new arrangement, and was destined to resume the post of ambassador to the United Provinces. He effected the purpose for which he was sent,—that of engaging the Dutch to concur in the war against France,—and he returned in 1745. He was now appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whither he proceeded at the end of August. In this important post he succeeded, by vigour on the one hand, and conciliation on the other, in keeping every thing quiet, while the sister island was overrun with terror and commotion; and such was his conduct in his viceroyalty, that he quitted it with the regret and esteem of all parties, and to this day the spirit of his administration is regarded as a model for all who are entrusted with that important charge. He returned to England in April 1746, when the rebellion was crushed by the victory of Culloden. He had now so far recovered the king's favour, that he was pressed to accept the seals of secretary of state, on the resignation of lord Harrington. Thwarted, however, in some measures which he deemed important, he resigned his place in February 1748. He thenceforth lived as a private nobleman, attached to the arts and to letters, and sustaining the character of one who was known throughout Europe as inferior to none of his rank for brilliancy of wit, and the polish of cultivated society. At different times of his life he associated with Addison, Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Algarotti. He patronized Hammond, and procured him a seat in parliament. In his intercourse with Dr. Johnson he gave himself lordly airs, and the great lexicographer, thinking himself slighted, avenged himself in the celebrated letter which was prefixed to the first edition of his Dictionary, and which is unequalled as a specimen of lofty reprehension and dignified resentment. The senatorial exertions of lord Chesterfield, after his retreat from office, were few, and of little political importance. The introduction of the new style into the English calendar, in 1751, is represented as originating with him. It is at least certain that he zealously promoted it, and made a speech on the occasion, which was much admired, both for its oratory and the grace with which it was delivered. Besides a growing aversion to interfere in public matters, the infirmity of deafness, which continually increased upon him, disqualified him for taking part in the debates; and the last time he spoke in the House of Peers was in favour of a subsidiary treaty with Russia, in prospect of a rupture with France, in 1754, when he displayed his former animation, but almost sank under the effort. His declining years were clouded by sickness, and by deep depression of mind, aggravated by the loss of his son. He died on the 24th of March, 1773. Lord Chesterfield had no legitimate issue; but he found full exercise for his paternal affections in the education of his son, the offspring of a connexion formed abroad, whom he brought up under his own name, and destined for political life. For the instruction of this youth, who died five years before him, he wrote his celebrated Letters. They appeared the year after lord Chesterfield's death, but were never intended for publication. The lax morality which they uniformly inculcate, is not redeemed by the acknowledged purity and elegance of the style in which they are written, or by the extensive knowledge of the world which is exhibited in almost every page. His Miscellanies, consisting of papers printed in Fog's Journal, and Common Sense, of some of his speeches and other state papers, and a selection from his Letters to his Friends, in French and English, together with a Biographical Memoir, written by Doctor Maty, were published in 2 vols, 4to, in 1777. A third volume, of doubtful authenticity, was added in 1778. Chesterfield also wrote Nos. 100 and 101 in the World, in praise of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. There are some verses by him in Dodsley's collection.

CHETHAM, (Humphrey,) the founder of the college and library at Manchester. He was born in 1580, and was the third son of Henry Chetham, of Crampsall, a Lancashire gentleman, of landed property; and after engaging in trade as a

dealer in Manchester goods, he made a large fortune. Of his personal history, however, few particulars are known, except that he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Lancaster, in 1635, and died, unmarried, October 12, 1653, having by his will, dated December 16, 1651, made provision for the noble establishment with which his name is inseparably associated. A collegiate church was founded at Manchester, in the reign of Henry V., by Thomas West, lord De la Warre, which being suppressed at the Reformation, came into the possession of the earls of Derby, from whom the buildings were purchased by the trustees of Mr. Chetham, who obtained a charter of incorporation, in 1665. The original object of the college, or school, thus instituted, was to maintain and educate forty poor boys, and since 1780 the number has been increased to eighty. Mr. Chetham gave 1000*l.* to purchase books for the formation of a library, and after providing for the support of the school, and bequeathing various sums for charitable and other purposes, he appropriated the remainder of his estate to the augmentation of the library. This is one of the few English literary institutions, the books belonging to which are unrestrictedly and gratuitously submitted to the perusal of the public. It is opened daily during several hours, when any person, whether a resident at Manchester or not, on entering the library and requiring to read, is requested by the sub-librarian to insert his name and address in a book, kept for that purpose; after which he is at liberty to make use of the literary treasures of the institution, a room, properly furnished, being appropriated to visitors. A catalogue of the collection of books and manuscripts was printed in 1791, 2 vols, 8vo; and a third volume, containing subsequent additions, appeared in 1826. Among the printed books are some valuable editions of the classics; a variety of standard works on philosophy, history, and science; and many manuscripts, some of which are extremely curious.

CHETWOOD, (Knightly, D. D.)• a learned and ingenious writer, born in 1652. He was educated at Eton, and was thence removed to Cambridge, where he was fellow of King's college in 1683, when he contributed the life of Lycurgus to the translation of Plutarch's Lives, published in that year. He was intimately connected with Wentworth, earl of Roscommon, and wrote his life. He also wrote the Life of Virgil, and the preface to the Pastorals, prefixed to Dryden's Virgil. He was nominated to the see of Bristol by king James II., but soon after his nomination the king's abdication took place. In 1707 he was installed dean of Gloucester, which preferment he enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1720. He was author of several poems, some of which are preserved in Dryden's Miscellany, and in Nichols's Collection.

CHETWOOD, (William Rufus,) a bookseller in Covent-garden, and many years after prompter at Drury-lane Theatre, and an instructor of young actors. He published a General History of the Stage, 1749, which contains much information. He died in poverty, in 1766.

CHETWYND, (John,) an eloquent and pious divine, born in 1623 at Banwell, in Somersetshire. He was admitted commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1638, where he took one degree in arts, but in 1642 he left the college. Having espoused the cause of the Presbyterians, he returned to Oxford, when the parliamentary visitors had possession of the university. But on the Restoration he conformed, and became vicar of Temple, in Bristol, and one of the city lecturers, and a prebendary of the cathedral. He died in 1692. He published a scarce and curious book, entitled Anthologia Historica; containing fourteen centuries of memorable passages, and remarkable occurrences, &c. Lond. 1674, 8vo, republished in 1691, with the title of Collections, Historical, Political, Theological, &c.

CHEVALIER, (Antony Rodolph,) a Protestant divine, born at Montchamps, near Vire, in Normandy, in 1507. He learned Hebrew under Vatablus at Paris, and being of the Reformed persuasion, settled in England, and became of the household of the princess, afterwards queen, Elizabeth, whom he instructed in French. He then went to Germany, where he married the step-daughter of Tremellius, and this alliance procured him the assistance of that learned man in his Hebrew studies. In 1559 he was invited to Strasburg, and thence went to Geneva, where he taught Hebrew, and published an improved edition of Pagninus's Lexicon. He returned to Caen, which the civil wars soon obliged him to leave, and take refuge in England. He again returned to France on the peace; but the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day obliged him to flee to the island of Guernsey, where he died in 1572. He

translated from the Syriac into Latin the Targum Hierosolymitanum; and two years after his death his Rudimenta Hebraicæ Linguæ was published at Wittemberg, 4to. He had designed to publish an edition of the Bible in four languages, but did not live to finish it.

CHEVALIER, (Thomas,) an eminent surgeon, professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Physicians in London, was the author of an Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery, 8vo, 1801; a Treatise on Gunshot Wounds, 12mo, *ib.* He died in 1824.

CHEVILLIER, (Andrew,) a learned ecclesiastic, and librarian of the Sorbonne, born of poor parents at Pontoise, in the isle of France, in 1636. One of his uncles, a clergyman of Veaux, in the diocese of Rouen, undertook his education, and afterwards sent him to Paris, where he was received into the society of the Sorbonne in 1658, and was appointed librarian. He is the author of a valuable work, well known to bibliographers, entitled Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris, Dissertation historique et critique, Paris, 1694, 4to; frequently quoted by Maittaire, in his Annales Typographici; and a translation, or rather paraphrase, of the Grand Canon de l'Eglise Grecque, written by Andrew of Crete, or of Jerusalem, Paris, 1699, 12mo. He also published, in 1664, a Latin dissertation on the council of Chalcedon, and had a share in drawing up the catalogue of prohibited books, which appeared in 1685. He died in 1700.

CHEVREAU, (Urban,) an able diplomatist, and man of letters, born at Loudun, in Poitou, in 1613. His inclination led him to the study of the belles-lettres, in which he made so considerable progress, that he obtained a distinguished rank among the learned. He was also a man of great address and knowledge of the world, and on that account was made secretary to Christina, queen of Sweden. The king of Denmark also engaged him at his court; he was likewise employed some time at the court of the elector palatine, Charles Louis, father of Elizabeth Charlotte, the destined spouse of the duke of Orleans, and had a principal share in bringing over that princess to the Romish communion. At his return to Paris he was made preceptor, and afterwards secretary, to the duke of Maine, the legitimated son of Louis XIV. He retired to Loudun, where he spent the last twenty years of his life in study and retirement. He died in 1701, at a very advanced age. He is the author of Le Tableau de la Fortune, 1651, 8vo, in which he relates all the considerable revolutions that have happened in the world. L'Histoire du Monde, 1686, frequently reprinted; the best edition is that of Paris, 1717, 8 vols, 12mo, with additions by Bourgeois de Chastenet. In 1697 were printed at the Hague, two volumes of his Œuvres Mêlées, consisting of miscellaneous letters and pieces in prose and verse. His Chevreana, 2 vols, were published at Paris, in 1697—1700.

CHEYNE, (Henry,) lord bishop of Aberdeen in the thirteenth century. His name is spelt different ways in history, as Le Chen, De Cheyn, and Le Choin, but the proper way is Cheyne. He was descended from the respectable family of the Cheynes of Duffus, near Elgin, and he was nephew, by the mother's side, to John Cumin, lord of Badenoch, the chief of that wide spread family, and one of the competitors for the Scottish crown, after the death of the Maid of Norway. Bishop Cheyne was elected to the see of Aberdeen in the year 1281; and in the year 1296 swore fealty to king Edward I. of England. In the controversy respecting the succession to the crown he adhered to the party of his relative, the lord of Badenoch: and after the battle of Bannock-burn, which settled the crown on the head of the Bruce, he fled into England. After some years' exile, king Robert the Bruce permitted him to return and take possession of his see, in which he occupied himself diligently in his episcopal functions. He possessed his bishopric fifty-two years, and died in 1333; it has been erroneously alleged that he died in the same year with his royal master, in 1329.

CHEYNE, (George,) born of a respectable family in Scotland, in 1671, was at first intended for the church, but afterwards devoted himself to medicine, and became a pupil of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, the celebrated mathematical physician, whose principles, for the most part, he adopted. He passed his youth in close study and great abstemiousness, but after he graduated and settled in London, he was induced, both by natural inclination and by a desire to obtain practice, to associate with the younger gentry, and other free livers; and being of a cheerful disposition and lively imagination, his society was much sought after. His health, however, became impaired. After trying various remedies

without effect, he was induced to try a milk diet, with nothing else except "seeds, bread, mealy roots, and fruit." In five or six months he was considerably recovered. He states (English Malady, p. 338,) "By this time I had been extremely reduced in my flesh, and was become lank, fleet, and nimble, but still upon any error, even in this low diet, I found more or less oppression and lowness; and, therefore, became still more abstemious, even in this my milk and seed diet. During all this time, I generally rode on horseback ten or fifteen miles a day, both summer and winter. I followed the business of my profession with great diligence and attention, in summer at Bath, and in winter at London; applying myself more particularly to chronical, and especially to low and nervous cases, they seeming more immediately to concern myself, and offering more frequently at Bath, where all of that kind in both islands, who can afford it, arrive first or last." During this course he still, however, had a subject of complaint, in a pain at the pit of the stomach, which he removed by chewing bark, and was completely restored to health, when a too rapid return to animal food brought on a *depuratory fever, (i. e.* a gastroenteritic fever,) from the effects of which he had hardly recovered after six months. Then his appetite became insatiable; and although his breakfasts were confined to green-tea, and he took no supper, yet his dinner, according to his own expression, became a surfeit and a debauch, and in ten or twelve years his weight exceeded thirty-two stone; his breath became so short, that upon stepping into his chariot quickly, he was ready to faint away, and his face would turn black; he was not able to walk up above one pair of stairs at a time, without extreme difficulty; he was forced to ride from door to door even in Bath, and if he had but an hundred paces to walk, was obliged to have a servant following him with a stool to rest on. This state was accompanied by headaches, erysipelas, and ulcers of the legs; and he was induced, in December, 1725, to visit London, where he had the advice of his friends, Drs. Arbuthnot, Mead, and others; but their measures having been attended with only a partial success, he at length resolved to recommence the milk and vegetable diet, by a strict adherence to which, in somewhat more than two years, his health was at length thoroughly established; and he almost entirely confined himself to this regimen during the remainder of his life. We must not omit to mention, that Dr. Cheyne was a sincere Christian; and, as such, in the preface to his Essay on Health and Long Life, apologizes for some severe language which he used in two former controversies. "I heartily," says he, "condemn and detest all personal reflections, all malicious and unmannerly terms, and all false and unjust representations, as unbecoming gentlemen, scholars, and Christians; and disapprove and undo both performances, as far as in me lies, in every thing that does not strictly and barely relate to the argument;" and he states, (Eng. Mal. p. 333), that he never found any sensible tranquillity or amendment till he came to this firm and settled resolution, viz. "To neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified I should die within the day; nor to mind any thing that my secular obligations and duties demand of me, less than if I had been insured to live fifty years more." He published the following works:—1. Philosophical Principles of Religion, Lond. 1706. 2. A New Theory of Acute and Slow-continued Fevers, Lond. 1722. 3. Essay on the Nature and Mode of Cure of the Gout, Lond. 1822. 4. Essay on Health and Long Life, Lond. 1725. 5. De Fibræ Natura, Paris, 1742. 6. The English Malady, or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all Kinds, as Spleen, Vapours, Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Distempers, with his own Case subjoined, Lond. 1734. 7. Essay on Regimen of Diet, with Four Discourses, Medical, Moral, and Philosophical, Lond. 1740. 8. Natural Method of Curing the Diseases of the Body, and the Disorders of the Mind depending on the Body, Lond. 1742.

CHEYNE, (John,) a physician, was born in 1777, at Leith, where his father practised medicine and surgery. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, in 1795; and soon afterwards received the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the artillery, and served during the rebellion in Ireland. Up to 1799 he dissipated his time in shooting, playing billiards, and reading the contents of circulating libraries, and learned nothing but the usual military ease of deportment. But in this year he became discontented with the prospects held out by this mode of life, and resolved to seek for distinction in his profession. He therefore left the artillery,

returned to Scotland in 1799, and was appointed to the charge of the ordnance hospital in Leith fort. He now undertook to act as assistant to his father, whose practice was very extensive, especially amongst the poor. He journalized the most interesting cases; and whenever he foresaw that a disease would end unfavourably, always took measures to ensure permission to open the body. In these pursuits he was joined by Sir Charles Bell, who was, at that time, occupied in the study of pathology, and was laying the foundation of his future eminence. When a well-marked case occurred, or when an epidemic arose, he compared it with the best monographs on the subject, and illustrated it with the opinions of the most experienced of his medical brethren. Thus he filled up his case-books, his mind was made up on the most important points of practice, and he acquired a facility of prescribing. At this time, he states that when endeavouring to discover the causes of success in his profession, he "ascertained that although a man might acquire popularity by various means, yet that he could not reckon upon preserving it unless he possessed the respect of his brethren; and that if he would effectually guard his own interests, he must, in the first place, attend to the interests of others." The angry feelings which he saw exhibited at Edinburgh, on occasion of the controversy between Dr. Gregory and John Bell, caused him to form a resolution to avoid professional disputes, and the result of this line of conduct he describes to have been, that although he shut his eyes and ears against some very obvious attempts made to prove that he had acted ignorantly, yet he lived to see his opponents become steady and useful friends. After nine years thus spent, he determined to seek for practice in a wider sphere, and fixed on Dublin. Some time elapsed before he obtained any patients. He arrived in the city in the latter end of 1809; and states, that from November 1810 to May 1811, he received only three guineas. His first step was his election to the Meath hospital, at the latter end of 1811, which soon led to his appointment as lecturer on the practice of medicine, at the College of Surgeons. The number of students qualifying for medical appointments in the army and navy, added much to the auditory attending those lectures; and he delivered five courses with great and deserved approbation. His practice now rapidly increased. In 1812, his fees amounted to 472*l.*; in 1816, to 1710*l.*; and from 1820 to 1830, they averaged 5000*l.* In 1820 he was appointed physician-general to the army in Ireland; an office since abolished, but which conferred a high rank on the possessor, so that he was justified in believing that he had fully attained the object of his ambition. The course of his prosperity was at last arrested by the failure of his health. In 1825, when about to enter on his forty-ninth year, (a period often critical to those engaged in anxious business,) he suffered from a kind of nervous fever, and although, by sleeping out of town, and other means, some remission was obtained, yet, at the commencement of 1831, he determined to relinquish practice. Having purchased an estate at Sherington, Bucks, he occupied his time in visiting the poor, and in writing some essays on medical subjects, and also some articles for the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine. An end was put to these employments by a decline of strength, and the formation of a cataract in one of his eyes. A general breaking up of his constitution, which hitherto had been secretly progressing, at length exhibited itself in mortification of the lower extremities; and after a confinement to his bed of six weeks, he died on the 31st of January, 1836. He wrote treatises on the Diseases of Children, on Apoplexy and Lethargy, several valuable papers published in the Dublin Hospital Reports, several articles in the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, two forcible tracts in favour of tee-totalism, and his last work entitled, Essays on Partial Derangement of the Mind, principally with reference to religion, published after his death, with a short auto-biography prefixed, from which chiefly the above account has been taken.

CHEYNE, (James,) an eminent mathematician and able writer, born in Aberdeenshire, in the early part of the sixteenth century. After studying classical and philosophical learning in the university of Aberdeen, he applied to divinity under John Henderson; but on the establishment of the Reformation, Cheyne (as well as his master) went over to France, and taught philosophy for some time in the college of St. Barbe, at Paris. From thence he went to Douay, where he taught philosophy for several years, and was made rector of the Scotch college, and canon and great penitentiary of the cathedral of Tournay. He died in 1602. He wrote:—1. Analysis in Philosophiam Aristot. Duac. (Douay,) 1573, 1595, 8vo.

2. De Sphæra seu Globi Cœlestis Fabrica, *ibid.* 1575. 3. De Geographia, lib. duo, *ibid.* 1576, 8vo. 4. Orationes duæ, de Perfecto Philosopho, &c. *ibid,* 1577, 8vo. 5. Analysis et Scholia in Aristot. Lib. XIV. *ibid.* 1578, 8vo.

CHEYNELL, (Francis,) a noted nonconformist divine, born at Oxford, in 1608. In 1623 he became a member of that university; and when he had taken the degree of B. A. he was, by the interest of his mother, at that time the widow of Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, elected probationer fellow of Merton college in 1629. He soon took orders, and officiated in Oxford for some time; but in 1640 he sided with the parliamentarians, and became an enemy to bishops and ecclesiastical ceremonies; and, after embracing the covenant, he was made one of the assembly of divines, in 1643. He was one of those who were sent to convert the university of Oxford, in 1646, and was made a visitor by the parliament in 1647. In 1648 he took possession by force of the Margaret professorship of that university, and of the presidentship of St. John's college; but he was obliged to retire to the rectory of Petworth, in Sussex, to which he had been presented about 1643, where he continued till the restoration. He was a man of considerable reading, and published several works; but he is now chiefly memorable for his harsh treatment of the celebrated Chillingworth. In 1643, when archbishop Laud was a prisoner in the Tower, there was printed by authority a book of Cheynell's, entitled, The Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianism. This appeared about six years after Chillingworth's more famous work, called The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. In Cheynell's book the archbishop, Hales of Eton, Chillingworth, and other eminent divines of those times, were strongly charged with Socinianism. In 1644, after Chillingworth's death, there came out another piece of Cheynell's, printed by authority, and entitled, Chillingworthi Novissima, or the Sickness, Heresy, Death, and Burial of William Chillingworth. To this is prefixed an abusive dedication to Drs. Bayly, Prideaux, Fell, &c., of the university of Oxford, who had given their imprimatur to Chillingworth's book. After the dedication follows the narration itself, in which Cheynell relates how he became acquainted with "this man of reason," as he calls Chillingworth; what care he took of him, and how, as his illness increased, "they remembered him in their prayers, and prayed heartily that God would give him new light and new eyes, that he might see, and acknowledge, and recant, his error; that he might deny his carnal reason, and submit to faith." Chillingworth at length died; and Cheynell, though he refused, as he tells us, to bury his body, yet conceived it very fitting to bury his book. For this purpose he met Chillingworth's friends at the grave, with his book in his hand; and, after a short preamble to the people, in which he assured them "how happy it would be for the kingdom, if this book, and all its fellows, could be so buried that they might never rise more, unless it were for a confutation," he exclaimed, "Get thee gone, thou cursed book, which has seduced so many precious souls; get thee gone, thou corrupt rotten book, earth to earth, and dust to dust; get thee gone into the place of rottenness, that thou mayest rot with thy author, and see corruption." Cheynell died in 1665, at an obscure village called Preston, in Sussex, where he had purchased an estate, to which he retired upon being ejected from the living of Petworth. He was a man of an impetuous temper and an unbridled tongue; and Wood thinks that a tendency to madness was discoverable in a great part of his life, and that he died little better than distracted; but Calamy affirms that he was perfectly recovered before the Restoration. He had, however, some good qualities, particularly a hospitable disposition, and a contempt for money; but his extravagant zeal marred his usefulness.

CHIABRERA, (Gabriel,) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Savone, in the state of Genoa, in 1552. Losing his father soon after birth, an uncle took the charge of his education, and sent for him to Rome, where, after passing through his elementary studies, he was received into the Jesuits' college. Here he contracted a friendship with Paul Manuzio, and Sperone Speroni, and attended the lectures of Muretus. He was for some time in the court of cardinal Cornaro; but a quarrel with a Roman gentleman obliged him to return to his own country. He afterwards settled at his native place, entirely devoted to his studies. He first made himself known by his Latin verses; but the advice of his friends induced him principally to cultivate Italian poetry, of which he became a very voluminous and much admired author. His reputation caused him to be invited by several

princes. Ferdinand I. grand duke of Tuscany, hearing that he was at Florence, sent for him to court, and employed him in composing some verses for a dramatic exhibition given to the prince of Spain; and afterwards, on the marriage of the princess Mary, who became queen of France, he committed to Chiabrera the care of the poetry to be pronounced on the stage. For these services he was munificently rewarded, and treated with singular respect. Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, pressed him to reside at Turin; and on his refusal, made him magnificent presents, and liberally paid his expenses whenever he visited that capital. Vincent Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, was another of his patrons; and, besides other honours and rewards, assigned him an annual pension. But nothing so much conduced to his reputation as the notice taken of him by cardinal Barberini, himself an eminent poet; who not only addressed to him an ode, but when pope, under the name of Urban VII., honoured him with the unusual compliment of a brief, and gave him an invitation to fix at Rome, which, however, Chiabrera declined. The republic of Genoa, of which he was a subject, was not backward in conferring honours and privileges upon him, one of which was that of being covered when he addressed the most serene college. He died in 1637. Chiabrera filled up, in some measure, the interval between the most flourishing and the declining age of Italian poetry; having had the advantage of being conversant with the first, on which he formed his early taste, but receiving a taint from the latter. He aimed, however, at originality; and says of himself, that "he followed the example of his countryman Columbus, resolved to find a new world, or drown." This is, perhaps, chiefly to be understood of his lyric productions, in which he successfully naturalized the sportive graces of Anacreon, and the sublime flights of Pindar. He also enriched Italian verse with the introduction of various new measures. The most celebrated of his compositions are his canzoni, in which the liveliness and variety of his imagery, and the loftiness of his language, had free scope. Of these, and other lyric productions, seven or eight volumes have been published. He was likewise a very prolific writer in the epic or heroic strain. He was an elegant writer of prose; and his familiar letters possess the graceful ease proper to that kind of composition. A collection of his most esteemed poems, in 3 vols, 8vo, was published at Rome, in 1718, by the abbé Paolucci; later editions have been published at Venice, 1731, 1768, and 1782; an edition of his lyric poems was published at Leghorn, in 1781, 3 vols, 12mo.

CHIARAMONTI, (Scipio,) in Latin, *Claramontius*, an eminent Italian mathematician and astronomer, born at Cesena, in the province of Romagna, in 1565. After studying at Perugia and Ferrara, he taught philosophy for some time at Pisa; but he passed the greater part of his life at Cesena; and in his history of that place, which he published in 1641, he informs us, that for fifty-nine years he had served his country in a public capacity. He had married a lady, whom he calls Virginia de Abbatibus; but becoming a widower at the age of eighty, he went into the church, received priest's orders, and retired with the priests of the congregation of the oratory, for whom he built a church at Cesena; and there he died, in 1652. He established at Cesena the academy of the Offuscati, over which he presided until his death. His works, written partly in Italian and partly in Latin, are very numerous, and filled a considerable space in the literary history of his time.

CHIARI, (Giuseppe,) a painter, born at Rome in 1654. He studied first under Galliani, and afterwards became a scholar of Carlo Maratti, who employed him as an assistant in several public works. He was frequently engaged in decorative painting in the churches and palaces. He was a correct draughtsman, elegant in design and brilliant in colouring. He died in 1727.

CHIARI, (Peter,) an Italian ecclesiastic of the eighteenth century, born at Brescia. He was court poet at Modena, but resided chiefly at Venice. He attained eminence as a writer of comedies, of which he composed a great number for the Venetian theatre, which, however, are much inferior to those of his rival Goldoni. Count de Gozzi ridiculed the works of both these dramatists, in his satirical parodies. Chiari's Commedie in Versi were published at Bologna, 1759, 9 vols, 8vo; and many of his productions have been printed separately at Venice. He died at Brescia, in 1788.

CHIARINI, (——,) a learned Jew, who was professor of divinity, the oriental languages, and Hebrew antiquities, at Warsaw. He was the author of a work on the Theory of Judaism, in French, 3 vols, the appearance of which is said to

have occasioned a great sensation on the continent. He also published a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, in Latin, which subsequently appeared in a Polish translation; and a collection of Italian poetry. At the time of his decease he was engaged in making a complete translation of the Talmud, of which the first part was printed, and other portions of the work were left in MS. He died at Warsaw, in 1832.

CHIAVISTELLI, (Jacopo,) a painter, born at Florence in 1621. Fabricio Boschi was his first instructor, but he soon left him to study under Baccio del Bianchi. While with this master he made rapid progress, and being desirous to devote himself entirely to fresco painting, he became the pupil of Michael Angelo Colonna, and remained with him until he made himself perfect master of his art. He was employed in the palace of the grand duke of Tuscany, and at several public works in Bologna and Florence. His productions are remarkable for variety of invention, elegance of composition, and brilliancy of colouring; and from his perfect knowledge of perspective, and his taste in architecture, he was enabled to give increased effect to his pictures. He died in 1698.

CHICHELE, (Henry,) archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls college, Oxford, was born about the year 1362, at Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire. He received his earlier education at Winchester school, and thence removed to New college, where he studied the civil and canon law. He soon obtained the patronage of Richard Metford, bishop of Salisbury, who conferred upon him various ecclesiastical preferments; and in 1407, after the death of his patron, he was sent by Henry IV. on an embassy to pope Innocent VII., on another to the court of France, and on a third to pope Gregory XII., who was so much pleased with his conduct as to present him to the bishopric of St. David's. In 1409 he was deputed, along with Hallum, bishop of Salisbury, and Chillingdon, prior of Canterbury, to represent England in the council of Pisa, convoked to settle the disputed pretensions of the popes Gregory and Benedict, both of whom were deposed, and Alexander V. who had once studied at Oxford, was raised to the pontificate. In May 1410, Chichele was again sent to France to obtain a renewal of the truce between the two kingdoms. On the accession of Henry V. he was again employed in various negotiations, and was sent a third time to France on the subject of peace.

In the spring of 1414, Chichele succeeded Arundel as archbishop of Canterbury; and he soon had occasion to exert the whole of his talents and influence to preserve the revenues of the church, which the parliament had more than once advised the king to take into his own hands. The time was critical; large supplies were required to carry on the war with France, and Chichele is by some historians represented as precipitating the king into a war, in order to divert his attention from the church. During this period, besides taking the lead in political and ecclesiastical measures at home, Chichele twice accompanied the king's camp in France.

After the death of Henry V. (1422), and the appointment of Humphrey duke of Gloucester to be regent during the minority of Henry VI., Chichele retired to his province, and visited the several dioceses, carefully inquiring into the state of morals and religion. The principles of Wickliff had made considerable progress, and Chichele earnestly endeavoured to check them; but from the silence of Fox on the subject, there is reason to hope that his interference was more gentle than that of his predecessor Arundel. On the other hand, history has done ample justice to the spirit with which he resisted the assumed power of the pope in the disposition of ecclesiastical preferments, and asserted the privileges of the English church. Among the vindications of his character from the imputations thrown upon it by the agents of the pope, that of the university of Oxford is the most signal. They told the pope, that "Chichele stood in the sanctuary of God as a firm wall that heresy could not shake, nor simony undermine, and that he was the darling of the people, and the foster parent of the clergy." However, the death of that arrogant and restless pontiff, Martin V., soon relieved the archbishop from farther vexation. He was now advanced in years, and while he employed his time in promoting the interests of his province, he conceived the plan of founding All Souls college, Oxford, which he lived to accomplish on a very magnificent scale. In 1442 he applied to pope Eugenius for an indulgence to resign his office into more able hands, being now nearly eighty years old, and, as he pathetically urges, "heavy laden, aged, infirm, and weak beyond measure." He died, however,

before the issue of this application could be known, on the 12th of April, 1443, and was interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of Canterbury, under a gorgeous monument of exquisite workmanship. He expended large sums in adorning the cathedral of Canterbury, founding a library there, and in adding to the buildings of Lambeth palace. He built the great tower at the west end of the chapel, called the Lollards' Tower, at the top of which is a prison room. Before the Reformation, the archbishops had prisons for ecclesiastical offenders, who, if persons of rank, were kept in separate apartments, and used to eat at the archbishop's table.

CHICHESTER, (Arthur,) a brave officer, born at Ralegh, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, towards the close of the sixteenth century. In February 1604 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, in consequence of his valour and judgment, displayed in subduing the insurgents in that kingdom. In 1612 he was, in reward of his great services, advanced to the dignity of baron of Belfast. In 1616 he was recalled by James I., who sent him in 1622 on an embassy to Germany, and on his return he was made a member of the privy council. He died in 1625.

CHICOYNEAU, (Francis,) counsellor of state, and first physician to the French king, was born at Montpellier, in 1672. He was sent, in 1720, by the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, to take measures for arresting the progress of the plague, then raging at Marseilles. His services were rewarded by marks of honour and a pension from the king. In 1731 he was called to court to be physician to the royal children, by the interest of Chirac, whose daughter he had married, after whose death he was made first physician to the king, counsellor of state, and superintendent of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He died in 1752. He published, Observations et Reflexions touchant la Nature, les Evénements, et le Traitement de la Peste de Marseilles, Paris, 1721, 12mo; in which he maintains that the plague is not contagious. He also made a valuable collection of facts relative to the plague, published under the title of Traité des Causes, &c. de la Peste, Paris, 1744, 4to.

CHICOYNEAU, (Francis,) a physician, son and pupil of the preceding, born at Montpellier in 1702. Chirac afterwards taught him the elements of physic, and he was instructed in anatomy by Du Verney and Winslow, and in botany by Vaillant. He died in 1740.

CHIFFLET, (John James,) a physician and politician, born at Besançon in 1588. He was educated at the university of Dole, and then studied medicine at Paris, Montpellier, and Padua; and afterwards visited many parts of Europe. At his return he applied himself to the practice of physic; but being sent by the town of Besançon, where he had been consul, on an embassy to Isabella Clara Eugenia, archduchess of the Low Countries, that princess was so pleased with him, that she prevailed upon him to continue with her in quality of physician in ordinary. Afterwards he became physician to Philip IV. of Spain, and wrote his Vindiciæ Hispanicæ, with a design to gratify that monarch and to mortify the French, by proving that the race of Hugh Capet does not descend in the male line from Charlemagne, and that the female branch of the house of Austria precedes it. The king of Spain gave him a commission to write a history of the order of the Golden Fleece. He also wrote several pieces in Latin, which were published at Antwerp, 1659, fol. He died in 1660.

His son, JOHN CHIFFLET, made a figure in the republic of letters, particularly for his knowledge of the Hebrew.—Another son, JULIUS CHIFFLET, was well skilled in the languages and in the civil law, and was invited to Madrid by the king of Spain, in 1648, and was made chancellor of the order of the Golden Fleece. He published the Hist. du Chevalier Jaq. de Lalain, Brussels, 1634, 4to; Généalogie de la Maison de Rye, 1644, fol.; Généalogie de la Maison de Tassis, 1645, fol.; Historia Velleris Aurei, Ant. 1652, 4to.

CHILD, (Sir Josiah,) a writer on commerce, who lived in the reign of Charles II. He published an able discourse On Trade, in 1670. His chief aim in this treatise is to effect a reduction of the legal interest of money from six to four per cent., drawing an erroneous inference from the increase of wealth which had followed similar enactments. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CHILD, (William,) a musical composer, born in Bristol in 1607. He was a pupil of Elway Bevin; and in 1631, being then of Christ Church college, Oxford, he took his degree of bachelor in music; and in 1636 he was appointed one of the organists of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and soon after one of the

organists of the royal chapel at Whitehall. After the Restoration he was appointed chanter to the king's chapel, and one of the chamber musicians to Charles II. In 1663, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Mus. D., at an act celebrated in St. Mary's church. After being organist of Windsor chapel for sixty-five years, he died in that town in 1697. In the inscription on his grave-stone it is recorded that he paved the body of that choir at his own expense. His works are, Psalms for Three Voices, &c. with a continued base either for the organ or theorbo, composed after the Italian way, London, 1639. Catches, Rounds, and Canons, published in Hilton's Catch that Catch can, 1652. Divine Anthems and Compositions to several Pieces of Poetry, some of which were written by Dr. Thomas Pierce, of Oxford. Some of his secular compositions likewise appeared in a book entitled Court Ayres, printed in 1655. But his principal productions are his services and full anthems, printed in Dr. Boyce's collection. There are several inedited and valuable compositions by Dr. Child preserved in Dr. Tudway's manuscript Collection of English Church Music, in the British Museum.

CHILDEBERT I. the third of the four sons of Clovis, between whom his dominions were divided, had for his share the kingdom of Paris, over which he began to reign in 511, while yet a child. In 532 the dowager Clotilda incited Childebert and two of his brothers to attack Sigismund king of Burgundy, and they defeated and destroyed him and his family; and thus the kingdom of Burgundy, which had subsisted for many years, was merged in that of France. Clodomir king of Orleans, one of the three brothers, however, fell in battle; and his dominions were taken possession of by Childebert and Clotaire, as guardians to his children. Childebert, after a successful war against Amalaric, the Arian king of the Visigoths, joined with his brother Clotaire in a plot against his three young nephews and wards, the sons of Clodomir. Thierry, king of Metz, soon after dying, these two brothers projected the seizure of his dominions in prejudice of their nephew his son Theodebert; but the martial young prince being on his guard, they relinquished their design, and even admitted him to share in the conquest of the kingdom of Burgundy. They then united in an attack upon the Visigoths in Spain, and, after taking Pampeluna, penetrated to Saragossa, whence they were driven back with great loss. Disputes afterwards arose between them concerning the succession to Theodebert's dominions, which had been seized by Clotaire, whose son Chramnes was instigated by Childebert to rebel against his father. Childebert made an irruption into Champagne to support him, but on his return, he fell sick, and died at Paris in 558. Leaving only daughters, Clotaire succeeded to his dominions; and this is the first example in French history of the operation of the Salic law, which excludes the female line from the crown.

CHILDEBERT II. king of Austrasia, or Metz, was the son of Sigebert, by Brunehaut. On the assassination of his father, in 575, he was only five years of age, and would probably have fallen a victim to the cruelty of his uncle Chilperic, had he not been privately conveyed away from Paris, and carried to Metz, where the nobility proclaimed him king. On the death of his uncle Gontran, king of Burgundy, in 593, he obtained a large accession of dominion by succeeding to all that was then called Burgundy, together with the kingdom of Orleans, and the best part of that of Paris. The possession of some of these territories, however, cost him a war with Fredegonde, as guardian of her son Clotaire II., in which his troops sustained a great defeat at Soissons. This did not prevent him from gaining Paris; and he afterwards entirely extirpated a barbarous nation called the Varnes, whom Fredegonde had excited against him. Soon after this victory he died, not without suspicion of poison, in 596, at the early age of twenty-six. Several regulations for the maintenance of good order in his states are ascribed to this prince, and make a part of the capitularies of the ancient kings of France.

CHILDEBERT III., surnamed the Just, by some called the First, by others the Second, as being king of all France, was the son of Thierry I., and succeeded his brother Clovis III. in 695. At this time, Pepin, mayor of the palace, in reality exercised the sovereign authority; so that Childebert had only the name and state of a king, which he enjoyed till his death, the 25th of April, 711, leaving his nominal crown to his son Dagobert.

CHILDERIC I. king of France, son of Merovæus, succeeded his father in 456. His licentious conduct with respect to the wives and daughters of his subjects occasioned a general revolt, in which he

was driven from his throne, and a Roman commander, of Gaulish birth, named Ægidius, or Gillon, governor of Soissons, was chosen in his stead. He took refuge in the court of the king of Thuringia, where he remained some years. Meanwhile his friend Guiemans, or Wiomald, was disposing the minds of the Franks to return to their allegiance to their exiled king, in which he was aided by the violence of Ægidius. Childeric returned, and easily recovered his crown. He was soon followed by Basina, the wife of the Thuringian king, who forsook her husband, and was married to Childeric. He afterwards behaved with justice and mildness, and enlarged his kingdom by conquest. He died in 482, aged forty-five, and was buried at Tournai, where his tomb, the most ancient monument of the French monarchy, was discovered in 1653. He was father, by Basina, of the celebrated Clovis.

CHILDERIC II., second son of Clovis II. and Batilda, became king of Austrasia in 660; and on the death of his brother Clotaire III. in 670, succeeded to the crowns of Burgundy and Neustria. While he gave his confidence to Leger, bishop of Autun, the affairs of government went on with tolerable tranquillity; but after the banishment of that minister, the natural inconstancy and love of pleasure of the young king led him to various acts of folly, which excited the discontent of the nobles; and one of them, named Bodillon, in revenge for an indignity, surprised him on his return from the chase, and assassinated him in the forest of Livry, in 673. His pregnant queen, and an infant prince, shared his fate.

CHILDERIC III., called the Idiot, or the Faineant, son of Chilperic II., was raised to the throne by Pepin in 742. Pepin then caused him to be shaved, and placed in a monastery, where he died in 755. He was the last king of the Merovingian race, and was succeeded by Pepin.

CHILDREY, (Joshua,) a divine and natural philosopher, born in 1623. He was educated at the grammar-school of Rochester, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. When Oxford was surrendered to the parliamentary forces, he returned and took his bachelor's degree, but two years after was expelled. He then opened a school at Feversham, in Kent; and on the Restoration he was made chaplain to Henry lord Herbert, and was presented to the rectory of Upway, in Dorsetshire. In January 1663, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Salisbury, and in June 1664 to the prebend at Yatminister Prima, in the same church. He died in 1670. He published:—1. A pamphlet, entitled Indago Astrologica, 1652, 4to. 2. Syzygiasticon Instauratum, or an Ephemeris of the Places and Aspects of the Planets, &c. Lond. 1653, 8vo. 3. Britannia Baconica, or the natural rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, historically related, according to the precepts of lord Bacon, &c. Lond. 1661, 8vo.

CHILLINGWORTH, (William,) celebrated for his controversial talents and skill in dialectics, was the son of William Chillingworth, citizen, afterwards mayor of Oxford, and was born there in October, 1602. He was baptized on the last of that month, Laud, then fellow of St. John's college, being one of his sponsors. After he had been educated in grammar learning at a private school in Oxford, he was admitted a scholar of Trinity college, in 1618, and was elected fellow in 1628. He studied divinity and geometry, and showed some skill in versification. The conversation and study of the university scholars, in his time, turned chiefly upon the controversies between the churches of England and Rome, occasioned by the liberty allowed the Romish priests by James I. and Charles I.; several of whom lived at, or near, Oxford, and made frequent attempts to gain over the young scholars. Of these Jesuits, the most famous was John Fisher, alias John Perse; and Chillingworth being accounted a very ingenious man, Fisher earnestly sought his society. Their conversation soon turned upon the points controverted between the two churches, but particularly on the necessity of an infallible living judge in matters of faith. Chillingworth, unable to answer the arguments of the Jesuit on this head, was brought to believe that this judge was to be found only in the church of Rome, which, therefore, must be the true church, out of which there could be no salvation. Upon this he forsook the communion of the church of England, and embraced the Romish religion. In order to secure his conquest, Fisher persuaded him to go over to the college of the Jesuits at Douay. But Laud, then bishop of London, persuaded him to return to England; and accordingly he left Douay in 1631, and, upon his return, was received with great kindness and affection by that prelate, who approved his design of retiring to Oxford, in order to complete the im-

portant work he was then upon, A Free Enquiry into Religion. At last, having fully discovered the sophistry of the arguments by which he had been induced to go over to the church of Rome, he wrote a paper (now lost) about 1634, to confute them. Soon after, however, his return to Protestantism, he thought it incumbent upon him to re-examine the grounds of it. This appears from a letter he wrote to Sheldon, containing some scruples he had about leaving the church of Rome, and returning to the church of England. He now became engaged in various disputes with several of the Romish persuasion; particularly with John Lewgar, John Floyd, a Jesuit, alias Daniel, or Dan. à Jesu, and White. Lewgar and he had a conference upon religion before Skinner and Sheldon; and there is a paper of Chillingworth's which seems to contain the abstract or summary of their dispute. In 1635 he engaged in a more elaborate work on the principles of the church of Rome. A Jesuit named Edward Knott, whose real name was Matthias Wilson, had published in 1630 a little book called, Charity Mistaken, with the want whereof Catholics are unjustly charged, for affirming, as they do with Grief, that Protestancy unrepented destroys Salvation. This was answered by Dr. Potter, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1633, in a tract entitled, Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists as dare without Truth or Modesty affirm that Protestancy destroyeth Salvation. The Jesuit in 1634 published a rejoinder, entitled, Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics; with the want whereof they are unjustly charged, for affirming that Protestancy destroyeth Salvation. Knott being informed of Chillingworth's intention to reply to this, resolved to prejudice the public both against the author and his book, in a pamphlet called, A Direction to be observed by N. N. if he means to proceed in answering the Book entitled Mercy and Truth, &c., printed in 1636, permissu Superiorum, in which he makes no scruple to represent Chillingworth as a Socinian, a charge which has been since brought against him with more effect. Chillingworth's answer to Knott was published in 1637, under the title, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation, or, An Answer to a Book entitled, Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics, which pretends to prove the contrary; and was presented by the author to Charles I. with an elegant dedication. This work was received with general applause, and two editions of it were published within less than five months; the first at Oxford, 1638, in folio, the second at London, with some small improvements, in the same year. A third was published in 1664, to which were added some pieces of Chillingworth's; a fourth in 1674; a fifth in 1684, with the addition of his Letter to Lewgar, mentioned above; a sixth in 1704, with the Additional Discourses, but full of typographical errors; the seventh in 1719; the eighth in ——; and the ninth in 1727. Certain scruples of Chillingworth about subscribing the Articles, furnished his antagonist, Knott, with an objection against him, as an improper champion for the Protestant cause. To this he answers at the close of his preface to the Religion of Protestants, and expresses not only his readiness to subscribe, but also what he conceives to be the sense and intent of such a subscription, that is, a subscription of peace or union, and not of belief or assent. This was also the opinion of archbishop Laud. When he had got the better of his scruples, he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire, annexed; and, as appears from the subscription-book of the church of Salisbury, upon July 20, 1638, he complied with the usual subscription, in the manner just related. About the same time he was appointed master of Wigston's hospital, in Leicestershire. In 1646 he was deputed by the chapter of Salisbury their proctor in convocation. He was zealously attached to the royal party, and at the siege of Gloucester, begun August 10, 1643, was present in the king's army, where he advised and directed the making certain engines for assaulting the town, after the manner of the Roman *testudines cum pluteis*, but which the success of the enemy prevented him from employing. Soon after, having accompanied the lord Hopton, general of the king's forces in the west, to Arundel castle, in Sussex, and choosing to repose himself in that garrison, on account of an indisposition occasioned by the severity of the season, he was taken prisoner on the 9th of December, 1643, by the parliament forces under the command of Sir William Waller. But his illness increasing, and not being able to go to London with the garrison, he obtained leave to be conveyed to Chichester; where he was lodged in the bishop's palace, and where, after a short illness,

he died. It was at Arundel castle that he first met with Cheynell (see CHEYNELL), at whose request he was removed to Chichester, where that wild fanatic attended him constantly, and treated him with as much compassion as his uncharitable principles would permit. He is supposed to have died on the 30th of January, 1644, and was buried, according to his own desire, in the cathedral of Chichester. For his character Wood has given the following: "He was a most noted philosopher and orator, and without doubt a poet also; and had such an admirable faculty in reclaiming schismatics and confuting papists, that none in his time went beyond him. He had also very great skill in mathematics. He was a subtle and quick disputant, and would several times put the king's professor to a push. Hobbes of Malmesbury would often say, that he was like a lusty fighting fellow, that did drive his enemies before him, but would often give his own party smart back-blows; and it was the current opinion of the university, that he and Lucius lord Falkland had such extraordinary clear reason, that if the great Turk or devil were to be converted, they were able to do it. He was a man of little stature, but of great soul, which if times had been serene and life spared, might have done incomparable services to the church of England." Archbishop Tillotson calls him "that incomparable person, Mr. Chillingworth, the glory of this age and nation." Mr. Locke, in his tract containing Some Thoughts concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman, says, "I should propose the constant reading of Chillingworth, who, by his example, will teach both perspicuity and the way of right reasoning, better than any book that I know, and therefore will deserve to be read upon that account over and over again." And in his book On Education, the same great man observes, "If you would have your son reason well, let him read Chillingworth." Lord Clarendon says, that "Mr. Chillingworth was of a stature little superior to Mr. Hales, (and it was an age in which there were many great and wonderful men of that size,) and a man of so great a subtilty of understanding, and so rare a temper in debate, that as it was impossible to provoke him into any passion, so it was very difficult to keep a man's self from being a little discomposed by his sharpness, and quickness of argument, and instances, in which he had a rare facility, and a great advantage over all the men I ever knew." "Those," says Mosheim, "who desire to know the doctrines of the church of England, must read especially Chillingworth's admirable book, The Religion of Protestants." Gibbon observes that Chillingworth most ably maintains the principle that the Protestant's sole judge is the Bible, and its sole interpreter, private judgment. Dr. Reid considers him "the best reasoner and most acute logician of his age." "His great excellency consisted," says Dr. Barlow, "in his acquired logic, the syllogisms of Aristotle and Crakenthorp having been a principal part of his studies." The result of this proficiency in wrangling is stated by his intimate friend, lord Clarendon, who says that "Chillingworth had contracted such an irresolution and habit of doubting, that at last he was confident of nothing." This fact is adduced by Dugald Stewart as an instance of the ruinous effects of the scholastic logic. The tenth and best edition of his works, is that in fol. 1742, with a life of the author by Dr. Birch.

CHILMEAD, (Edward,) an excellent classical scholar and mathematician, born in 1610, at Stow-in-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire. He became one of the clerks of Magdalen college, Oxford, and in 1632 one of the petty canons or chaplains of Christ Church, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then settled in London, and hired a room in Aldersgate-street for a weekly music meeting, from the profits of which he derived a slender subsistence. He died in 1653. He wrote, De Musica antiqua Græca, printed in 1672, at the end of the Oxford edition of Aratus; he also wrote Annotations on the Three Odes of Dionysius, in the same volume, with the ancient Greek musical characters, rendered in the notes of Guido's scale. He also compiled the Catalogus MSS. Græcorum in Bibl. Bodl. 1636, a manuscript for the use of the Bodleian, and the most complete of its time.

CHILO, one of the wise men of Greece, was an ephorus of Sparta about 556 B. C. He was celebrated for probity and sagacity, and exercised the offices of magistracy with so much uprightness, that in his old age he said that he recollected nothing to regret in his public conduct, except that he had once endeavoured to screen a friend from punishment. He lived to a great age, and is said at last to have expired through excess of joy on embracing his son, returned a victor from the Olymic games. The following

maxims are attributed to him :—"Three things are difficult—to keep a secret, to bear an injury with patience, and to spend leisure well. Visit a friend in adversity rather than in prosperity. Never ridicule the unfortunate. Gold is tried by the touchstone, and men by gold. Honest loss is preferable to dishonourable gain; by the first a man suffers but once, by the second for ever." He caused to be engraven on the the temple of Delphi the famous Γνωθι σεαυτον, "Know thyself."

CHILPERIC I., the youngest of the four sons of Clotaire I. After his father's death he designed to seize the throne of Paris. His brothers and the nobility, however, obliged him to abandon his enterprise; and at the division of territories in 561, the kingdom of Soissons was assigned to him. On the death of Charibert he succeeded to the best part of the kingdom of Paris. He married Galsuinda, eldest sister of the famous Brunehaut; but having taken for his mistress the equally famous Fredegonde, she contrived first the dismission, and then the murder of the queen. He lost part of his dominions by the invasion of Sigebert, king of Austrasia, who was incited by his wife, Brunehaut, to avenge the murder of her sister; and after sacrificing his sons Merovæus and Clovis to the jealousy of the infamous Fredegonde, whom he married, Chilperic at last saw the wickedness of his conduct, and became a devotee. It is said that he fell into the errors of the Sabellians, from which he was reclaimed by the arguments of Gregory, bishop of Tours, the noted historian of this period, and of Salvius, bishop of Albi. He bestowed rich gifts on churches and monasteries, and interested himself greatly in the conversion of the Jews, several of whom he held at the baptismal font. By his art in persuading his nephew Childebert to join him against Gontran, he regained the ascendency, and was more highly honoured by foreign nations than any of the other kings of the Franks. He was suddenly cut off by assassination, at Chelles, on his return from the chase, in 584; nor was it ever discovered whence the blow proceeded, though both the rivals, Brunehaut and Fredegonde, were suspected.

CHILPERIC II., supposed to have been the son of Childeric II., on the death of Dagobert II. in 715, was taken by Rainfroy, mayor of the palace, from a monastery, where he was a clerk under the name of Daniel, and placed at the head of an army to oppose Charles Martel, son of Pepin-le-Gros. In this station he showed a vigour which ought to have exempted him from being put in the list of the *Rois Fainéants*. He was present at three battles; and the final issue being to his disadvantage, he put himself into the hands of Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, by whom he was delivered up to Charles. He died at Attigny in 720, and was succeeded by Thierri, son of Dagobert.

CHIMENTI DA EMPOLI, (Jacopo,) a painter, born at Empoli, near Florence, in 1554. He studied at first under Tommaso Manzuoli di San Friano, whose style he followed, but on the death of his master he adopted the manner of Andrea del Sarto, and acquired an excellent taste, his productions being elegant in design, and chaste in colouring. His heads are peculiarly fine, and his compositions full of life and spirit. His works in fresco, in the Certosa and in the monastery of Boldrone at Florence, are much admired. Having hurt himself by falling from a scaffold, he abandoned fresco painting, and worked in oil. His best picture is that of St. Ivo, in the Florentine Gallery. He died in 1640.

CHINARD, (Joseph,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1756. He studied at first under Blaise, an artist of some celebrity, and then went to Rome to perfect himself. He was not long there before he contended for the prize offered by the Academy of St. Luke for the best group in sculpture; the subject proposed being, Perseus and Andromeda. In this contest Chinard was successful, although opposed to a number of skilful competitors. On his return to France he produced some statues of great beauty, and was employed at several public and national works; among others, the figure of the Carabineer which ornaments the arch at the Place de Carrousel in Paris. He died in 1813.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, emperor of China, the second of the dynasty of Tsin, or Cin, was one of the most distinguished monarchs of his country. His reign is supposed to have begun about 246 years B. C. In order to defend the northern districts from the incursions of the Tartars, he built that vast wall which remains one of the most stupendous monuments of human industry. Another method that he took to perpetuate his glory was much less laudable; it consisted in destroying all the annals and records of the Chinese empire, in which the actions of former emperors were

recorded, together with all the books of the wise and learned, sparing those only which treated of physic and architecture. He was the first who equipped a naval armament, by which he rendered his name formidable through that part of Asia. He died on a progress through his dominions, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign.

CHIN-NONG, the second of the nine emperors of China who preceded the establishment of dynasties, was the contemporary of Menes, first king of Egypt. He was the friend and adviser of Fo-hi, his predecessor on the throne; and was the first who turned the attention of the people to agriculture, which flourished greatly during his reign. He is said to have been well versed in the mathematics, physic, music, and poetry. He died in the year 2699 before the Christian era.

CHIRAC, (Peter,) an eminent French physician, born 1650, at Conques, a small town in Rovergne. In 1682 he became a member of the faculty at Montpellier, where he taught and practised for five years. In 1692 he was appointed physician to the army of Roussillon. Some years after he returned to his situation of professor and physician at Montpellier, and was engaged in a dispute with Vieussens, an eminent physician at Montpellier, and with Sorazzi, an Italian physician. In 1706 he went to Italy with the duke of Orleans; and in 1707 he accompanied him into Spain, and was appointed his first physician in 1715; he was admitted a free associate of the Academy of Sciences the following year, and succeeded M. Fagon as superintendent of the king's garden, 1718. In 1728 he received letters of nobility from Louis XV.; and in 1731, the place of first physician was conferred upon him. He died in 1732. His Dissertations and Consultations are printed with those of Silva, 3 vols, 12mo.

CHIRINOS, (Juan de,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1564. He was a pupil of Tristan, and, conjointly with Bartolome de Cardenas, painted a great number of pictures in the convent of Nuestra Señora de Atocha, in his native city. He died in 1620.

CHISHULL, (Edmund,) a learned divine and antiquary, born at Eyworth, in Bedfordshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became a scholar of Corpus Christi college, received the degree of M.A. in 1693, and was chosen a fellow. He had published, in 1692, a Latin poem on the battle of La Hogue, entitled, Gulielmo Tertio Terræ Mariqte Principi invictissimo in Gallos pugna navali nuperrime devictos, Carmen Heroicum, Oxon. When queen Mary died (28th December, 1694), he exerted his poetical talents in deploring that event, and his verses are preserved in the third volume of the Musæ Anglicanæ. In 1698, having obtained a traveller's exhibition from the society of Corpus Christi college, he sailed from England on the 12th of September, and arrived on the 19th of November following at Smyrna. Before he set out he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna, in which station he continued till the beginning of 1702. In 1706 he published A Charge of Heresy maintained against Mr. Dodwell's late Epistolary Discourse concerning the Mortality of the Soul, London, 8vo. In 1707 he zealously exposed the enthusiastic absurdities of the French prophets, in a sermon, on the 23d of November, at Serjeant's-inn chapel, in Chancery-lane. On the 1st of September, 1708, he was presented to the vicarage of Walthamstow, in Essex; and in 1711 he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to the queen. He now became distinguished for his researches in classical antiquities, and in 1721 he published, Inscriptio Sigæa antiquissima ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΗΔΟΝ exarata. Commentario eam Historico-Grammatico-Critico illustravit Edmundus Chishull, S.T.B. Regiæ Majestati à sacris, fol. This was followed by Notarum ad Inscriptionem Sigæam appendicula; additâ à Sigæo alterâ Antiochi Soteris inscriptione, fol. in fifteen pages, without a date. Both these pieces were afterwards incorporated in his Antiquitates Asiaticæ. When Dr. Mead, in 1724, published his Harveian oration, delivered in the preceding year at the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. Chishull added to it, by way of appendix, Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam à Smyrnæis in Medicorum Honorem percussis. In 1728 appeared, in folio, his great work, Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam Æram antecedentes; ex primariis Monumentis Græcis descriptæ, Latinè versæ, Notisque et Commentariis illustratæ. Accedit Monumentum Latinum Ancyranum. The work contains a collection of inscriptions made by consul Sherard, Dr. Picenini, and Dr. Lisle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. Chishull added to the Antiquitates Asiaticæ two small pieces which he had before published, viz. Conjectanea de Nummo CKΩΠΙ inscripto, and Iter Asiæ Poeticum, addressed to the Rev.

John Horn. In 1731 he was presented to the rectory of South-church, in Essex. He died in 1733. Dr. Mead testified his regard for the memory of Chishull by publishing, in 1747, his Travels in Turkey, and back to England, fol.

CHISI, or CHIGI, or GHISI, (Agostini,) a Roman merchant, and a patron of literature and the arts, was a native of Sienna, who having frequent occasion, in his mercantile concerns, to resort to Rome, at length fixed his abode there, and erected for himself a splendid mansion in the Transtevere, which he decorated with works in painting and sculpture by the greatest artists of the time. He was a munificent patron of literature and of the fine arts, and bestowed substantial marks of his favour upon Cornelio Benigno, of Viterbo, who, in conjunction with a few other eminent scholars, had been previously employed in revising and correcting the geographical work of Ptolemy, published at Rome in 1507. Under the patronage of Chisi, Cornelio produced at Zaccaria Calliergo's press the fine edition of the works of Pindar, 1515, 4to, the first Greek book printed at Rome; and from the same press issued the edition of the Idyllia and Epigrams of Theocritus, 1516. He died in 1520. After this event, his family were driven from Rome by Paul III. who seized upon their mansion in the Transtevere, and converted it into a sort of appendage to the Farnese palace, whence it has since been called the Farnesina. But in the ensuing century the family of Chisi rose to pontifical honours in the person of Alexander VII. The family mansion, however, has descended, with the possessions of the Farnese, to the king of Naples, to whom it now belongs.

CHITTY, (Joseph,) an eminent special pleader, born in 1776. After having been very successful as a legal author, as well as practitioner, he was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple in 1816. He published among other works:—A Treatise on the Parties to Actions and to Pleadings; with modern Precedents of Pleadings, &c. 2 vols, royal 8vo, 1809; 2d edition, 1811; 4th edition, 3 vols, 1825; 6th edition, 1837. Treatise on the Law of Nations, relative to the Legal Effects of War on the Commerce of Belligerents and Neutrals, and on Orders in Council in Licenses, 1812, 8vo. A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law, adapted to the Use of the Profession, Magistrates, and Private Gentlemen, 1816, 4 vols, royal 8vo; 2d edition, 1826. A Synopsis of Practice in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, 1816, 8vo. He died in 1841.

CHLADNI, (Ernst Florens Friedrich,) an ingenious German philosopher, born in 1756, at Wittemberg, where his father was first professor of law in the university. After receiving an education partly domestic, and partly at the provincial school of Grimma, and travelling in various parts of Europe, he obtained a professorship of jurisprudence at Leipsic, which, on the death of his father, he resigned, and thenceforth applied himself exclusively to the study of natural philosophy. He made some important discoveries respecting the nature and properties of sound, which he published at Leipsic in 1787, in a work entitled, Discoveries concerning the Theory of Sound; and an account of the researches which he subsequently made relative to longitudinal vibrations, and other acoustic phenomena, appeared in the Transactions of scientific societies, and in periodical journals. Having made further experiments, he arranged his observations and discoveries in a more systematic form in his Treatise on Acoustics, published in 1802, which was translated into French, and published at Paris in 1809. His other works were—*Additional Contributions to Acoustics, 1817; Contributions to Practical Acoustics, and the Theory of Instrumental Construction, 1822; On the Origin of the Masses of Iron found by Professor Pallas, and other Substances of the same Nature*, Riga, 1794; and, A Treatise on Fiery Meteors, Vienna, 1819. Chladni died in 1829. His latest discovery was that of the manner of the propagation of sound, by the application of the theory of liquid waves to that of aerial ones.

CHODOWIECKI, (Daniel Nicholas,) a painter and engraver, born at Dantzic in 1726. On the death of his father he was placed with an uncle in Berlin, and his first attempt in the arts was painting trifling subjects on the lids of snuff-boxes, which were exposed for sale in his uncle's shop. He next turned his attention to engraving, which he practised with considerable success. He designed the illustrations for Lavater's work on Physiognomy, some of which he also engraved, and several works which were published at that period were embellished with plates from his designs. He painted some clever pictures, and possessed such wonderful variety and fertility of invention, that he has been called the Hogarth

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of Germany. He died at Berlin in 1801, where he had been director of the Academy of Arts and Mechanic Sciences.

CHOIN, (Mary Emily Joly de,) born at Bourg, in Bresse, and descended from a noble family of Savoy. She was in attendance on the duchess of Conti, when she was seen by the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who conceived a strong passion for her; but no solicitations could persuade her to deviate from the path of the strictest decorum. It is said that the prince at last married her privately, and, in her company, reformed his conduct, and regained the affection of the king. After the death of the dauphin, in 1711, she withdrew into retirement, and died in 1744, universally respected for her private virtues.

CHOISEUL, (Stephen Francis, duc de,) an eminent but singularly unfortunate French statesman, was born in 1719. He entered the army in early life, and rose rapidly in his profession; but he quitted it for the court, on contracting a marriage with a rich heiress, sister of the duchess de Gontaut. He was likewise so fortunate as to gain the favour of madame de Pompadour. He was first sent as ambassador to Rome, where he established himself in the good graces of Benedict XIV. In 1756 he was sent on an embassy to Vienna; and in 1758 he replaced cardinal de Bernis as minister for foreign affairs, became minister at war in 1761, and some years after he resumed the department of foreign affairs. He held this last office till December 1770, when, in consequence of his imperious character, he was dismissed from office, and exiled to his estate of Chanteloup, where he wrote his memoirs, and a satirical comedy against the royal family, and especially against the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., styled Le Royaume d'Arlequinerie, which he printed himself at Chanteloup, and distributed among his friends. His memoirs were published at Paris in 1790, after his death. Under his administration France lost Canada; her fleets, as well as those of Spain, were defeated; she was beaten in the field by Frederic of Prussia; and lost the crown of Poland to the prince of Conti by neglecting, on the death of Augustus III., to take advantage of a party in that kingdom which was disposed to offer it to the prince. The duke of Choiseul's partiality for Maria Theresa of Austria has been also strongly censured. He concluded the marriage between Maria Antoinette and the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. In 1760 he expelled the Jesuits from France. He is also said to have secretly encouraged the first symptoms of discontent among the English colonies of North America. He was a stedfast and munificent patron of literature and the arts; and, for his political intrigues, was called by the king of Prussia, the coachman of Europe. He died at Paris in 1785.

CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER, (Count Marie Gabriel Auguste de,) a French nobleman, distinguished for his knowledge of antiquity and of the fine arts, born in 1752. He visited Greece in 1776. In 1779 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in the room of Foncemagne, and in 1784 into that of the French Academy in the room of d'Alembert. In 1782 he published his Voyage Pittoresque en Grèce. He was then sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and was accompanied by Delille, whom he befriended and patronized; and he succeeded, during his mission, in leading the authorities of the Porte to introduce important improvements into the public institutions. He also infused into the Greeks a spirit of freedom to which they had long been strangers, and which eventually issued in their independence; and he adroitly eluded the danger to which his interference threatened to expose him. On the breaking out of the French revolution he withdrew to Russia, where he was graciously received by the empress Catharine II., who assigned him a pension; he was made privy counsellor by her successor, Paul I. In 1802 he returned to France, but did not engage in affairs of state. He was elected a member of the Institute. In 1814, on the return of the Bourbons, he was made a peer of France. He died in 1817. His noble collection of antiquities is now deposited in the gallery of the Louvre.

CHOISY, (Francis Timoleon de,) dean of the cathedral at Bayeux, and a member of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1644. He was sent to the king of Siam, with the chevalier de Chaumont in 1685, and was ordained priest in the Indies by the apostolical vicar. He died in 1724. His principal works are:— 1. Quatre Dialogues sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame, &c. which he wrote with M. Dangeau, 12mo. 2. Relation du Voyage de Siam, 12mo. 3. Histoires de Piété et de Morale, 2 vols, 12mo. 4. Hist. de l'Eglise, 11 vols, in 4to, and in 12mo. 5. La Vie de David, avec une Interpre-

tation des Pseaumes, 4to. 6. The Lives of Solomon; of St. Louis, 4to; of Philip de Valois, and of King John, 4to; of Charles V. 4to; of Charles VI. 4to; and of Mad. de Miramion, 12mo; his Memoirs, 12mo.

CHOKIER, (John Ernest de,) a learned professor of civil law, born at Liege in 1571, of an ancient and noble family. He studied law at the university of Louvain, and especially the Roman history and antiquities under Lipsius. After taking the degree of doctor in canon and civil law at Orleans, he went to Rome, and was introduced to pope Paul V. On his return to Liege, Ferdinand of Bavaria, bishop and prince of Liege, made him vicar-general of his diocese, and one of his counsellors. He died at Liege, about the year 1650. He wrote, 1. Notæ in Senecæ Libellum de Tranquillitate Animi, Liege, 1607, 8vo. 2. Thesaurus Aphorismorum politicorum, seu Commentarius in Justi-Lipsii politica, cum Exemplis, Notis, et Monitis, Rome, 1610; Mentz, 1613, 4to; and with corrections and the addition of some other treatises, at Liege, 1642, fol. 3. Notæ et Dissertationes in Onosandri Strategicum, Gr. et Lat. 1610, 4to. 4. De Re nummaria prisci Ævi, collata ad Æstimationem Monetæ presentis, Cologne, 1620, 8vo; Liege, 1649; another title of this work is, Monetæ antiquæ diversarum Gentium maxime Romanæ consideratio et ad nostram hodiernam reductio.

CHOMEL, (James Francis,) a French physician, born at Paris, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and author of the Dictionnaire Œconomique, translated by Bradley, 1725, 2 vols, fol. After studying medicine at Montpellier, where he took his degree of doctor in 1708, he returned to his native city, and was appointed physician and counsellor to the king. The following year he published Universæ Medicinæ Theoricæ pars Prima, seu Physiologia, ad Usum Scholæ accommodata, Montpellier, 1709, 12mo; and in 1734, Traité des Eaux Minérales, Baines et Douches de Vichy, 1734, 12mo. —His elder brother, PETER JOHN BAPTISTE CHOMEL, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted to the degree of doctor there in 1697. Applying himself more particularly to the study of botany, while making his collection, he sent his observations to the Royal Academy of Sciences, who elected him a member. He was also chosen, in 1738, dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1740. Besides his Mémoires, sent to the Academy of Sciences, and his Defence of Tournefort, published in the Journal des Savans, he published Abrégé de l'Histoire des Plantes usuelles, Paris, 1712, 12mo. This was in 1715 increased to two, and in 1730, to three volumes in 12mo, and is esteemed a useful manual.—His son, JOHN BAPTISTE LOUIS CHOMEL, was educated also at Paris, and took his degree of doctor in medicine in 1732. He was several years physician in ordinary to the king, and, in 1754, was chosen dean of the faculty. He died in 1765. He published, 1. Dissertation Historique sur la Mal de Gorge Gangrèneaux, qui a Règne parmi les Enfans, en 1748; the malignant sore throat, first treated of in this country by Dr. Fothergill, about ten years later than this period. 2. Essai Historique sur la Médecine en France, 1762, 12mo. He also wrote, Vie de M. Molin, and Eloge Historique de M. Louis Duret, 1765.

CHOPIN, (Rene,) an eminent French lawyer, born in 1537 at Bailleul, in Anjou. He was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, in which situation he pleaded with great reputation for some time, and afterwards confined himself to his study, where he was consulted as a legal oracle. He composed many works in French and Latin. His Custom of Anjou is esteemed his best work, and gained him the title and honours of sheriff of the city of Angers. He was ennobled for his treatise Du Domaine by Henry III. His books, De sacrâ Politiâ Monasticâ, and De Privilegiis Rusticorum, are highly valued. Chopin's attachment to the League drew upon him a macaronic satire, entitled Anti-Chopinus, 1592, 4to, attributed to John de Villiers Hotman; but the burlesque style of this piece being unsuitable to the subject, it was burned by a decree of council. The occasion of its being written was, Oratio de Pontificis Gregorii XIV. ad Gallos Diplomate à criticis Notis vindicato, Paris, 1591, 4to, which is not among Chopin's works. On the day that the king entered Paris, Chopin's wife, through party rage, lost her senses, and he received orders to leave the city, but remained there through the interest of his friends. He died in 1606, under the operation for the stone. He is said commonly to have studied lying upon the floor, with his books around him. His works were published in 1663, in 6 vols, fol.

CHORANS, (Michael,) a Swedish divine, who distinguished himself as a writer of lyric poetry. He published a volume of poems, containing some elegiac

compositions, which have been compared with those of the German poet Hölty. He died in 1806.

CHORIER, (Nicholas,) a lawyer and man of letters, born in 1609 at Vienne, in Dauphiny. He, when young, resided for some time at Paris; but after entering at the bar, he became a counsellor in the parliament of Grenoble. He died in 1692, aged eighty-three. He wrote a General History of Dauphiny, 2 vols, fol. and other works, historical and professional; but he was also the imputed author of a vile production, entitled, Aloysiæ Sigeæ Toletanæ Satyra Sotadica de Arcanis Amoris et Veneris. This infamous work was afterwards published under the title of Joannis Meursii Elegantiæ Latini Sermonis; and it has been attributed to John Westrenius, a Dutch lawyer, to Isaac Vossius, and others.

CHORIS, (Louis,) an eminent Russian painter and traveller, of German descent, born in 1795. He was educated at the academy of Kharcov, where his taste for drawing recommended him to the notice of marshal de Biberstein, whom he accompanied to the Caucasus in 1813; and in the following year he was appointed draughtsman to the expedition round the globe, commanded by Kotzebue, which sailed from Cronstadt in July 1815, and returned in August 1818. He then studied at Paris under Gérard. In 1827 he proceeded to Mexico, in company with an English gentleman, named Henderson, but was slain by a party of robbers, near Xalapa, on the 22d of March, 1828. He published, in 1820, 1. Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, accompanied with Cuvier's descriptions, fol. 2. Observations sur les Crânes Humains, with remarks by Gall and others. 3. Vues et Paysages des Régions Equinoxiales, Paris, 1826, fol. with coloured engravings.

CHORLULI ALI PASHA, a celebrated grand vizir of the Ottoman empire, was the son of a peasant of Chorlu, (the ancient Tzurulum,) near Constantinople. Entering early in youth the service of the imperial household, he rose successively to the rank of silihdar, or sword-bearer, pasha of three tails, and governor of Tripoli, in Syria; till on the first deposition of Baltadji-Mohammed (see Baltadji), he was raised, at the age of 33, to the dignity of grand-vizir, May 1706 (A.H. 1118). His elevation had been demanded by the popular voice; and the love of justice which he displayed, as well as his energy in the reform of abuses, justified the favour with which he was regarded both by the people and the sultan Ahmed III., from whom, in 1708, he received the hand of his niece, the sultana Emineh, daughter of Mustapha II. In the disputes kindled by the Jesuits at Constantinople between the Eutychian and Catholic Armenians, he strongly supported the latter, whose patriarchs received their nomination from the Porte; and the Armenian Catholic patriarch, Sari, with several of his clergy, only saved their lives by embracing Islam. The arrival in the Ottoman dominions of Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa (1709), opened a new field of politics, and the vizir at first espoused the cause of the Swedish monarch, whom he promised to conduct with an Ottoman army into his own dominions; but the renewal of the existing treaty with Russia extinguished all the hopes of Charles, who vehemently reproached the grand vizir with this breach of faith. The long-continued stay of Charles in Turkey had now become embarrassing to the Porte, and being represented to the sultan as arising from the bad management of Chorluli, occasioned the fall of the vizir, who was deprived of the seals (June 15, 1710), in favour of Nouoman-Kiuprili Pasha, and sent into honourable exile at Caffa, where he died some years later.

CHORON, (Alexander Stephen,) a French musical composer, founder of the Conservatoire de Musique Classique, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1771, and after studying at the college of Juilly, he became a pupil of Bonesi. In 1810 he published, in concert with Fayolle, the Dictionnaire Historique des Musiciens, which has been translated into English and Italian. He had published in 1802, in 12mo, Méthode prompte et facile pour apprendre en même Temps à lire et à écrire. He died at Paris in 1834.

CHOSROES. See Khosron.

CHOUET, (John Robert,) a learned philosopher, and one of the most eminent magistrates of Geneva, where he was born in 1642. He was the first who taught the philosophy of Descartes at Saumur. In 1669 he was recalled to Geneva, and gave lectures there with great applause. Chouet became afterwards counsellor and secretary of state at Geneva, and wrote a history of that republic. He died in 1731. His publications are, An Introduction to Logic, in Latin, 1672, 8vo. Theses Physicæ de varia Astrorum Luce, 1674, 4to. Mémoire succinct sur la Réformation, 1694. Réponses à des Questions de Milord

Townshend sur Genève ancienne Faites, en 1696, et publiées en 1774. Besides these, he left in MS. in 3 vols, fol. a work, entitled, Diverses Recherches sur l'Histoire de Genève, sur son Gouvernement et sa Constitution.

CHOUL, (William du,) an antiquarian of Lyons, of a good family, of the sixteenth century. He was bailiff of the mountains of Dauphiny, and travelled over Italy to improve himself in the knowledge of antiquity. He is the author of a scarce and excellent treatise of the Religion and Castramentation of the Ancient Romans, folio, Lyons, 1556,1569, 4to, and 1580, 4to; translated into Latin, Italian, and Spanish; the Latin, Amst. 1685, 4to; the Italian, Lyons, 1559, fol. He was one of the earliest French antiquaries, but we have no memorials of his personal history. His taste for antiquarian research appears to have been generated by the circumstance of his paternal mansion being situated on the summit of the mountain Gourguillon, where the ground could not be dug without bringing to light Roman inscriptions, medals, urns, lamps, &c.

CHRETIEN, (Florents,) called also Quintus Septimus Florens Christianus, a French poet, born at Orleans in 1541. He was called Quintus, because he was his father's fifth child, and Septimus, because he was born in the seventh month of his mother's pregnancy. He was well skilled in the Greek language, in which he was instructed by Henry Stephens, and was tutor to Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., whom he educated in the reformed religion; but he himself returned to the Roman Catholic church. He had considerable skill in Greek and Latin versification, was well read in the Greek poets, and has left some valuable annotations on Aristophanes, which are given in Kuster's edition of that writer. He was author of some very galling satires against Ronsard, under the name of François de la Baronnie, 1564, 8vo; he also attacked Pibrac, who had defended the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. He had a part in the Satyræ Menipeæ. Notwithstanding his disposition to satire, he preserved the attachment of his friends, and the general esteem of the public. William, his father, physician to Francis I. and Henry II., translated some medical works into French. He died of the stone in 1596.

CHRISTIAN, (Edward,) professor of jurisprudence, chief justice of the isle of Ely, and Downing professor of the laws of England, in the university of Cambridge. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1779, having obtained the chancellor's prize medal for his classical attainments the same year. He was the first assertor of the then questioned claim advanced by the universities and other public foundations to eleven copies of every work printed in the British dominions; this heavy tax upon literature having till his time been considered as merely optional on the part of the author, whose compliance with it would have the effect of securing his work from piracy. He published several disquisitions in various branches of the English law; among which are, Examinations of Precedents, &c. whereby it appears that an impeachment is determined by a dissolution of Parliament, 8vo, 1790; A Dissertation respecting the Rules of Evidence before the House of Lords, 8vo, 1792; a new edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, to which he added copious notes, 8vo, 4 vols, 1795; a Syllabus of Lectures delivered at Cambridge, and printed in 1797, 8vo; an Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons, 8vo, 1810; A Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws, 1812, 2 vols, 8vo; another on the Game Laws, 8vo; and A Plan for a Country Provident Bank, 8vo, both in 1816. He died at his apartments in Downing college, March 29, 1823.

CHRISTIE, (Thomas,) an ingenious writer, born at Montrose in 1761. His inclination led him at first to the study of medicine, and he came with that view to London in 1787, and entered himself at the Westminster Dispensary. The extensive acquaintance which he had made with general literature enabled him, in 1785, to undertake the management of the Analytical Review. He soon afterwards visited Paris, and, becoming acquainted with many of the literati of France, and among them, with many of the founders of the French revolution, he espoused their principles, and, in 1791, he enlisted himself among the answerers of Mr. Burke's celebrated Reflections, in Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Constitution established by the National Assembly, 8vo. In 1792 he dissolved partnership with a mercantile house with which he had been connected, and, in 1796, some necessary arrangements of trade induced him to take a voyage to Surinam, where he died in the prime of life in October of that year.

He published Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral, 1789, 8vo, containing—1. Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christian Writers; being an attempt to Vindicate them from the Imputations of Rousseau and Gibbon, that they were enemies to Philosophy and Human Learning. 2. Reflections suggested by the Character of Pamphilus of Cæsarea. 3. Hints respecting the State and Education of the People. 4. Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World. 5. Remarks on Professor Meiners's History of Ancient Opinions respecting the Deity. 6. Account of Dr. Ellis's work on the Origin of Sacred Knowledge.

CHRISTIE, (William,) master of the grammar-school at Montrose, where he was born in 1710. He was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. His Latin Grammar, and Introduction to the Making of Latin, are useful books. He died in 1744.

CHRISTIE, (James,) a distinguished antiquarian and connoisseur, was the eldest son of an eminent auctioneer. He was educated at Eton, and was originally intended for the church, but he afterwards declined that pursuit, and followed his father's profession. His first production, in 1802, was an Essay on the Ancient Greek Game, supposed to have been invented by Palamedes, antecedent to the Siege of Troy; it is an attempt to prove that the game of Palamedes was known to the Chinese, and was progressively improved by them into the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European chess. An intimacy with Mr. Charles Towneley, (whose collection of vases and marbles now forms a part of the treasures of the British Museum,) directed the attention of Mr. Christie to the use and meaning of those painted vases usually termed Etruscan: and, in 1806, he published a volume, entitled, A Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases. In 1825 he published a new edition, adding an appendix, in which some most ingenious reasoning is employed, to refer the shape and colour of Greek vases to the water-lily of Egypt, and a classification is given formed upon this basis. He wrote also the description of the Lanti vase in the possession of the duke of Bedford, printed in the splendid volume which illustrates his grace's collection of marbles. The catalogue of Mr. Hope's vases, so much admired by scholars, is also from the same masterly hand. His next publication was, An Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements. In addition to these publications, he enriched the best of the Greek and Roman classics with copious notes and illustrations; and his biblical criticisms are profound and acute. He was likewise a member of the Dilettante Society, and of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. He died in 1831.

CHRISTIERN I. (Christian,) king of Denmark, second son of Theodoric, count of Oldenburg, was born in 1425. On the death of Christopher III. of Bavaria, without issue, he was elected to the throne of Denmark in 1448, and was the founder of the royal house of Oldenburgh, still wearing the Danish crown. Christiern was in hopes that the union of the crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, according to the treaty of Calmar, might be renewed in his person; but the throne of Sweden was occupied by Charles Canutson, who also invaded Norway, and was crowned king of that country at Drontheim; but by the intrigues of Bengtson, archbishop of Upsal, Charles was deposed in 1456, and Christiern was elected king of Sweden and Norway in his stead. Soon afterwards Christiern obtained the duchy of Sleswick, and the counties of Holstein and Stormar. In process of time, the Swedes grew discontented with the government of Christiern. To put an end to their machinations against him, he suddenly went to Stockholm, seized the archbishop of Upsal, whom he suspected, and sent him prisoner into Denmark. This action was so resented by the archbishop's nephew and the other clergy, that an open revolt ensued, in which the deposed king Charles was restored, but was soon obliged again to abdicate. Christiern, however, could not re-establish himself in Sweden. Resigning at length all ambitious projects, he attended to the domestic concerns of his own kingdom, and distinguished himself by many charitable endowments and liberal donations to the clergy. In 1473 he undertook a pilgrimage to Palestine, and was received at Rome, by Sixtus IV. with extraordinary honours. On his return he founded the university of Copenhagen, and instituted the order of the Elephant. He died on the 22d of May, 1481, and was succeeded by his son, John.

CHRISTIERN II. king of Denmark, a prince whose perfidy and cruelty have branded him with the epithet of the Nero of the North, was born at Copenhagen,

in 1481, and succeeded his father, John, in 1513. Foreseeing the difficulties he should meet with in obtaining the crown of Sweden, he resolved to strengthen himself by an alliance with the house of Austria, and accordingly married Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V. In 1517 Lutheranism began to find its way into Denmark, and it was favoured by Christiern, who had been disgusted with the avarice of the pope's legate, and cast a longing eye upon the church lands. The clergy, however, took occasion from the discontents already prevailing against him, to raise a dangerous spirit of resistance, and the pope fulminated a bull against all the promoters of reformation, including the king's particular friends. By the mediation of the house of Austria a reconciliation was at length effected with the holy see. His domestic government became more and more oppressive, chiefly through the extortions contrived by Sigebrette, the mother of his mistress, Columbule. In 1519 his general, Otho Krumpen, completely defeated the Swedes. The traitorous archbishop of Upsal then openly declared for Christiern, who, in 1520, after reducing Stockholm, was solemnly recognised king of Sweden. On his return to Denmark, conscious of the little hold he had upon the affections of the Swedish nation, he planned, in concert with two of his prelates, one of the most sanguinary and treacherous projects recorded in history. He convoked the assembly of the states of Sweden, and was publicly crowned at Stockholm. After this ceremonial, he invited the body of the Swedish nobility to a splendid entertainment in the citadel, and received them with the utmost affability; but while the whole nation was dissolved in festivity, he caused his soldiers to arrest the senate and the principal nobility, and, after accusing them of various state crimes, he instituted a prosecution of them by Danish commissioners. This process, however, being too slow for his bloody impatience, a summary condemnation was pronounced, and they were led to instant execution. Above threescore noblemen and senators of the first rank, lay and ecclesiastical, were in one day hanged on gibbets as felons and traitors, and the horrid scene was concluded by letting loose the soldiery to butcher the surrounding spectators and the burghers of the city. Such was Christiern's savage barbarity, that, causing the Swedish administrator's body to be dug up, he is said to have torn it with his teeth and nails like a wild beast. He spared the life of his widow only on condition of perpetual imprisonment. Such cruelty could not long endure; and, at length, the noble deliverer, Gustavus Erickson, at the head of his faithful Dalecarlians, burst like a torrent upon the Danish troops who held Sweden in subjection, and restored the independence of his country. Christiern indulged his revenge by the murder of the mother and sister of Gustavus. The Jutlanders were now driven to open revolt; and though Christiern was still master of Copenhagen, the islands, and the kingdom of Norway, yet, not knowing whom to trust, he abdicated his throne and took refuge in Germany. In 1531 he succeeded in prevailing upon Margaret of Austria to fit out a fleet for his assistance. He laid siege to Aggerhus, where he received intelligence of the total destruction of the Flemish fleet before Bahus. In attempting to force a retreat through Sweden, he was invested in a small town, and was obliged to deliver himself up as prisoner, and was confined closely in the castle of Sunderberg. He remained in prison till 1546, when he made a solemn renunciation for himself and his heirs of all claim to the crowns of Denmark and Norway, and the duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Stormar, and promised never to go out of the fortress of Callemburgh without the king's consent. He died on the 24th of January, 1559.

CHRISTIERN III. king of Denmark, son of Frederic I., was born in 1503, and became duke and governor of Sleswick and Holstein at his father's decease in 1533. Three factions then divided the nation: one, comprising most of the nobility, favoured Christiern; another, composed of the Romish bishops and clergy, who were averse to Christiern on account of his open profession of Lutheranism, was desirous of electing his younger brother, John; and a third, but small party, wished to restore Christiern II. The clergy had influence enough to cause the election to be deferred till the following year, and in the mean time each party exerted itself to promote its own designs. The regency of Lubeck, which had formed extensive schemes of ambition both against Sweden and Denmark, sent a body of troops into the latter country, which seized upon Copenhagen and many other places; whilst duke Christiern blocked up the city of Lubeck itself. The distracted condition of the country induced the states

of Jutrand no longer to defer the election, and their choice fell upon duke Christiern, in which the states of Fionia concurred. He had, however, his way to fight to his throne, and several years passed before be became peaceful sovereign of his dominions. It was fortunate for him that Gustavus Vasa, then king of Sweden, and himself, had a community of interests, both having to contend against the republic of Lubeck and the popish ecclesiastics. Gustavus marched an army into Schonen and Halland, whence he drove out the Lubeckers; and he favoured Christiern's siege of Copenhagen, which capital, however, did not surrender to him till 1536. He then began to put in execution a plan concerted between himself and Gustavus for reducing the temporal power of the church, and fully establishing the Reformation. In effecting this he employed such strong measures, and made so free with all the church property, that Luther wrote to him a letter of expostulation. Notwithstanding the causes of friendship between Gustavus and Christiern, various disputes and matters of complaint arose between the two nations, which nothing but the prudence of the two kings prevented from producing a rupture. As a defence against the ambition of the emperor Charles V., Christiern strengthened himself by an alliance with France. The latter part of his reign was spent in that tranquil repose which he had purchased for himself and his people by his early exertions and the firmness and moderation of his character. He died on the 1st of January, 1558, leaving his crown to his son Frederic. Christiern was a lover of letters and of learned men, and founded a valuable library at Copenhagen.

CHRISTIERN IV. king of Denmark, was born on the 12th of April, 1577, and succeeded his father, Frederic II. in 1588. The regency paid a very laudable attention to his education, which, aided by good natural abilities, rendered him one of the most accomplished young princes of his time. In 1592 he visited Tycho Brahe at his residence in the island of Huen, and was instructed by him in astronomy, the mathematics, and naval architecture. In 1596 he was crowned; and in 1598 he married Anne Catharine, daughter of the elector of Brandenburg; and during several years his country continued in that state of tranquillity in which his father had left it. But those seeds of violence and warlike ambition in his temper which were to produce so much calamity to his subjects broke forth in 1611, in a war with Charles IX. king of Sweden, the principal pretext for which was a contested right to the barren soil of Lapland. The war was conducted with such animosity, that Charles, who had sustained several mortifying losses, sent a challenge to single combat, expressed in very opprobrious terms, to the Danish king, which the latter had self-command enough to refuse with contempt. Charles's successor, the great Gustavus Adolphus, soon changed the state of affairs, and in 1613 peace was concluded between the two kingdoms upon terms of equality. Christiern for several subsequent years was contented with making his country flourish by the arts of peace, and with devising measures for opening a commercial intercourse with the East Indies; but in 1621 he was induced to join the league formed between England, Holland, Sweden, and many of the Protestant princes in Germany, for the relief of the elector palatine, whose dominions were invaded by the emperor. As negotiations proved ineffectual, it was resolved to have recourse to arms; and in 1625 Christiern accepted the post of head and captain-general of the league for the establishment of the prince palatine. For some campaigns successes were nearly balanced, but in 1626 he sustained a complete defeat from the celebrated count Tilly. He was pursued into Holstein, which now became the theatre of war, and was overrun by the combined troops of Tilly and Wallenstein, and was again defeated. He was obliged to agree to humiliating conditions of peace, in 1629. During the long peace that ensued he frequently interposed his mediation for the purpose of terminating the war that was desolating a part of Europe. Christiern is said to have formed the extravagant project, in conjunction with the court of Spain and the duke of Holstein, of conquering Sweden. As this was not publicly known, Europe was surprised at the sudden irruption of the Swedish forces under Torstenson into Denmark, in 1641. Their conquests were at first rapid, but were somewhat checked by the activity and vigilance of the king. In order to draw off the Swedish troops, he made an expedition against Gottenburg, and, though he did not succeed in his attempt upon that town, his end was in some measure answered. But a defeat he afterwards met with at sea, in which his fleet was almost totally destroyed, brought him to the brink of ruin; and he was at length

content to accept the French ambassador's mediation for peace. By this treaty he resigned to Sweden the isle of Gothland, with other islands of the Baltic, and allowed that crown the possession of the province of Halland for thirty years, as security for all the other conditions. Christiern did not long survive; he died on the 28th of February, 1648, aged seventy-one, and was succeeded by his only legitimate son, Frederic.

CHRISTIERN V. king of Denmark and Norway, son of Frederic III., was born in 1646, and succeeded his father in 1670. The earliest operations of his reign were directed by the minister Schumacher, and Christiern applied himself to the task of putting his revenue into order, restoring discipline among his troops, and strengthening his fortifications. The increasing power of Sweden was chiefly the object of his apprehensions; and his first foreign operation was to disable the duke of Holstein-Gottorp from affording to that crown the aid he was bound to give in virtue of his close alliance with it. Christiern obtained possession of the duke's person by a stratagem, and obliged him to receive a Danish garrison into his principal fortress, and make a treaty with him. The next year, 1675, he openly joined the league against Sweden between the German princes, the emperor, and the Dutch, and declared war, and displayed great activity and enterprise, and, towards the beginning, was generally successful. His fleet, in conjunction with the Dutch under Tromp, completely defeated that of the Swedes. The king himself made a descent upon the province of Schonen, and took Helsingburg and Landscroon. He afterwards invested the important fortress of Malmoe, for the saving of which the Swedes fought the bloody battle of Lunden, where both sides claimed the victory, but the Swedes succeeded in relieving the place. Christiern laid siege to it a second time, but was repulsed with loss. From that time the tide of victory seemed to turn against him. He was defeated by the king of Sweden, Charles XI. in person, near Landscroon, in 1677, and he lost the isle of Rugen, and the town of Christianstadt. Rugen was afterwards recovered; but by the defection of his allies he was obliged, in 1679, to conclude a peace at Nimeguen with Sweden and France her ally. From this time, though the affairs of Denmark were in various instances embroiled with those of foreign powers, and acts of hostility were on the point of taking place, yet the prudence and spirit of Christiern enabled him honourably to settle the disputes that occurred, by way of negotiation. His attempts to gain possession of the commercial city of Hamburgh were the least to his credit, and ended in procuring a powerful guarantee from the neighbouring princes for its protection. Christiern died on the 25th of August, 1699, in consequence of a wound received in hunting.

CHRISTIERN VI. king of Denmark, surnamed the Pious, was born on the 10th of December, 1699, and succeeded his father, Frederic IV., in 1730. In 1745 he concluded a defensive alliance with France, in consequence of the aggressive attitude of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, then elevated to the throne of Russia and Sweden. He died on the 6th of August, 1746. He expended vast sums upon the embellishment and enlargement of Copenhagen, part of which had been destroyed by fire in 1728, and built a palace in that city, which became a prey to the flames in 1795.

CHRISTIERN VII. king of Denmark, son of Frederic V., was born on the 29th of January, 1749, and succeeded his father in 1766, in which year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. After his coronation, in 1767, he visited Germany, Holland, England, and France, and received the degree of LL.D. at the university of Cambridge. In 1770 he appointed his physician, count Struensee, to be his prime minister; but the queen dowager, jealous of the influence which the new minister possessed over the king, devised a plot for his arrest, and thus got into her own hands the administration of affairs. The unhappy king was soon afterwards attacked by an incurable insanity, and died on the 3d of March, 1808. His queen, who had been accused of an illicit connexion with Struensee, was removed by the English government to Germany, and died at Zell, in 1775.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, the only child of the great Gustavus Adolphus, by Maria Eleonora, princess of Brandenburg, was born on the 8th of December, 1626, and succeeded to the throne of her father in 1632, when she was only five years of age. During her minority, the long war of the German empire, in consequence of the invasion of Gustavus, as supporter of the Protestant league, was carried on by able men, and particularly by Oxenstiern. Her education was conducted upon the robust

and solid system which had been traced out by her warlike sire, who, having no male issue, wished to have his daughter trained in a way that should impart vigour to her frame and energy to her character. She possessed an understanding naturally strong, and was soon able to read the Greek historians. Thucydides, Polybius, and Tacitus, were her favourite authors; and she early manifested a disdain for the society and occupations of her sex, and delighted in manly sports and exercises. She affected likewise an extraordinary love of letters, and even of abstract speculations. When at the age of eighteen, she numbered among her suitors the prince of Denmark, the elector Palatine, the elector of Brandenburg, the kings of Portugal and Spain, the king of the Romans, and Charles Gustavus, duke of Deux Ponts, her first cousin; him the people, anxious for her marriage, recommended to her, but she rejected the proposal, and, to prevent its renewal, she solemnly appointed Gustavus her successor. In 1650, when she was crowned, she became weary and disgusted with public affairs, and seemed to have no ambition but to become the general patroness of learning and learned men. With this view she invited to her court men of the first reputation in various studies; among these were Grotius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, Paschal, Salmasius, Naudé, Heinsius, Meibom, Scudery, Menage, Lucas, Holstenius, Lambecius, Bayle, and others. She was much under the influence of Bourdelot, the physician, who gained his ascendency by the most servile adulation; and her inattention to the high duties of her station disgusted her subjects. She was a collector of books, manuscripts, medals, and paintings; all which she purchased at an enormous expense. In 1652 she first proposed to resign in favour of her successor; but the remonstrances of the states delayed this measure until 1654, when she solemnly abdicated the crown. Some time before she took this step, she revealed to Macedo, a Jesuit, who had accompanied the Portuguese ambassador to Sweden, her design of embracing the Roman Catholic religion. And two other learned Italians of the same order, Francis Malines, divinity professor at Turin, and Paul Casati, professor of mathematics at Rome, sent to her at her own request, easily effected what Macedo, the first confidant of her design, had begun. Having made her abjuration of the Lutheran religion, at which the Roman Catholics triumphed, and the Protestants were discontented, both without much reason, she commenced her travels; proceeding from Brussels, or, as some say, from Innspruck, she went to Rome, where she remained two years. She then went to Paris, where Louis XIV. received her with respect; but the ladies of the court were shocked at her masculine appearance, and at her licentious conversation. Here she courted the learned, and appointed Menage her master of ceremonies; but she at last excited general horror by causing the murder of an Italian, named Monaldeschi, her master of the horse, who had betrayed some secret. The French court was justly offended at this atrocious deed; yet it met with vindicators, among whom was Leibnitz. Christina, sensible that she was now regarded with horror in France, would gladly have visited England; but she received no encouragement from Cromwell; she, therefore, in 1658, returned to Rome, and, in 1660, on the death of Gustavus, she took a journey to Sweden, for the purpose of recovering her crown. But her former subjects refused to confirm her revenues, caused her chapel to be pulled down, banished all her Italian chaplains, and rejected her claims. She now returned to Rome, and pretended to interest herself warmly, first in behalf of the island of Candia, then besieged by the Turks, and afterwards to procure supplies of men and money for the Venetians. Some differences with the pope made her resolve, in 1662, once more to return to Sweden; but the conditions annexed by the senate to her residence there were so mortifying, that she proceeded no farther than Hamburgh, whence she returned to Rome, where she died in 1689. She left some maxims, and thoughts, and reflections on the Life of Alexander the Great, which were translated and published in England in 1753; but several letters attributed to her are said to be spurious.

CHRISTOPHE, (Henry,) a negro, king of Hayti, or St. Domingo, was born about 1767 or 1768. St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. Domingo, and Granada, are all mentioned by different authorities as having claim to the place of his birth. He first attracted attention when a young man as a skilful cook at a tavern in Cape-Town, St. Domingo. In 1790, on the insurrection of the blacks in the French part of that island, he joined the insurgents, who were struck by his gigantic stature, energy, and courage. As the

negroes succeeded, he was promoted in military rank. Toussaint Louverture, the generalissimo of the blacks, employed him to put down an insurrection headed by Moise, or Moses, that general's own nephew. Christophe, by employing consummate artifice, got possession of Moses, who was put to death by his uncle; on which Christophe succeeded to his command in the northern province of French St. Domingo. In 1802, when general Leclerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon Buonaparte, conducted a strong expedition from France to regain St. Domingo from the blacks, Christophe boldly defended Cape-Town; and when obliged to retreat, he burnt a great part of the town, and carried off 3000 men, with whom he joined Toussaint Louverture. When Toussaint was treacherously seized and transported to Europe, Christophe rallied with Dessalines, who then became commander-in-chief of the blacks. Through the effects of climate and a fierce desultory warfare, in which no one was more distinguished than Christophe, there was no longer any French force in the island by 1805. Dessalines then assumed supreme power in Hayti, under the title of James I., emperor, and made Christophe one of his generals, and a grandee of his court. Not long afterwards Dessalines was accused of abuse of powers, and Christophe, joining with the mulatto Pethion, got up an insurrection, and murdered him at Port-au-Prince on the 17th of October, 1806. Christophe was then proclaimed generalissimo and president for life of the republic of Hayti, and he named his confederate, Pethion, his lieutenant and governor in the western and southern provinces. The negroes, imitating the republican proceedings of their old masters, the French, had a national assembly of their own, which met at Cape-Town, and gave plausible grounds for Pethion to quarrel with Christophe, whom he accused of a design against the liberties of the republic. Christophe, who regarded a republican government with evil eyes, and wished to centre all authority in himself, took up arms against Pethion, and drove him back to Port-au-Prince, where, however, the latter maintained himself for nearly eleven years, taking the title of president of the republic of Hayti, while Christophe took that of king Henry I., royalty, at the same time, being made hereditary in his family. His dominion at this time embraced the northern parts of the island, and the interior, as far as the mountain of Cibao and the plains of Santiago. Following the fashions of Paris, Christophe organized a court and an hereditary nobility, creating black dukes, counts, barons, &c. On June 2, 1812, he was publicly crowned, and the ceremonies, all after the French pattern, are said to have been very solemn and imposing. On the fall of Napoleon, the house of Bourbon entertained hopes of regaining their old colony, but they were frustrated by the power and skill of Christophe. On the death of Pethion, in 1818, Christophe endeavoured to get possession of his state by force of arms; but he was defeated by the republican blacks under their new president, general Boyer. His tyranny and cruelty had now rendered him generally unpopular, and ill health unfitted him for exertion. He was confined to his bed from the consequence of an apoplectic stroke in his palace at Sans-Souci, when an insurrection broke out, headed by Boyer. The insurgents had already proceeded to extreme measures, and the duke of Marmalade, one of the first dignitaries of the kingdom, had proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, when, seeing that nobles, generals, officers, and men, alike deserted him, to avoid being taken prisoner, Christophe shot himself at the same instant through the head and heart, on the 8th of October, 1820.

CHRISTOPHER, (duke of Wurtemberg,) was born in 1515. In 1519, when the confederated Suabian cities expelled his father Ulric from his dominions, and transferred the dukedom to the house of Austria, Christopher was carried to Vienna, where he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner by the Turks during their siege of that capital, under the great Solyman. In 1532 the emperor Charles V., apprehensive of his talents, determined to confine him in a monastery in Spain; but, when near to the Spanish frontier, he escaped from his escort and fled to Bavaria. Many efforts were made to recover for duke Ulric his ancient inheritance; but the emperor Charles and his brother Ferdinand obstinately refusing to relinquish so valuable a territory, recourse was had to arms; and the landgrave of Hesse, marching rapidly on Wurtemberg, in 1534, defeated the Austrians in the battle of Laufen, and restored duke Ulric; in two years after whose death, (1552) the Lutheran religion was fully established in that duchy. Christopher now proceeded to complete the work of the Reformation; and it is as a church reformer that he is honourably distinguished from the Protestant princes his

contemporaries. He appropriated the property of the church exclusively to the purposes of education, and to the support of the ministers of religion. A great fund was formed out of it and kept sacred, under the name of the "Wurtemberg church property;" the revenue derived from which sufficed to support what were called the Wurtemberg cloister schools, destined for the education of the clergy, the great theological school of Tubingen, together with establishments for the instruction of the people. He died in 1568, in the eighteenth year of his reign.

CHRISTOPHERSON, (John,) a learned English bishop of the sixteenth century, a native of Lancashire, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the first fellows of Trinity college after its foundation by Henry VIII. and shortly after became master of it; and in 1554 he was made dean of Norwich. In the reign of Edward VI. he lived abroad in a state of banishment, in which, as he tells us in the preface to his translation of Philo Judæus, he was all the while supported by his college; but upon Mary's accession he returned, was made bishop of Chichester, and used his efforts to stop the progress of the Reformation. He died in 1558. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, Antwerp, 1553, 4to, and also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Evagrius, and Theodoret, Louvain, 1570, 8vo; Cologne, 1570, fol. Valesius, in his preface to Eusebius, says, that, compared with Ruffinus and Musculus, who had translated these historians before him, Christopherson may be reckoned a diligent and learned man, but that he is far from deserving the character of a good translator; that his style is impure, and full of barbarisms; that his periods are long and perplexed; that he has frequently acted the commentator, rather than the translator; that he has enlarged and retrenched at pleasure; that he has transposed the sense oftentimes, and has not always preserved the distinction even of chapters. The learned Huet has passed the same censure on him, in his book De Interpretatione. Hence Baronius, among others, has often been misled by him. Christopherson wrote, also, about the year 1546, the tragedy of Jephthah, both in Latin and Greek, dedicated to Henry VIII. which was most probably a Christmas play for Trinity college.

CHRYSIPPUS, a celebrated Stoic philosopher, born at Soli, a city of Cilicia, afterwards called Pompeiopolis, and was the disciple of Cleanthes, the successor of Zeno. He had a very acute genius, and was a voluminous writer, especially on dialectics; and Lucian, who sought out absurdities in order to laugh at them, could not forbear ridiculing his logical subtilties. Of his works nothing remains except a few extracts in the works of Cicero, Plutarch, Seneca, and Aulus Gellius. One of his apophthegms deserves to be remembered. Being told that some persons spoke ill of him, "It is no matter," said he, "I will live so, that they shall not be believed." The Stoics complained, as Cicero relates, that Chrysippus had collected so many arguments in favour of the sceptical hypothesis, that he could not afterwards answer them himself; and had thus furnished Carneades their antagonist with weapons against them. Thus most of the absurd paradoxes which Plutarch imputes to the Stoics, are taken from the works of Chrysippus. It is, however, easy to guess that the Stoics had not much reason to be pleased with his writings; for, as he was a considerable man among them,—so considerable as to establish it into a proverb, that "if it had not been for Chrysippus, the Porch had never been,"—it gave people a pretence to charge the whole body with the errors of so illustrious a member. There does not appear to have been any objection brought against his morals, and he was sober and temperate. Chrysippus aimed at being an universal scholar, and wrote upon almost every subject, and even condescended to give rules for the education of children; and Quintilian has preserved some of his maxims upon this point. He died in the 143d Olympiad, B.C. 208.

CHRYSOLORAS, (Manuel, or Emmanuel,) the most illustrious of those learned men who brought the Greek language and literature into the West, was born of an ancient and distinguished family at Constantinople, about 1355. He was sent ambassador to the sovereigns of Europe, by the emperor John Palæologus, in 1387, to solicit assistance against the Turks, and in the reign of Richard II. he visited England, where he resided for more than three years. He returned to Italy about 1396, and opened a school at Florence, in which he taught the Greek language, and had Leonard Aretin for his pupil. From Florence he went to Milan, whence, at the persuasion of Galeazzo, duke of Milan, he went to Pavia, and was appointed to the Greek professorship in the university. This he

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held till the death of Galeazzo, and then removed to Venice on account of the wars which immediately followed. Between 1406 and 1409 he went to Rome, upon an invitation from Leonard Aretin, then secretary to Gregory XII. In 1413 he was sent to Germany by Martin V. as nuncio to the emperor Sigismund, along with the cardinals Chalanco and Zarabella, in order to determine a place for holding a general council; and Chrysoloras and the cardinals fixed upon Constance. Afterwards he returned to Constantinople, and was sent ambassador, with others, as representatives of the Greek church, to the council of Constance; but he died a few days (April 15, 1415,) after the opening of the council. Chrysoloras left but few writings behind him: his Greek Grammar, under the title of Erotemata, was published soon after the invention of printing, and there are a great many editions of it from 1480 to 1550, 4to and 8vo. It is said that he left a work, still unpublished, on the Procession of the Holy Spirit.

CHRYSOSTOM, (St. John,) one of the most learned, and certainly the most eloquent of the Greek fathers, was born of noble and opulent parents at Antioch, in Syria. Authorities are not agreed as to the exact time of his birth; some fixing it at A.D. 344, others at 347, and others at 354. His father's name was Secundus; his mother's name was Anthusa. The surname CHRYSOSTOM, signifying in Greek *Golden-mouth*, which was applied to him on account of his eloquence, seems not to have been given till some time after his death. His father, who was commander of the imperial army in Syria, dying while Chrysostom was very young, his mother brought him up carefully in the principles of the Christian religion, and supplied him with the best masters in literature. He studied the art of eloquence under the famous Libanius, and philosophy under Andragathius, and spent some time in the schools of Athens. After a very successful commencement of legal practice, he relinquished the profession of law for that of divinity. At this time the rage for monachism was extremely prevalent, and Chrysostom retired to a monastery in a mountain solitude near Antioch, where, in opposition to the pathetic entreaties of his mother, he adhered to the ascetic system with rigid austerity during four years. At the age of twenty-three he was baptized by Meletius, bishop of Antioch. He then withdrew into a solitary cavern, where he spent about two years in committing to memory the whole of the Bible. The damp and unwholesome air of the place so prejudicially affected his health, that he was obliged to return to Antioch, where, being ordained a deacon by Meletius (A.D. 381,) he commenced his career as a preacher, and published several of his declamatory discourses and argumentative treatises. Five years afterwards he was ordained priest, and at the age of forty-three he was made vicar to Flavianus, successor to Meletius. His fame for pulpit eloquence was now so established, that, on the death of Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople, he was chosen to succeed him in 397. All the authority of the emperor Arcadius was necessary to make him leave Antioch; and in the following year he was consecrated by Theophilus patriarch of Alexandria, who afterwards proved one of the most envious and malignant of his adversaries. Chrysostom is thus characterised by Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian:—"He was sober, temperate, peevish, passionate, void of worldly wisdom and of dissimulation, incautious, using immoderate freedom in censuring persons of the highest rank, desirous of reforming irregularities in the clergy and the laity, and very ready to deal about his excommunications, shunning the company and conversation of men, and appearing morose, haughty, and arrogant to those who knew him not intimately." This character, however, is consistent with other traits which have earned for Chrysostom an honoured name in the annals of the church. He bestowed upon the indigent the whole income of his large patrimonial inheritance; and with the revenues of his episcopal see he founded and endowed in Constantinople an hospital for the sick, which procured for him the appellation of John the Almoner. Several times a week he preached to crowded audiences, and his homilies were received by the people with such acclamations of applause, that his church became a sort of theatre, which attracted great numbers who had hitherto attended only the Circus and other places of amusement. The resolute and fearless zeal of Chrysostom in the reformation of clerical abuses, and in the denunciation of licentiousness among the great, soon began to draw upon him the enmity of a confederate party, whose bitter retaliation finally effected his banishment and death. Nor was his zeal confined altogether within the precincts of Constantinople; it ex-

tended to foreign parts, as appears from his causing to be demolished some temples and statues in Phœnicia: but all writers are agreed that his temper, even in his best duties, was violent, and afforded his enemies many advantages. In the year 400, he went into Asia, at the request of the clergy of Ephesus; and, by deposing thirteen bishops of Lydia and Phrygia, endeavoured to settle some disorders which had been occasioned in that church. But while he was here, a conspiracy was formed against him at home, by Severian, bishop of Gabala, to whom Chrysostom had committed the care of his church in his absence. Soon after, the beautiful and haughty empress Eudoxia, greatly exasperated against Chrysostom for some severe strictures he had made upon female irregularities, which she regarded as glancing at herself, sent for Theophilus to come in person to Constantinople, and carry on his attacks upon the archbishop. Theophilus arrived in 403, accompanied by some of his dependent bishops, to whom the deposed bishops of Asia joined themselves. A synod was convened in the suburb of Chalcedon, before which articles of accusation were brought against Chrysostom. He was summoned to appear; and, declining to put himself into the hands of his professed enemies, he was condemned for contumacy, and a sentence of deposition was pronounced against him. The synod applied to the emperor, by whose orders Chrysostom was arrested, and conveyed by water to the entrance of the Euxine sea. When this event was known in Constantinople, a dreadful tumult arose, in which many of the Egyptian monks and mariners were massacred, and such an alarm was excited in the palace, that Eudoxia herself petitioned for the archbishop's recall. Only two days elapsed before he was brought back to Constantinople. The Bosphorus, on the occasion, was covered with vessels, and each of its shores was illuminated with thousands of torches. Theophilus withdrew, and Chrysostom had the field without an opponent. Towards the end of that year, however, the empress caused her own statue to be erected near the great Christian church, and the people celebrated festive games before it in her honour. Chrysostom preached against this as an indecency; and he is said to have been imprudent enough, in the exordium of one of his sermons, to compare the empress to Herodias demanding the head of John in a charger. More incensed than ever at these rebukes, Eudoxia resolved upon his ruin; and, by means of Theophilus, three Egyptian bishops were sent to Constantinople, who, assembling a synod, procured a second sentence of deposition against Chrysostom, on the ground of his not having been legally restored after the first. In consequence of this decree, the emperor, at the commencement of Lent, 404, forbade him to attend at the great church; and a detachment of barbarian troops being introduced into the city to control the people, the bishops and clergy who communicated with Chrysostom were rudely driven away, Arsacius was placed upon the episcopal throne, and the deposed prelate was banished. On the day of his departure, the great church and the adjoining palace were burnt to the ground. Chrysostom was first taken to Nice, and thence was conveyed to Cucusus, a desolate town among the ridges of mount Taurus, in the Lesser Armenia. He suffered much on the journey, but was kindly received by Dioscurus, bishop of the place. In this situation, undepressed by misfortune, he actively employed himself in maintaining a correspondence with the most distant provinces, in consoling and exhorting his adherents whom he had left behind him, in promoting the conversion of the pagans and the extirpation of heresy, and in supporting his cause before the see of Rome, which from the first had shown a disposition to favour him, and obtained for him the intercession of the emperor of the West, Honorius, with his brother Arcadius. These measures, however, were probably the cause of an order to remove him still further from the capital, to Pityus, a town on the Euxine, whither he was compelled to travel on foot, beneath a burning sun; which, in addition to many deprivations, produced a violent fever. On arriving at Comana, he was carried into an oratory of St. Basil, where, having put on a white surplice, he expired September 14, 407, being about sixty years of age. Thirty-five years after his death and burial at Comana, his remains were brought with great pomp to Constantinople by Theodosius II. It is said that they were afterwards removed to Rome. The Greek church celebrates his feast 13th November; the Roman, 27th January. The works of St. Chrysostom are very numerous. They consist of commentaries, 700 homilies, orations, doctrinal treatises, and 242 epistles, uniformly diffuse, and overloaded with metaphors and similes. Chrysostom is

described by his biographers as being short in stature, with a large bald head, a spacious and deeply-wrinkled forehead, short and scanty beard, hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, having a look of extreme mortification, but in his movements remarkably nimble and energetic. The life of Chrysostom has been written by Socrates, lib. vi.; Sozomen, lib. viii.; Theodoret, lib. v.; Hermant; Menard; Erasmus; Du Pin; Tillemont; Palladius; Photius; Ribadeneira; and Neander. The best editions of his works are those of Sir Henry Saville, Eton, 1613, 8 vols, folio, the Greek only; and Montfaucon's in Greek and Latin, 1718—1738, 13 vols, folio.

CHUBB, (Thomas,) a noted deistical writer, born in 1679, at East Harnham, a small village near Salisbury. His father, who was a maltster, died without property, and left his mother in indigence to provide for four children. Thomas, the youngest, after receiving a little instruction in mere reading and writing, was apprenticed to a leather-glove and breeches-maker in Salisbury. He was afterwards, as a journeyman, engaged in the business of a tallow-chandler, in the same city. In both these employments he continued to be more or less concerned until the end of his life; and it is a remarkable instance of mental energy that, in the midst of occupations so humble, and merely manual, he contrived, by unassisted application, to acquire a general knowledge of literature and science. But theology was his favourite study; and it is said that a little society was formed under his direction, at Salisbury, for the sake of discussing religious subjects. Here the Scriptures were at first read, under the guidance of some commentator; but in time every man delivered his sentiments freely, and without reserve. About this time the controversy upon the Trinity was carried on very warmly between Clarke and Waterland; and Chubb, at the request of the members, drew up his sentiments about it, in a kind of dissertation; which, after it had undergone some correction, and been submitted to Whiston, was published under the title of The Supremacy of the Father asserted, &c. Pope, in a letter to Gay, was led to ask him if he had "seen or conversed with Mr. Chubb, who is a wonderful phenomenon of Wiltshire!" and says, in relation to a quarto volume of tracts, which were printed afterwards, that he had "read through his whole volume with admiration of the writer, though not always with approbation of his doctrine." How far Pope was a judge of controversial divinity is not now a question, but the friends of Chubb appear to have brought forward his evidence with triumph. Soon afterwards Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, to whom he had been recommended by Whiston, took him into his service, and appointed him steward, or supervisor, of his house in London; an office of which the duties appear to have been as little suited to the character of Chubb as those of a tallow-chandler. Accordingly some of his witty adversaries made themselves merry with the grotesque appearance of his short and fat figure as he officiated at his patron's side-board, adorned with a powdered tie-wig and a dress-sword. After a year or two he relinquished his stewardship, and returned to Salisbury, where he died suddenly on the 8th of February, 1747. His other publications were, A Discourse on Reason, as a sufficient Guide in Matters of Religion; On Moral and Positive Duties, showing the higher claim of the former; On Sincerity; On Future Judgment and Eternal Punishment; Inquiry about Inspiration of the New Testament; The Case of Abraham; Doctrine of Vicarious Suffering and Intercession refuted; Time for keeping a Sabbath.

CHUDLEIGH, (lady Mary,) was born in 1656, and was the daughter of Richard Lee, of Winsloder, in Devonshire, esq. She married Sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom she had several children; among the rest, Eliza Maria, who died in early life, and was lamented by her mother in a poem entitled, A Dialogue between Lucinda and Marissa. She wrote another poem, called The Ladies' Defence, occasioned by an angry sermon preached against the fair sex. These, with many others, were collected into a volume in 1703, and printed a third time in 1722. She, in 1710, published also a volume of Essays upon various subjects, in verse and prose, dedicated to the princess Sophia of Hanover. She died in 1710, in her fifty-fifth year. Several of her letters are in the Memoirs of Richard Gwinnett and Mrs. Thomas, 1731, 2 vols, 8vo, and in Curll's Collection of Letters, vol. iii.

CHURCH, (Thomas,) a controversial divine, born in 1707, and educated at Brazennose college, Oxford. In 1740 he was instituted to the vicarage of Battersea, and was afterwards promoted to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's cathedral. He published A Vindication of the Mira-

culous Powers which subsisted in the first three Centuries of the Christian Church, in answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry; by which it is shown, that we have no sufficient reason to believe, from the doctor's reasonings and objections, that no such powers were continued to the church after the days of the apostles; with a preface, containing some observations on Dr. Mead's account of the Demoniacs in his Medica Sacra, 1749. This was followed, about a year after, by An Appeal to the serious and unprejudiced, or a Second Vindication, &c. For these works the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. by diploma. He also published anonymously An Analysis of the Philosophical Works of the late lord Bolingbroke, 1755. He died in 1756.

CHURCHILL, (Charles,) an eminent English poet, born, in 1731, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, where his father was for many years curate and lecturer. Young Churchill was placed, when about eight years of age, at Westminster-school, whence, in his nineteenth year, he went to Oxford, where he was rejected on account of his deficiency in the learned languages. He was afterwards admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, but immediately returned to London, and never afterwards returned to the university. In 1751 he retired to Sunderland, where he applied himself to such studies as might qualify him for the church, and received deacon's orders from Dr. Willes, bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1756 was ordained priest by Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London. He then officiated at Cadbury, in Somersetshire, and at Rainham, his father's living. While at the latter place, he endeavoured to provide for his family by teaching; but in 1758 his father's death opened a more flattering prospect to him in the metropolis, where he was chosen his successor in the curacy and lectureship of St. John's. For some time he performed the duties of these offices with external decency at least, and employed his leisure hours in the instruction of some pupils in the learned languages, and was also engaged as a teacher at a ladies' boarding-school. In his twenty-seventh year, however, he began to discover a laxity of morals. He was immoderately fond of pleasure, became a constant attendant at the theatres, and was the associate of men of wit and profligacy. Lloyd, the poet, had been one of his school-fellows at Westminster, and their intimacy was now renewed. In conjunction with him, he undertook the management of the poetical department in The Library, edited by Dr. Kippis. About the year 1759 he wrote a poem of some length, entitled The Bard, which was rejected by an eminent bookseller. He also wrote The Conclave, a satire levelled at the dean and chapter of Westminster, which his friends prevailed upon him to suppress. Thus disappointed in his first two productions, his constant attendance at the theatres suggested a third, levelled at the players. This was his celebrated Rosciad, in which the professional characters of the performers at Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres were examined with an acuteness of criticism and easy flow of humour and sarcasm, which rendered what he probably considered as a temporary trifle a publication of great popularity. It was published in March 1761, and was at first successively attributed to Lloyd, Colman, and Thornton. Churchill, however, soon declared himself to be the author; and as it had been severely handled in the Critical Review, he published The Apology, addressed to the Critical Reviewers, 1761, in which he retaliated with great bitterness. The success of the Rosciad and of The Apology opened new prospects to Churchill. He now resigned his curacy and lectureship, and threw off all the external restraints which his former character might be thought to impose; and, that his contempt for the clerical habit might be more notorious, he appeared in public in a blue coat and metal buttons, a gold-laced waistcoat, a gold-laced hat, and ruffles. In February 1761 he separated from his wife: and he endeavoured to vindicate his conduct in a poem entitled Night, addressed to Lloyd.

In 1762 he published his poem entitled the Cock-lane Ghost. About this time he appears to have formed a connexion with Wilkes, and is said to have been employed in the North Briton and in the Prophecy of Famine. The Epistle to Hogarth followed, and was occasioned by that artist having taken some liberties, in his political engravings, with the characters of the earls Temple and Chatham. The poet and the painter had once been intimate, and the latter took revenge upon Churchill on this occasion by representing him as a Russian bear, clad in canonicals and holding a pot of porter. Hogarth died soon after; and some of Churchill's friends incorrectly asserted that the poem had accelerated his decease.

In 1763 Churchill formed an intimacy with the daughter of a tradesman in Westminster, but within a fortnight he cast her off; she returned to him again. Churchill thought himself bound in honour and gratitude to receive her, and perpetuate her wretchedness by a more lengthened connexion. While this affair was the general subject of public indignation, he wrote The Conference, in which he assumes the language of repentance and atonement with such pathetic effect, that every reader must hope he was sincere. The duel which took place between Wilkes and Martin gave rise to his satire of The Duellist, 1763, which was quickly followed by The Author, and Gotham. The Candidate was written soon after, to expose lord Sandwich, who was a candidate for the office of high steward of the university of Cambridge. Independence appeared in September, 1764, and was the last of his productions published in his lifetime. The Journey, and The Fragment of a Dedication to Dr. Warburton, were published soon after his death. In 1764, when visiting Wilkes, then an exile in France, Churchill died at Boulogne, of a miliary fever, on the 4th of November, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His remains were brought to Dover, and were deposited in the old churchyard formerly belonging to the collegiate church of St Martin. A stone was afterwards placed on his grave, on which are inscribed his age, the time of his death, and this line from his works:

"Life to the last enjoy'd, here Churchill lies."

"Churchill," observes Cowper, "is a careless writer for the most part; but where shall we find in any of those authors, who finish their works with the exactness of a Flemish pencil, those bold and daring strokes of fancy, those numbers so hazardously ventured upon, and so happily finished, the matter so compressed, and yet so clear, and the colouring so sparingly laid on, and yet with such a beautiful effect? In short, it is not his least praise, that he is never guilty of those faults as a writer which he lays to the charge of others; a proof that he did not judge by a borrowed standard, or from rules laid down by critics, but that he was qualified to do it by his own native powers, and his great superiority of genius."

His fertility was astonishing, for all his poems were designed and finished within the short space of three years and a half. In personification he is peculiarly happy, and sometimes displays the fine fancy of Spenser united with great strength of colouring and force of expression. His bursts of indignation are wonderfully eloquent, and, with a love of virtue, he might have been her irresistible advocate and the first of ethic writers. Where he does put on the character of a moral satirist, he is perhaps inferior to none of the moderns; but unfortunately his genius was biassed by personal animosity, and where he surpasses all other writers, it is in the keenness, not of legitimate satire, but of defamation. His object is not to reform, but to revenge; and that the greatness of his revenge may be justified, he exaggerates the offences of his objects beyond all bounds of truth and decency. Mr. Tooke, of Gray's Inn, published an edition of Churchill's works, illustrated by much contemporary history, with a memoir prefixed.

CHURCHILL, (Sir Winston,) descended from a very ancient family, was born, in 1620, at Wooton Glanville, in Dorsetshire, or, according to Wood, in London. He was sent to St. John's college, Oxford, where he made an uncommon progress in his studies; but, on account of the civil commotions which arose soon after, he was obliged to leave the university without a degree. He engaged on the side of the king, for which he suffered severely in his fortune. At the Restoration he represented Weymouth in the parliament which met in May 8, 1661. In 1663 Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and in 1664, soon after the foundation of the Royal Society, he was elected a member. In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners of the court of claims in Ireland; and upon his return, one of the clerks comptrollers of the green cloth. He published Divi Britannici, being a Remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle, from the year of the world 2855, unto the year of grace 1660, fol. 1675. It is dedicated to Charles II. and is said to be very accurate as to dates and authorities. After the dissolution of the parliament in 1678 he was dismissed from the post of clerk of the green cloth; but the king restored him again. He enjoyed the same degree of favour from court during the short reign of James II., and died on the 26th of March, 1688. Sir Winston Churchill had several sons, the second of whom was John Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough. (See next Article.)

CHURCHILL, (John,) duke of Marlborough, the most successful general and the ablest statesman of his time, was the second son of the preceding, and was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, on the 24th of June, 1650. A clergyman in the neighbourhood instructed him in the first principles of literature, and he was for a short time at St. Paul's school; but his father, having other views than what a learned education afforded, carried him to court in the twelfth year of his age, where he was particularly favoured by James, duke of York, to whom his sister, Arabella Churchill, mother of the celebrated duke of Brunswick, was mistress. He had a pair of colours given him in the Guards during the first Dutch war, about 1666; and afterwards obtained leave to go over to Tangier, then in possession of the English, and besieged by the Moors, where he resided for some time, and cultivated the science of arms. Upon his return to England he attended constantly at court, where the comeliness of his person, his prepossessing manners, and, what must not be concealed, the discreditable connexion of his sister with the duke of York, contributed to his rapid advancement. In 1672, the duke of Monmouth commanding a body of English auxiliaries in the service of France, Churchill attended him, and was soon after made a captain of grenadiers in the duke's own regiment. He had a share in all the actions of that famous campaign against the Dutch; and at the siege of Nimeguen distinguished himself so much, that he was particularly taken notice of by the celebrated Turenne, who, struck by the singular graces of his person, no less than by his courage and ability, bestowed on him the name of "the handsome Englishman." He appeared also to so much advantage at the reduction of Maestricht, that the French king thanked him for his behaviour at the head of the line, and assured him that he would acquaint his sovereign with it; which the duke of Monmouth also confirmed, telling the king his father how much he had been indebted to the bravery of captain Churchill.

On his return from France the king made him a lieutenant-colonel; and the duke made him gentleman of his bedchamber, and soon after master of the robes. In 1679, when the duke of York was constrained to go to the Netherlands, colonel Churchill attended him; and when he waited upon the duke in Scotland, he had a regiment of dragoons given him. In 1681 he married Sarah Jennings, the favourite associate of the princess Anne. This young lady, who was then about twenty-one years of age, and was universally admired both for her personal charms and her wit, afterwards exercised over her royal mistress, as well as over her own too submissive husband, an influence almost unexampled. In 1682 the duke of York returned from Scotland to London. The first use made by his royal highness of his interest, after he returned to court, was to obtain a title for his favourite, who, by letters patent, bearing date the 1st of December, 1682, was created baron of Eymouth, in Scotland, and was also appointed colonel of the third troop of Guards. He was continued in all his posts upon the accession of James II., who sent him as his ambassador to France to notify that event. In May 1685 he was created a peer of England, by the title of baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford.

In June, being then lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, he was ordered into the west to suppress Monmouth's rebellion; which he did in a month's time, with an inconsiderable body of horse, and took the duke himself prisoner. He was extremely well received by the king at his return from this victory; but he soon discerned that it only served to confirm the king in an opinion that, by virtue of a standing army, the religion and government of England might easily be changed. How far lord Churchill concurred with or opposed the king, while he was forming this project, has been disputed by historians. According to bishop Burnet, "he very prudently declined meddling much in business, spoke little except when his advice was asked, and then always recommended moderate measures." It is said he declared very early to lord Galway, that if his master attempted to overturn the established religion, he would leave him; and that he signed the memorial transmitted to the prince and princess of Orange, by which they were invited to fill the throne. It is certain, however, that he remained with the king after the prince of Orange had landed in 1688, and had the command of 5000 men, though the earl of Feversham, suspecting his inclinations, advised the king to seize him. The king's affection to him was so great, that he could not be prevailed upon to take this step. But lord Churchill quickly justified the

suspicion of the earl by joining the prince, but without betraying any post, or carrying over any troops. Lord Churchill was graciously received by the prince of Orange, by whom he was invested with the rank and title of lieutenant-general; and the prince and princess of Orange being declared king and queen of England, on the 6th Feb. 1689, lord Churchill was on the 14th sworn of their privy council, and one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the king; and on the 9th of April following, was raised to the dignity of earl of Marlborough in the county of Wilts. Soon after the coronation he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces sent over to Holland, and commanded with consummate skill at the battle of Walcourt, April 15, 1689. He soon afterwards went to Ireland, and reduced Cork, Kinsale, and some other places of importance; but on his return to court he was suddenly disgraced, lord George Hamilton being commanded to announce to him, "that the king had no further occasion for his services." The cause of this disgrace can now only be conjectured; but it is suspected to have proceeded from his too close attachment to the interest of the princess Anne. Soon afterwards he was committed to the Tower for high treason; but was released, and acquitted, upon the principal accuser being convicted of perjury. It is now believed that a correspondence had been carried on between the earl of Marlborough and the exiled king; and during queen Mary's life he kept at a distance from court, attending principally, with his lady, on the princess Anne.

After queen Mary's death, when the interests of the two courts were brought to a better agreement, king William thought fit to recall the earl of Marlborough to his privy council; and, in June 1698, appointed him governor to the duke of Gloucester, with this extraordinary compliment, "My lord, make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him." He continued in favour till the king's death, as appears from his having been three times appointed one of the lords justices during his absence; namely, July 16, 1698; May 31, 1699; and June 27, 1700. As soon as it was seen that the death of Charles II. of Spain would become the occasion of another general war, William sent a body of troops over to Holland, and made lord Marlborough commander-in-chief of them. He appointed him also ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses; and, at the approach of death, recommended him as the most proper person to be entrusted with the command of the army destined to protect the liberty of Europe against France, now flushed with victory, and on the point of giving law to the rest of Christendom. About a week after the death of William, (8th of March, 1700,) lord Churchill was made a knight of the Garter, and was soon declared captain-general of all her majesty's forces in England and abroad; upon which he was immediately sent over to the Hague with the same character that he had the year before. The States concurred with him in all that he proposed, and made him captain-general of all their forces, appointing him 100,000 florins per annum. On his return to England, he found the queen's council already divided; some being for carrying on the war as auxiliaries only, others for declaring against France and Spain immediately, and so becoming principals at once. The earl of Marlborough joined with the latter; and these carrying their point, war was declared on the 4th of May, 1702, and was approved afterwards by parliament. The earl took the command June 20; and observing that the States were made uneasy by the places which the enemy held on their frontiers, he began with attacking and reducing them; and in this single campaign, he made himself master of the castles of Gravenbroeck and Waerts, the towns of Venloo, Ruremond, and Stevenswaert, together with the city and citadel of Liege; which last was taken sword in hand. The winter approaching, he embarked for England, and arrived in London Nov. 28. Soon after a committee of the House of Commons waited upon him with the thanks of the house; and the queen conferred upon him the title of marquis of Blandford, and duke of Marlborough. She likewise added a pension of 5000*l.* per annum out of the post-office, during her own life, and sent a message to the House of Commons, signifying her desire that the grant might accompany the honour she had lately conferred; but with this the house would not comply, contenting themselves, in their address to the queen, with applauding her manner of rewarding public service, but declaring their inability to make such a precedent for alienating the revenue of the crown. On the 8th February, 1703, his only son, the marquis of Blandford, died at Cambridge, at the age of eighteen, and was interred in the chapel of

King's college. On the 6th of March, the duke arrived at the Hague, and hastened to take the field. The French had a great army in Flanders, in the Netherlands, and in that part of Germany which the elector of Cologne had put into their hands; and prodigious preparations were made under the most experienced commanders: but the vigilance and activity of the duke baffled them all. When the campaign was over, he went to Dusseldorp to meet the late emperor, then styled Charles III. king of Spain, who presented him with a sword, and soon followed him to England, where he arrived on the 26th of December. In January 1704, at the earnest desire of the States, he returned to the Hague, where he communicated to the pensionary his persuasion that it was necessary to attempt something the next campaign for the relief of the emperor, whose condition at this time was exceedingly critical. This scheme being approved, the duke returned to England in the middle of February, to settle measures at home; and on the 8th of April, 1704, he embarked for Holland. And now the military genius of Marlborough suddenly revealed itself in all its lustre. Thwarted hitherto by the mischievous timidity of the Dutch field deputies, and harassed by the wretched intrigues of their generals, he resolved to free himself from their control by transferring his operations to a distant field; and, accordingly, upon his own responsibility, he secretly conceived and executed the bold design of suddenly marching the English forces into the heart of Germany. With consummate address concealing his approach, he joined the imperialists on the banks of the Danube, forced the enemy's all but impregnable lines at Donauwerth, and on the 11th of August, 1704, in concert with prince Eugene of Savoy, assailed the Gallo-Bavarian troops at the village of Blenheim with such well-directed impetuosity, as to inflict upon them a total defeat. On this memorable day the French and Bavarians suffered tremendous loss, and their commander, marshal Tallard, was made prisoner. After this action, by which the spell of the invincibility of the French arms was broken, the empire was saved, and the whole electorate of Bavaria was conquered, the duke continued his pursuit till he forced the French to repass the Rhine. Then prince Louis of Baden laid siege to Landau, while the duke and prince Eugene covered it; but it was not taken before the 12th of November. On the 14th of December, the duke arrived in England, bringing over with him marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of distinction, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He was most graciously received by the queen, and had the solemn thanks of both houses of Parliament. Besides this, the Commons addressed her majesty to perpetuate the memory of this victory, by granting Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton, to the duke and his heirs for ever. In March 1705, he went over to Holland, with a design to execute some great schemes, which he had been projecting in the winter, but which he could not carry into execution, on account of the impediments he met with from the allies, though he skilfully forced the French lines between Namur and Antwerp. The season for action being over, after visiting the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, he returned, towards the close of the year, to England. In January the House of Commons came to a resolution, to thank him as well for his prudent negotiations, as for his great services: but, notwithstanding this, it very soon appeared that there was a strong party formed against the war, and steps were taken to censure and disgrace him. All things, however, being concerted for rendering the next year's campaign more successful than the former, the duke, in the beginning of April 1706, embarked for Holland, and on the 12th of May, (Whit-Sunday,) he gained, by a series of singularly admirable manœuvres, the famous battle of Ramilies. The advantages gained by this victory were so far improved by the vigilance and wisdom of the duke, that Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin, and even Ghent and Bruges, submitted to king Charles without a stroke; and Oudenarde surrendered upon the first summons. The city of Antwerp followed this example; and thus, in the short space of a fortnight, the duke reduced all Brabant, and the marquisate of the holy empire, to the obedience of king Charles. He afterwards took the towns of Ostend, Menin, Dendermonde, and Aeth. The forces of the allies being about to separate, the duke went to the Hague, October 16, where the proposals which France had made for a peace, contained in a letter from the elector of Bavaria to the duke of Marlborough, were communicated to the ministers of the allies, after which he embarked for England, and arrived in London on the 18th of November, 1706, and was re-

ceived with unexampled demonstrations of respect. He returned to his charge, it being thought necessary that he should acquaint the foreign ministers at the Hague, that the queen of Great Britain would hearken to no proposals for a peace, but such as would firmly secure the general tranquillity of Europe. The campaign of the year 1707 proved the most barren the duke ever made; which was chiefly owing to a failure on the part of the allies, who began to be remiss in supporting the common cause. Nor had he less cause for disquiet at home; for upon his return to England, he found that the queen had a female favourite, who was in a fair way of supplanting the duchess; and that she listened to the insinuations of a statesman who was no friend to him. Marlborough is said to have borne all this with firmness and patience, though he easily saw whither it tended; and went to Holland, as usual, early in the spring of 1708, and arrived at the Hague March 19. In the summer of this year an attempt of the enemy to recover possession of Spanish Flanders brought on a general engagement at Oudenarde, in which the French, commanded by the dukes of Burgundy and Vendôme, were totally routed. This was followed by the forcing of the passage of the Scheldt, and the fall, after a frightful carnage, of the strong fortress of Lisle, the siege of which had been probably suggested by prince Eugene, who had now returned to the Low Countries to co-operate with Marlborough. The House of Commons, Jan. 22, 1709, unanimously voted thanks to the duke, and ordered them to be transmitted to him abroad by the speaker. He returned to England February 25, and on his first appearance in the House of Lords, received the thanks of that august assembly. The offer of insidious proposals for peace on the part of France induced the queen to send the duke to Holland, at the end of March, with the character of her plenipotentiary, which contributed not a little to the enemy's disappointment, by defeating all their projects. His antagonist in 1709 was marshal Villars, who conducted himself with skill and caution. He could not, however, prevent the duke from taking Tournay. The battle of Malplaquet, fought on August 31, in which the French lines were forced, was one of the most bloody actions of the whole war. It cost the allies 18,000 men in killed and wounded; and, though its consequence was the capture of Mons, the purchase was reckoned dear, even by those who regard the loss of human lives merely as a matter of calculation. For his success on this occasion he received the thanks of both houses; and the queen appointed him lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Oxford. But the prevalence of the Tory party rendered the French war less and less popular; and the preaching and prosecution of Sacheverel excited a ferment unfavourable to a cause alleged to be that of liberty. Marlborough's winter visit to his country, though still attended with public honours, was therefore a source of chagrin, aggravated by the total breach between his duchess and the queen, who could no longer endure her insolent assumption of superiority. He returned to the army early in 1710, and, in conjunction with prince Eugene, conducted a campaign against Villars, the fruits of which were the towns of Douay, Aire, and St. Venant. In the mean time, the duke sustained a fatal defeat at home, by the queen's choice of a new ministry, composed of men hostile to him and his views. His resignation in consequence was expected; but either private interest, or regard to the public cause, induced him to dissemble the mortification he felt, and he again took the command against his former antagonist, Villars. In this last campaign he exerted all his generalship to baffle and defeat one nearly his equal in military skill, and he concluded with establishing his superiority by the siege of Bouchain. On the 5th of August, 1710, Bouchain fell, and with its capture closed Marlborough's military career. But his influence at home was now expired, and since he would not resign his command, it was taken from him. He was further exposed to the indignity of an attack in the House of Commons on the ground of peculation; and the triumphant party seemed resolved to keep no measures with a man who had so long been the first person in the nation, and certainly deserved to be treated with deference and respect, even though not immaculate in his public character. To escape from the mortifying scene, he went into a voluntary exile, and, embarking at Dover on the 14th of November, 1712, attended by the duchess, he paid a visit to the Low Countries, where he was received with the greatest honours. After visiting his estate at Mindelheim, in Suabia, given him by the emperor of Germany, and making a brief stay at Hanover, he returned to England in

1714, a short time before the queen's death; and upon the accession of George I. again enjoyed royal favour, and was reinstated in the supreme military command. His advice was of great use in concerting those measures by which the rebellion of 1715 was crushed; and this was the last public transaction in which he took a part. He had two paralytic seizures, which, though they shook his strength, did not seriously affect his mental faculties; and he died at Windsor-lodge, on the 16th of June, 1722, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried with fitting solemnity, on the 9th of August, in Westminster Abbey. The attachment of Marlborough to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England was stedfast and devoted, and sprang from a religious feeling at once unfeigned and profound. His courage, too, which in his youth had been fiery and impetuous, partook in maturer life of the sedate calmness and self-collectedness of the Christian hero. In the field of battle he was ever as merciful and benignant, as towards his political and personal adversaries he was placable and magnanimous. In the domestic relations his conduct was irreproachable. His parsimonious habits, for which no excuse is attempted to be offered, had no effect upon the placidity of his temper, which was uniformly sweet, gentle, and affectionate.

CHURCHYARD, (Thomas,) a poet, born in Shrewsbury about the year 1520. Wood says he was of a genteel family, and well educated, and that at the age of seventeen his father gave him a sum of money, and sent him to court. He does not seem, however, to have gained any thing by his attendance at court, except his introduction to the celebrated earl of Surrey, with whom he lived some time as domestic, and by whose encouragement he produced some of his poems. He appears, however, to have continued with the earl until that amiable nobleman was sacrificed to the tyrannical caprice of Henry VIII. Churchyard now became a soldier, and made several campaigns on the continent, in Ireland, and in Scotland. He afterwards spent some time at Oxford, and was next patronized by the earl of Leicester; he once more returned to the profession of arms, and engaged in foreign service, in which he suffered great hardships. On his return he published a great variety of poems. He died in 1604. Mr. D'Israeli, in his Calamities of Authors, very aptly characterises him as "one of those unfortunate men who have written poetry all their days, and lived a long life to complete the misfortune." His works are minutely enumerated by Ritson in his Bibliographia Poetica, and some well-selected specimens have appeared in the Censura Literaria. The best of his poems, in point of genius, is his Legende of Jane Shore, and the most popular, his Worthiness of Wales, 1580, 8vo, of which an edition was published in 1776.

CHURTON, (Ralph,) an English divine, born in 1754, at Bickley, in Cheshire. He lost his parents in his childhood, and at a proper age he was put to the grammar-school at Malpas, where he attracted the notice of Dr. Townson, by whose recommendation he was entered at Brazennose college, Oxford, in 1772. In 1778 he was elected a fellow of his college; in 1785 he was chosen Bampton lecturer; was appointed Whitehall preacher by bishop Porteus in 1788; in 1792 he was presented by his college to the living of Middleton Cheney; and was collated to the archdeaconry of St. David's, by bishop Burgess, in 1805. The protection of Dr. Townson, and his own rising merit, procured him, early in his academic life, many valued friends. Among those with whom he was on habits of intimacy, were the learned and pious Lewis Bagot, bishop of St. Asaph and dean of Christ Church; Sir Roger Newdigate, bart., a name now long endeared to the Oxford Muses; the excellent and learned Dr. Winchester, author of the Dissertation on the XVIIth Article of the Church of England; and the amiable naturalist and sincere Christian, Gilbert White, whose hospitable roof at Selborne, Hants, generally received him at Christmas to what its owner called a winter migration. He published:—1. Bampton Lectures, Eight Sermons on the Prophecies relating to the Destruction of Jerusalem, 1785, 8vo. 2. A Memoir of Dr. Townson, Archdeacon of Richmond. 3. A Letter to the Bishop of Worcester, occasioned by his Strictures on Archbishop Secker and Bishop Lowth, in his Life of Bishop Warburton, Oxford, 1796. 4. The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brazennose college, Oxford, 1800, 8vo. To this work a Supplement was published in 1803. 5. The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, &c. Oxford, 1809, 8vo. 6. Several detached Sermons on various occasions. 7. A Memoir of Dr. Richard Chandler, prefixed to a new edition of

his Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, 2 vols, 8vo, Oxford, 1825. He died in 1831.

CHYTRÆUS, (David,) a learned Lutheran divine, whose family name was Rocehafe, or Kochhafe, was born in 1530, at Ingelfing, in Suabia. After receiving instruction in Greek and Latin from Camerarius at Tubingen, and Hebrew at Heidelberg, he studied theology under Melancthon at Wittemberg. He then travelled in Italy, and on his return to Germany was made professor of hermeneutics at Rostock. The emperor Maximilian II., Eric XIV. king of Sweden, Christiern III. and Frederick II. kings of Denmark, invited him to their respective kingdoms to establish churches and schools, and they loaded him with presents. He mainly contributed to the establishment of the university of Helmstadt. He died on the 25th of June, 1600. He wrote:—A Commentary on the Apocalypse, 8vo, 1575. 2. A History of the Confession of Augsburg. 3. A Chronology of Herodotus and Thucydides. A collection of all his works, which are mostly compilations, was printed at Hanover in 1604, 2 vols, fol. Of so much importance was the memory of Chytræus deemed a century after his death, that his personal history was thought a proper foundation and connecting medium for the general history of the Lutheran church.—His brother, NATHAN CHYTRÆUS, rector of the academy of Bremen, acquired some reputation by his Latin poetry.

CIACONIUS, or CHACON, (Alphonso,) a Spanish author, of considerable celebrity, a Dominican, and titular patriarch of Alexandria, born in 1540, at Baëça, in Andalusia. A great number of his works remain; the most considerable among which is entitled, Vitæ et Gesta Romanorum Pontificum et Cardinalium, which, with the continuation by his nephew, was published in 1602, 2 vols, fol.; the sequel down to Clement XII. was published by Marie Guarnacci, Rome, 1751, 2 vols, fol.; Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad Annum 1583, Paris, 1731, folio, and Amsterdam, 1732, folio. He wrote also, Historia utriusque Belli Dacici, in Columna Trajana expressi, cum Figuris Æneis, Rome, 1616, fol. Ciaconius left in MS. a Universal Library of Authors, which falling into the hands of Camusat, was published by him with numerous notes, Paris, 1732, fol. This work is a useful repository of authors. Ciaconius died in 1599.

CIACONIUS, (Peter,) said to be brother to the preceding, a learned Spanish critic, was born at Toledo in 1525. After studying at Salamanca, he was employed, with others, by pope Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and also in revising an edition of the Bible, Gratian's Decretal, and some other works printed at the Vatican. He wrote learned notes upon Arnobius, Tertullian, Cassian, Cæsar, Pliny, Terence, Seneca, &c. He was the author, likewise, of some separate little treatises, one particularly, De Triclinio Romano; which, with those of Fulvius Ursinus and Mercurialis upon the same subject, was published at Amsterdam, 1689, 12mo, with plates. He died in 1581.

CIALDERI, (Girolamo,) a painter, was born at Urbino in 1593, and became a pupil of Claudio Ridolfi. He was a good colourist, and possessed great freedom of hand. He excelled in landscapes, which he rendered peculiarly effective by the introduction of architecture and figures in his back grounds. His best work is in the church of St. Bartolomeo in Urbino; it represents the Martyrdom of St. John.

CIAMBERLANO, (Luca,) a painter and engraver, born at Urbino in 1586. He proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Laws, but abandoned jurisprudence to practise painting and engraving. He studied for a long time at Rome, copying the works of the great masters, more particularly those of Raphael. Ciamberlano engraved a set of heads representing, in life-size, our Saviour, the Virgin, the evangelists and apostles. These plates, which have a bold and firm style, are yet finished with great neatness. He died at Rome, in 1641.

CIAMPELLI, (Agostino,) a painter, born at Florence in 1578, and a pupil of Santo di Titi. He worked in fresco and oil, and was employed by pope Clement VIII. at the Vatican. The style of Ciampelli is lofty, his drawing correct, and his colouring harmonious. Two of his finest works in fresco, the Martyrdom of St. Andrew, and a glory of Saints and Angels, are in the Chiesa del Gesu; and in the S. Stefano di Pescia is his celebrated picture of the Visitation of the Virgin to St. Elizabeth. Ciampelli excelled in architecture, and was appointed to superintend part of the building of St. Peter's. He died in 1640.

CIAMPINI, (John Justin,) an eminently learned Italian, born at Rome in 1633. He quitted the study of the civil law for the practice of the apostolical chancery, and, among other appointments,

held that of abbreviator of the Parco Maggiore. He co-operated with Ricci, Nazzari, and others, in a literary journal commenced at Rome, in 1668, and it was at his suggestion that the academy of ecclesiastical history was instituted in that city, in 1671; and in 1677 he established, under the auspices of the famous queen Christina, an academy of mathematics and natural history, which soon became known throughout Europe. He died in 1698. His writings are:—1. Conjecturæ de perpetuo Azymorum Usu in Ecclesia Latina, 1688, 4to. 2. Vetera Monumenta, in quibus præcipua Musiva Opera, Sacrarum Profanarumque ædium Structura, Dissertationibus Iconibusque illustrantur, Rome, 1690, 1699, 2 vols, fol. This is an investigation of the origin of the most curious remains of ancient buildings and mosaics in Rome, with explanations and plates of those monuments. 3. Synopsis Historica de Sacris Ædificiis à Constantino Magno constructis, 1693, fol. 4. An examination of the Liber Pontificalis, or Lives of the Popes, said to be written by Anastasius Bibliothecarius, designed to prove that Anastasius wrote only the lives of Gregory IV. Sergius II. Leo IV. Benedict III. and Nicholas I. and that the others were written by different authors. This is a work of profound erudition. Ciampini published many other dissertations, both in Italian and Latin, and left a great many manuscripts, of both which Fabroni has the most complete catalogue.

CIASSI, (John Maria,) a naturalist of Treviso, born in 1654, who is worthy of notice for his description of several of the most important facts in vegetable physiology, as the sensibility of plants, the movement of the sap, and certain details of germination. He also has obtained the honour of having solved the problem of living forces, generally ascribed to Leibnitz. The style of his work, however, is obscure—in this resembling that of John Hunter, and other original thinkers in physiology; the title of it is, Meditationes de Natura Plantarum, cui accedit Tractatus Physico-Mathematicus de Æquilibrio Fluidorum ac Levitate Ignis, Venetiæ, 1677, 12mo. He died in 1679.

CIBBER, (Caius Gabriel,) a celebrated sculptor, born at Holstein, in Germany. Having visited England, he received much encouragement, and was employed to execute the bassi-relievi and ornamental sculpture of the monument of London. But he is principally known as the sculptor of the two figures representing raging and melancholy madness, which are now in the new Bethlehem hospital, St. George's Fields.

CIBBER, (Colley,) son of the preceding, poet-laureat to George II. and a dramatic writer, was born in London in 1671. Colley bore the name of his mother, the descendant of a good family in Rutlandshire. In 1682 he was sent to the free-school of Grantham, in Lincolnshire. In 1687 he stood at the election of Winchester scholars, upon the credit of being descended by his mother's side from William of Wykeham, the founder; but, not succeeding, he prevailed with his father, who intended him for the church, to send him to the university. The revolution of 1688, however, gave a turn to Cibber's fortune, and he supplied his father's place in the forces raised by the earl of Devonshire in support of the prince of Orange, at Nottingham. In 1689 he determined to gratify a very early inclination he had formed for the stage, by choosing it as his profession. Here, however, he did not meet with much encouragement either in emolument or applause. The first part in which he appeared with any success was the chaplain, in the Orphan. The next part he played was that of lord Touchwood, in Congreve's Double Dealer, acted before queen Mary. The part of Fondlewife, in the Old Bachelor, was the third in which he distinguished himself. He now commenced dramatic writer; and wrote his first play, called Love's last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion, acted January, 1695, in which he performed the part of Sir Novelty Fashion. This comedy, which lord Dorset pronounced to be the best play he had known, met with great success, and the character of the fop was so well executed, that from that time Cibber was considered as having no equal in parts of the same cast. His next comedy, entitled Woman's Wit, in 1697, and his tragedy of Xerxes, in 1699, were not successful. But the Careless Husband, which is reckoned his best play, was acted in 1704 with great success. But of all his plays, none was of more importance to the public and to himself, than his comedy called the Nonjuror, which was acted in 1717, and dedicated to the king; the hint of it he took from the Tartuffe of Moliere. When he presented this play to George I. the king ordered him 200*l.* and the merit of it, according to his own statement, caused him to be appointed poet-laureat in 1730, on the death of Eusden. In 1711 he became joint-patentee with Collier,

Wilks, and *Dogget*, in the management of Drury-lane, and afterwards with Booth, Wilks, and Sir Richard Steele. He became, during his nineteen years' management, so great a favourite with the public in the performance of fops and feeble old men, that after he had retired from the stage he was occasionally tempted back to it by the offer of fifty guineas for one night's performance. He was found dead in his bed on the 12th of December, 1757. Such of his plays as he thought worth preserving he collected and published in 2 vols, 4to. Dr. Johnson says he was by no means a blockhead, but, by arrogating to himself too much, he was in danger of losing that degree of estimation to which he was entitled. As to his moral character, nothing mean or dishonourable has ever been imputed to him; and his Letter to Pope, expostulating with him for placing him in the Dunciad, does some credit to his spirit, and is a more able defence of his conduct than Pope could answer. Vain, inconsistent, and negligent, he was withal a quick-witted, good-humoured, and elegant gentleman. His person, though spare and unprepossessing in youth, improved considerably as he advanced in life; a fact confirmed by a fine portrait of him in the collection at the Garrick Club, in his favourite part of lord Foppington. He was the author and adapter of nearly thirty dramas of various descriptions, amongst which, besides those already mentioned, we may record The Provoked Husband, written in conjunction with Sir John Vanbrugh, and the modern acting version of Shakspeare's Richard III. The best edition of his works is that of 1760, in 5 vols, 12mo. His Apology for his Life, a most amusing book, has been often reprinted.

CIBBER, (Theophilus,) son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and about 1716 was sent to Winchester school; from which he, after four years, passed almost directly to the stage, on which the power his father possessed, as a manager, enabled him to come forward with considerable advantages, and by his merit he soon attained a share of the public favour. Notwithstanding many natural defects, he was generally successful. He married, early, an actress of the name of Johnson, who died in 1733; and in 1734 he formed a second union with Miss Arne. His extravagant habits forced him to retire to France in 1738, and on his return he separated from his wife under very discreditable circumstances. After twenty years more passed, some in prison and the rest in alternate prodigality and penury, he engaged with Mr. Sheridan of the Dublin theatre, and sailed from Parkgate in the month of October 1758. The vessel was however driven by a storm on the western coast of Scotland, and, going immediately to pieces, Cibber, with the greater number of the passengers, perished. As a writer, he has not rendered himself very conspicuous, excepting in some appeals to the public, written in a fantastical style, on peculiar circumstances of his own distressed life. He altered for the stage three pieces of other authors, and produced one of his own, viz. 1. Henry VI., a tragedy from Shakspeare. 2. The Lover, a comedy. 3. Pattie and Peggy, a ballad opera. 4. An alteration of Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet; and The Lives of the Poets, 5 vols, 12mo. His claim to the sole authorship of the last-mentioned work has been disputed; it is said that he had the assistance of a Scotchman, named Shields, who had been amanuensis to Dr. Johnson.

CIBBER, (Susannah Maria,) sister to Dr. Arne, and daughter of an upholsterer in Covent-garden, married Theophilus Cibber, in April 1734. Though this union displeased the elder Cibber, he was reconciled to his daughter-in-law, and soon had the pleasure to see her shine on the stage as a popular actress. Her first attempt was in 1736, as Zara, in Aaron Hill's tragedy; and her powers soon appeared so great, that her salary was raised from 30*s.* a-week to 3*l.*, and the highest characters in tragedy were entrusted to her. The conduct of her husband, however, did not conduce much to her felicity. His extravagant and dissipated manners revolted her, and she soon found that, to supply his necessities, he had bartered her reputation and her honour. The guilty addresses of a favourite suitor, recommended by the intrigues of a worthless husband, soon triumphed over the scruples of a neglected and dishonoured wife; but when Cibber sought reparation in a court of justice, and claimed 5000*l.* for the violation of his domestic peace, the scene of depravity displayed induced the jury to return a verdict of 10*l.* only. Mrs. Cibber lived with her seducer till her death, which happened on the 30th of January, 1766; and she was buried in Westminster Abbey. She translated the Oracle of St. Foix, which was represented for her benefit. But her great merit arises from her

powers of acting, in which she displayed with so much success the feelings of the delicate Celia, the haughty Hermione, the love-sick Juliet, and the abandoned Alicia. Garrick is reported to have exclaimed, when he heard of her death, "Then Tragedy is expired with her." Handel was exceedingly partial to her, and took the trouble of teaching her the parts expressly composed for her limited compass of voice, (which was a mezzo soprano, almost, indeed, a contralto, of only six or seven notes,) with all the drudgery of repetition necessary to undergo in teaching persons more by the ear than the eye. He and Quin usually spent their Sunday evenings at her house.

CICALA, (Scipio de,) a celebrated renegade and Turkish commander under the immediate successors of Soliman the Magnificent. He was the son of the viscount de Cicala, a Genoese of noble family, and being taken prisoner with his father, at the age of eighteen, at the naval victory gained by the Turks at Djerbi (A.D. 1560), he was sent to Constantinople, where be became a Moslem by the name of Sinan, and was enrolled among the pages of the imperial seraglio. His talents and bravery procured him advancement; and on the accession of Mourad III. in 1576, he was raised to the dignity of aga of the Janizaries by the sultan, who also bestowed on him a bride of imperial descent; and in the war which shortly afterwards broke out between the Porte and Persia, his bravery and enterprise were so conspicuous, that he was successively invested with the important pashalics of Erivan and Bagdad, and held for a short time, on the death of the vizir Osman, the chief command of the army. At the conclusion of peace, in 1590, he was recalled to Constantinople and made capitan-pasha, which post he held till 1596, when he was summoned to attend Mohammed III. in his Hungarian campaign, and commanding the reserve at the sanguinary battle of Keresztes, he turned the wavering fortune of the day by an opportune and decisive charge, and was consequently raised to the grand-vizirat. But his ill-judged severity excited the discontent of the troops, and in less than a month he was dismissed to his former rank of capitan-pasha, in which he remained till appointed, in 1604, commander-in-chief in Asia against the Persians. His first campaign was successful; but the next year he sustained a signal defeat near Tabreez, from Shah Abbas the Great, and died shortly afterwards from chagrin at his failure, December 5, 1605 (A.H. 1014), aged sixty-three. Cicala (in Turkish called Sinan-Pasha Jigala-Zadah) was a personage of great note in his own time. "The Persians," according to a Christian traveller, "feared him more than a whole Turkish army." And he was one of the last Ottoman commanders who enforced, to the full extent, the ancient severity of Turkish discipline; but his imprudent rigour made him detested by the soldiers, and his success was consequently not proportioned to his valour and capacity. (Naima. Evliya. Von Hammer. Knolles. Malcolm.)

CICCARELLI, (Alphonso,) an Italian physician, who was executed as a literary impostor under the pontificate of Gregory XIII. in 1580. He had fabricated a great number of genealogies, and written the history of many noble families, in the hope of profiting by the vanity of the great. Among his publications are De Clitumno Flumine, with a treatise, De Tuberibus, Padua; Istoria di Cassa Monaldesca, &c.

CICERO, (Marcus Tullius,) was born at Arpinum, a town of Latium, on Jan. 3, U.C. 647. His mother's name was Helvia; and his father, said to have been a fuller, traced his descent from Appius Tullius, a king of the Volsci. Amongst the friends of his family was the orator, Crassus, under whose direction he was thus prepared in early life for that brilliant career at the bar which few pleaders at Rome equalled, and fewer still out of it surpassed. Devoting his first years to the practice of poetry and the study of rhetoric and philosophy, with an ardour that the duties of an active life never abated, still he did not shrink from serving his first campaign under Sylla during the Marsian war. Retiring, on his return, to his studies, he chose for his preceptor in philosophy Philo, the academician, and in law, M. Scævola. He made his first appearance in a criminal cause as the defender of Roscius Amerinus; and though he was successful in obtaining a verdict for his client, yet, as the prosecutor was a friend of Sylla, he was unwilling to exposé himself to the power of the dictator, and he retired, under the pretence of ill health, to Athens, and this with the greater show of reason, as he was of a spare habit, and so subject to indigestion as to be able to take only a small quantity of food daily. During his residence at the very birth-place of eloquence, and the cradle at once and the

grave of letters, he attended the lectures of Antiochus of Ascalon. There, where he once intended to pass his life, should affairs at Rome take such a turn as to prevent his mixing himself up with politics, he remained till the death of Sylla; when he quitted it for Asia and Rhodes, where he took lessons in rhetoric from Apollonius and Posidonius; and had he followed the advice of the former, he would have adopted the language of Greece as the vehicle of his thoughts; for such was his proficiency in that tongue, that when Apollonius heard him declaim, he observed that all which was left for Greece in its oratory and philosophy would now be carried by Cicero to Rome. On his return to Italy he mingled, with some misgivings, at first in politics, and was ridiculed by men better suited for the bustle of life as one fresh from the schools of Greece; but his talent soon developed itself when he assumed his fitting place amongst the leading men of the day; and the better to prepare himself for the profession of a pleader, he took lessons of Roscius and Æsop, the two principal performers in comedy and tragedy respectively. Being appointed quæstor during a scarcity, he repaired to Sicily; where, although he was at first opposed by persons of property and influence in the island, he gained general approbation for the conscientious discharge of his duties; and it was doubtless from the recollection of his conduct as a public officer, as well as from his reputation as a pleader, that he was chosen by the people of Sicily to prosecute Verres, who had been prætor there, for oppression, sacrilege, and rapine; and such was the effect of his opening speech, that, though Verres was defended by Hortensius, the best lawyer of the day, he would not wait for the verdict, but went into voluntary exile. After passing through the higher offices of the state, such as ædile and prætor, all of which he boasted he had obtained as early as he was permitted by law, he was elected consul with C. Antony u. c. 689, in opposition to Catiline, who, after acting the obsequious slave of the sanguinary Sylla, was desirous of playing the part of a second master of the republic. But though denounced by Cicero, yet as he was supported by Cæsar, Catiline still continued his plans to bring about a revolution; and although Cicero was ever on the watch to thwart the designs of the man who threatened to bury himself under the ruins of the republic, yet all the exertions of the consul would have been frustrated, but for the discovery, partly designed and partly accidental, of Catiline's intentions. Of the attempt to be made on his life the intelligence came from Fulvia, who had been the mistress of Curius, one of Catiline's fellow conspirators; while of that relating to the republic, and the murder of every member of the senate opposed to the conspirators, the information was given by some deputies from the Allobroges, who had come to Rome to complain of the rapacity of some public officers, and whose cause Lentulus, one of the partisans of Catiline, had promised to espouse, if they would induce their countrymen to rise against their nominal allies, but real masters at Rome. Before, however, the plot was ripe for execution, Cicero produced the letters written by Lentulus, in which he called upon Catiline, who, on being denounced by Cicero, had retired from Rome, to march with the troops he had collected to the Capitol. But as Catiline had been guilty of no overt act, Cicero, at the suggestion of Cæsar, hesitated to carry matters to extremities; but with regard to Lentulus and Cethegus, the law was left to take its course; and it was upon his conduct in this state emergency that he was hailed by Cato the younger "the father of his country!" A title, however, which had never been bestowed before upon any other individual could scarcely fail to excite the jealousy of those who either were or aimed to be the first. Hence, when near the end of his consulship, he wanted to address the people, the tribunes, Metellus and Bestia, would not allow it; but as they permitted him to take the usual oath of a magistrate on retiring from office, he adroitly altered the terms of it, and said, "I swear I have saved the state." Hence too he was impeached by Clodius, whom he had attacked, and whose murderer, Milo, Cicero afterwards defended, for having put Lentulus and Cethegus to death contrary to law; and he who had watched night and day for his country's welfare, was compelled to appear in the garb of a suppliant, and to ask as a favour for that support which he might rather have claimed as a right. Sprung himself from the middle rank, he did not fail to obtain the assistance of the Knights who formed the intermediate class between the patricians and plebeians. But as he was deserted by the patricians, whose vanity he had wounded by rising, although a person of no family, to the highest honours of the state, he applied for protection to

Pompey. Forgetful alike of the services rendered by the orator in obtaining for him the command of the army sent against Mithridates, and of the title of Great conferred upon him by Cicero, and fearful only of offending his son-in-law, Cæsar, Pompey had the meanness to leave his house by the back-door at the very moment when Cicero appeared at the front, and thus avoided the interview on which depended the fate of his former friend. In this dilemma Cicero, after placing the statue of Minerva, which he had at home, in the Capitol, and inscribing on its base, "To Minerva, the guardian of Rome," determined to retire to Sicily. On his intentions becoming known, and while he was still in the south of Italy, Clodius got a decree passed to prohibit any person or place within five hundred miles of Rome from harbouring the refugee. He then passed over from Brundusium to Dyrrachium, and lived there broken-hearted, and sighing, says Plutarch, like a rejected lover, for the land of his fathers and the arena of his fame.

After an absence of ten, or, as Plutarch says, sixteen months, he returned and was carried like a conqueror through Italy, on the shoulders of the people, and all the decrees relating to his banishment erased from the public records. Not long afterwards he succeeded Crassus the younger, as one of the College of Augurs, and was sent to Cilicia with orders to draw Ariobarzanes into an alliance with Rome; which he not only accomplished, but brought the whole province into a peaceful state. On leaving Cilicia he went to Rhodes and Athens, and at both places renewed his acquaintance with such of the friends of his youth as were then living; but finding, on his return to Italy, Pompey and Cæsar already opposed to each other, he endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation. Failing in his purpose, and disdaining to take, as Cæsar recommended, a neutral part, and to pass the remainder of his days in a learned retirement at Athens, he attached himself to the standard of Pompey; by whom, however, he was held in little honour; for he used to treat the general and his preparations as subjects of perpetual ridicule; and it was only natural for him after the battle of Pharsalia to go over to Cæsar; who not only received into favour his former opponent, but even permitted him to defend Ligarius, who had been one of the dictator's bitterest enemies. Perceiving at length that the republic was no more, Cicero retired from political life, and for a time gave himself up to philosophy. But though Cæsar spared no pains to attach Cicero to himself, yet the latter had acted too long a principal part in the affairs of his country to be merely a mute in the political drama then in the course of representation. He wanted, however, the nerve to join in the attempt made by Brutus and Cassius to restore the republic; and, anxious rather to put an end to the horrors of civil war, he proposed an amalgamation of parties, and a general amnesty. But the partisans of Cæsar, and especially Marc Antony, were unwilling to give up the power they had acquired by the victories of Cæsar; when Cicero, finding the republican party weakened by repeated defeats and continued jealousies, left Italy for Greece; but learning on the voyage that his presence alone was wanting to heal the wounds of civil strife, he returned to Rome. Here he would have fallen into the power of Antony, whose hostility he had excited by his Philippics, had he not found a friend in Octavius Cæsar, the nephew of Julius, to whom he attached himself, no less through his hate to Antony than the hope of regaining the high position he once held in the state; and such was the court he paid to Octavius, that Brutus said he was far more desirous to find a a master for himself, than to help his country to throw off one. Thus supported by, and in turn supporting, Octavius, who called him father, and regarded him as his chief counsellor, Cicero quickly found he had alienated his old friends, and had lost the character he once had of being the saviour of the republic; and even Octavius used his services only so long as they were required to oppose Antony; for when the second triumvirate was formed, and Antony demanded the blood of Cicero, as the cement of their political union, Octavius, after some vain attempts to save his life, consented to his death. At that time Cicero was passing his time at his Tusculan villa; when hearing of the sacrifice thus made by a pretended friend to an implacable foe, he determined to retire to Macedonia, and place himself under the protection of Brutus. But with his usual indecision of purpose, after he had actually gone on board a vessel lying at Astura, he re-landed almost immediately with the intention of returning to Rome, and after throwing himself at the door of Augustus, to destroy himself there, should he fail to obtain the assistance he required. But scarcely had he proceeded a

few miles on the road before his heart misgave him, and he bade his servants carry him in a litter to Capuæ, with the view of remaining there till the yearly wind should commence blowing in the direction most favourable for sailing to Greece. Here, however, he was overtaken by the emissaries of Antony, Herennius and Popilius, the latter of whom Cicero had once defended on a charge of parricide; but as they failed, on bursting open the door, to find their victim, it is said a freedman of Cicero's brother, Quintus, called Philologus, and whom the orator himself had instructed, betrayed the secret of flight by an unfrequented road. Alarmed by the approach of his pursuers, Cicero put his head out of the litter, when it was cut off by Herennius at one blow, and sent together with his hands to Antony, who nailed them to the rostrum at Rome; while, to gratify a woman's revenge, Fulvia drew the tongue from out of the mouth, and pierced it through repeatedly with a bodkin. Cicero, who thus perished B.C. 43, aged nearly 64, was married twice. By his first wife, Terentia, with whom he received a considerable accession to his property, he had a son, Marcus, and a daughter, Tullia, who died in childhood, and on whose loss he wrote his Consolatio, unfortunately no longer extant, but which seems to have given rise to the treatises of Plutarch and Boethius, under a similar title. According to Plutarch, it was Terentia who, lording it over her husband, compelled him to take part in the accusation against Clodius, who had been of signal service to Cicero during the conspiracy of Catiline. Disgusted with the indifference shown to her husband on his return from exile, or, what was more probably the real cause, desirous of freeing himself from a domestic tyranny, and at the same time of retrieving his affairs, which had become embarrassed, he put away Terentia and married a rich heiress, to whom he had been appointed guardian; from whom, however, he subsequently separated, because, so far from condoling over, she seemed to rejoice at the death of his daughter, to whose memory he intended to dedicate a temple; and it was during the period of his retirement from public life, the consequence of his inconsolable grief, that he wrote the Tusculan Disputations and Academica, his funeral oration on the death of Porcia, the sister of Cato, and a work under the title of Hortensius, extant in the time of St. Augustine, unless indeed it is the same as the one under the title of Brutus, which commences with the account of the then recent death of that orator. In his private character, Cicero, by all accounts, must have been of a most amiable disposition; but, as such persons are wont to be, was far too timid for a patriot, who must be ready, if need be, to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. Even in his own arena, where few could be found his equals, and where, therefore, he had nothing to fear, he seldom ascended the rostrum without feeling some trepidation. In his works, of which no little has been lost, may be seen that which has been the theme of admiration in every country to which Latin literature has reached; and Quintilian has not hesitated to affirm, that he who is pleased with Cicero, exhibits no little proof of a correct taste; and it may be truly asserted that for the polished periods of a gorgeous eloquence the world has not seen, nor is it likely to see, any thing superior to the remains of the orator of Arpinum; while so enamoured with his style were the learned who lived during, and shortly after, the revival of learning, that they refused to admit any thing as pure in Latinity which had not the sanction of Cicero. In poetry alone he seems to have signally failed; for though it is said he could compose 500 lines in a night, yet it was not without reason that Juvenal asserted that if his Philippics had been no better than his poetry, he might have despised the sword of Antony.

The works ascribed to Cicero are—I. Rhetorical; II. Oratorical; III. Philosophical; IV. Ethical; V. Historical; VI. Epistolary; and VII. Translations.

To the first class belong—1. De Inventione; 2. De Partitione Oratoria; 3. Topica; 4. Ad Herennium; 5. De Oratore; 6. Brutus, sive de Claris Oratoribus; 7. Orator, sive de Optimo Genere dicendi. Of these the first, which is confessed to be spurious, is supposed by J. Victoire Leclerc, who translated the whole of Cicero into French, to be made up from the fourth work; while others assert that the fourth itself was written by one Cornificius; for all the passages quoted by Quintilian from Cornificius are to be found there; while Falster, in his Amœnitates Philologicæ, infers from A. Gell. xiii. 6, that they were not written before the time of Augustus. The second has been likewise suspected not to be genuine, partly from the matter and style, and partly from the improbability that Cicero would

be requested by his son, Marcus, as the dialogue purports, to explain in Latin the precepts he had already written in Greek on the method of speaking in public. 3. This treatise is founded upon one of Aristotle, with the same title, of which, when Trebatius met with it in Cicero's library, he requested the owner to give him some account. 5. The dialogues, De Oratore, were written for the amusement of his brother Quintus, who was desirous of seeing something on the subject of rhetoric more worthy of the finished orator, than what Cicero had formerly penned on the same subject in Greek; and so pleased was Cicero with this work, that he professed his willingness to stake his reputation as a writer upon it alone. 6. The dialogue, De Claris Oratoribus, which is a kind of supplement to the preceding, opens with an account of the death of Hortensius, whose loss Cicero feelingly deplores, and then proceeds to give a rapid sketch of some Greek and all the Roman orators who had lived before the time of the author. It was intended to serve as an introduction to Cicero's translation of the speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes relating to the Crown. 7. In this treatise, written to complete the two preceding, Cicero replies to the question asked by Brutus, "What constitutes a perfect orator?" by showing that he is one who can adapt his style to his subject, and mould his audience to his will.

II. The oratorical portion of the remains of Cicero, consist of fifty-nine speeches. Of these, however, the four following,—1. Post Reditum in Senatu; 2. Ad Quirites post Reditum; 3. Pro Domo sua ad Pontifices; 4. De Haruspicum Responsis were rejected by Markland as spurious; and one, Pro Marcello, by F. A. Wolf and Spalding. The former were defended by Gesner, the editor of Quintilian, and the latter by Wormius and Weiske. A brief account of the controversy, abridged from Schutze's more lengthened detail, is given by Lemaire. Of the orations spoken by Cicero, during the five years that intervened between his Quæstorship and Ædileship, nothing has been preserved, with the exception of some fragments, of a greater or less extent, discovered by Angelo Maii and Niebuhr respectively in the palimpsest MSS. of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and of the Vatican at Rome.

III. and IV. Of his philosophical works, Cicero has given in the commencement of the second book, De Divinatione, not only the titles, but the order in, and object for which they were composed; and they have all of them been fortunately preserved in a more or less perfect state, with the exception of the one under the title of Hortensius. They are—1. Academicæ Quæstiones; 2. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum; 3. Tusculanæ Disputationes; 4. De Natura Deorum; 5. De Divinatione; 6. De Fato; and if to these we add the Ethical,—De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute, De Gloria, and De Consolatione, of which the two last have, unfortunately, been lost,—it will be seen that Cicero meant not only to show what conflicting opinions were held by different philosophers, and where the truth was most probably to be found, but how man, viewed as an intellectual, moral, and social being, ought to conduct himself under all the varied circumstances of life.

V. Under the Historical, or rather half historical and half philosophical, division of his works, should be classed the books De Republica; of which only the portion under the title of Somnium Scipionis was known, until the researches of Angelo Maii brought to light a considerable fragment of them, found in a palimpsest MS., and the more remarkable, as they contain Cicero's translation of rather a long extract from the Republic of Plato. To the same class evidently belong the three books, De Legibus; which, like the treatise De Natura Deorum, has come down to us in a very mutilated state; and as no mention is made of either the treatise De Legibus or the Paradoxa Stoicorum, in the passage of the second book De Divinatione, it is not easy to show when or why they were written, unless it be said that the former was originally a part of the treatise De Republica, and the latter of that De Natura Deorum.

VI. Of his correspondence with Titus Pomponius Atticus, and his other friends, it has been truly said by Cornelius Nepos, in his life of Cicero's constant friend and relation by marriage, (for Cicero's brother had married the sister of Atticus,) that he who reads the sixteen volumes of that correspondence, will not have much to desiderate in the history of that spirit-stirring period; so rife are they with a vivid account of the acts and aims of party leaders, and of the varied fortunes and eventual fall of the republic; and it is there, too, that one sees the very soul of Cicero, his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, and his wisdom in words and weakness in acts all fully, faithfully, and freely disclosed.

VII. Of his translations in prose and verse, a considerable portion of the latter has been preserved in his version of Aratus; but in the case of the former, we have only a part of the Timæus of Plato, and some inconsiderable fragments, taken from the other dialogues of the same author, and Xenophon's Œconomics.

To attempt to give even an abridged account of the editions of his works, some of which appeared amongst the earliest specimens of typography, would far exceed our limits; suffice it to say, that the reader will find the fullest list of editions and MSS. prefixed to Beck's edition, which was reprinted, with considerable additions made by G. Dyer, in Valpy's Delphin and Variorum Classics; while, for those which have appeared since 1830, recourse must be had to Engelmann's Bibliotheca Auctorum Classicorum, Leips. 1840, and to the subsequent catalogues of the Leipsic book-fairs. An elaborate life was written by Conyers Middleton in England, and by Prevost in France, where, says Ernesti, the facts are arranged in a better order. Of the English work an abridgment appeared from the pen of Hollings in 1839, 12mo; who in the preface and in a note (p. 514,) sides with the defenders of the four orations, rejected by Markland, and believes, likewise, in the genuineness of the letters between Brutus and Cicero, so convincingly disproved by Tunstall and Chapman, and attributes to Lemaire, who distinctly disclaims giving any opinion on the controverted question, the sentiments of J. Vict. Leclerc, whose judgment will have but little influence when opposed to that of Orelli, whose edition of Cicero seems likely to become the standard text; for, unlike Ernesti, who is now considered by even his own countrymen one of the worst of editors, Orelli has thought proper not to follow implicitly the vulgate, but the MSS. which he conceived to be the oldest and best.

CICERO, (Marcus,) son of the preceding, was so little worthy of his father, who had written for his use the treatise De Officiis, that, according to Pliny, he was so fond of drinking, as to deprive even Antony of the discredit of being one of the greatest drunkards at Rome. His intemperance, however, did not prevent Augustus from making him a consul with himself, when his object was to show that the Senate-house had ceased to represent the sterner virtues of a Republic.

CICERO, (Quintus Tullius,) brother of the orator, was made prætor A.U.C. 691, and afterwards obtained the government of Asia, where he remained three years. Cæsar took him as one of his lieutenants into Gaul; but in the civil war he joined Pompey. The clemency of the victor restored him to his country; but he was afterwards enrolled in the list of proscription by the triumvirs. His death was attended with circumstances peculiarly affecting, and which, indeed, have chiefly rendered him worthy of biographical record. When his brother fled, Marcus repaired secretly to Rome, in order to raise money for their flight to Greece. His return was soon made known, and soldiers were sent to his house to dispatch him. Being unable to discover the place of his concealment, they took his son, and put him to the torture in order to force a disclosure. The generous youth was proof against their cruelty; but not able to suppress his groans and complaints, he was overheard by his father. Struck to the heart by the sufferings of so excellent a son, the unhappy parent came forth from his hiding-place, and offered himself to the sword of the assassins, only entreating that they would spare his child. The inhuman monsters replied that "both must die;" the father as a proscribed man, the son for his attempt to conceal him. A contention then arose between the two, which should die first; which the soldiers terminated by killing both at the same moment. Quintus was a lover of letters, and wrote verses, some fragments of which are preserved. He is made to take the side of popular belief in his brother's dialogue On Divination.

CICOGNARA, (Leopold, count de,) a painter, born at Ferrara in 1767, of a wealthy family of rank. In his youth he manifested an extraordinary taste for drawing, which increased as he advanced in life. Having received his education at the university at Pavia, he visited Rome, Florence, and Milan, and finally Venice, where he fixed his residence. Here he was appointed to some offices in the state, and was also made president of the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1815 he visited Germany, France, and England, and on his return from his travels he completed his rare and splendid collection of books, which family misfortunes compelled him to part with at a later period of his life. Being suspected of joining the Carbonari, he suffered much persecution from the Austrian govern-

ment, and was obliged to take refuge in the papal states. In 1830 he revisited Venice to complete his researches respecting the ancient monuments in that city. He died of consumption, on the 5th of March, 1834. Cicognara was the intimate friend of Canova, and is known as the biographer of that celebrated sculptor. He also published the following works relating to the fine arts, in which he displayed great taste and deep research:—1. Histoire de la Sculpture depuis la Renaissance de cet Art jusqu'au Siècle de Canova. 2. Mémoires pour servir a l'Histoire de la Chalcographie. 3. Les Edifices les plus remarquables de Venice.

CID, the name given by the Moors of Spain (from the Arabic *seid*, "lord,") to Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the renowned hero of Castile. He was born at Burgos, about the middle of the eleventh century, and was descended from an ancient family, and brought up from a child at the court of the kings of Castile. He early distinguished himself by his valour, and was created a knight. In 1063 he accompanied the infant Don Sancho, of Castile, in an expedition against Ramiro, king of Arragon, who was defeated and slain at the battle of Grados. When Sancho was come to the crown, Don Rodrigo acted as his lieutenant-general in his war against his brother, Alfonso. He followed his master to the siege of Zamora, where Sancho being killed by treachery, he conducted back in good order the Castilian troops, with the dead body of the king. Alfonso was afterwards invited to receive the crown of Castile, on the condition of taking an oath to purge himself of all suspicion of concern in his brother's murder; and at the convention of Burgos, when the rest of the nobles hung back, Rodrigo alone exacted it, and even administered it a second time, adding the most terrible maledictions in case of perjury. In 1074 he espoused Donna Ximena Dias, daughter of count Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias. This fact, which seems authentic, appears to render improbable his marriage with Ximena, daughter of count Gomez of Gormas, whom he had killed in single combat; an event which, affording a fine display of contending passions in the person of the heroine, as daughter and lover, has been the subject of a Spanish play, imitated by Corneille in his celebrated tragedy of The Cid. Soon after his marriage with the daughter of Alvarez, finding that Alfonso continued to resent his conduct in exacting the oath, Rodrigo assembled his friends, relations, and dependents, at the head of whom he entered Arragon, ravaging and plundering the country. He made himself master of the castle of Alcoçer, whence he made perpetual incursions into the neighbouring Moorish territories. At length he penetrated to the district of Ternel, south of Saragossa, and fixed his residence in a strong fortress, built upon a rock, called to this day La Peña de el Cid (the rock of the Cid). Hearing of the murder of Hiaya, lord of Valentia, he desired the assistance of Alfonso to enable him to revenge the deed. Alfonso, probably desirous of removing him to a greater distance, readily granted his request; and Rodrigo, in 1094, took Valentia, after a long siege, and held it till his death, in 1099.

The original Cronica de el Famoso Cavellero Cid Ruy Diaz Campeador, is supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, about 150 years after the hero's death. There is a copy of an edition of the Cronica in the library of the British Museum, which bears the date of 1541. The Poema de el Cid, which is believed to contain more historic truth than the prose chronicle, was written about the middle of the twelfth century, or only some fifty years after the Cid's death. The author has been called the Homer of Spain, but his name has not been preserved. His work is unquestionably the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and contains some powerful passages, and is highly interesting from its undoubted antiquity. Besides this poem the Spaniards have an immense number of romances and ballads relating to the exploits of the national hero. In some of these ballads the wonderful achievements of Bernardo de el Carpio, Ferran Gonzalez, and the rest of the twelve peers, are interwoven with the adventures of the great Cid. An ample notice of these works will be found in Mr. Southey's Chronicle of the Cid.

CIENFUEGOS, (Alonzo de,) a distinguished Spanish poet and dramatist of the eighteenth century. He was an imitator of Melendez, with whom he was long upon intimate terms; amidst the political contests that agitated his native country, he joined the opposite party, but like him he died an exile in France. He wrote Idomeneo, and other tragedies; odes, idyls, and ballads; Elogio del Señor Don J. Almazara, Madrid, 1779; Elogio del Marques de Santa Cruz; and

La Pensadora Gladitina, Cadiz, 1786, 4 vols, 12mo.

CIGNA, (John Francis,) an able anatomist, born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, in 1734. He studied under Vigo, Bona, and Beccaria, and received his doctor's degree in 1754, and in 1770 he was made professor of anatomy in the university of Turin. He originated, together with his friend Lagrange, the Academy of Sciences in that city. Cigna wrote several treatises on electricity. He died at Turin, in 1790.

CIGNANI, (Carlo,) a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, in 1628. His father, who was connected with a noble house, possessed a fine gallery of pictures, and in his attempts at making copies of these, Carlo Cignani gave the first indication of his genius. After receiving instruction from Battista Cairo, he became a pupil of Albano, and then visited Rome, to study the works of Raphael and Correggio. On his return to his native city, the cardinal Farnese employed him to decorate his palace. In the great saloon are his celebrated works, representing the entry of pope Paul III. into Bologna, and Francis I. passing through that city; and in the palazzo Zambeccari there is a picture of Samson, which is much admired for its grandeur of style. He soon became the founder of a school of painting in his native city, known as the Clementine Academy, pope Clement XI. having conferred on it the distinction of his name. There is a splendid picture in the palazzo Arnaldi, by Cignani, representing Potiphar's wife endeavouring to detain Joseph. There are two repetitions of this subject by him, one in the Dresden Gallery, and the other in the possession of the duke of Devonshire. Cignani excelled in the painting of women and children, portraying them with all the grace of Albano, but imparting to them a character more elevated and refined. His principal works at Bologna, in addition to those we have mentioned, are, a Nativity, painted in fresco in S. Giorgio; the Virgin and infant Saviour with Saints, in the Capella Davia in S. Lucia; and four subjects from sacred history in San Michele in Bosco. But the work on which the fame of Cignani chiefly rests is the cupola in La Madonna del Fuoco, at Forli. The subject, similar to that of the celebrated painting of Correggio in the dome of the cathedral at Padua, is the Assumption of the Virgin. At this great work Cignani was occupied upwards of twenty years, and it may be considered as one of the noblest efforts of art that distinguished the eighteenth century. Its excellence was instantly acknowledged by all competent judges; and so much was cardinal Cæsareo, a munificent patron of the arts, struck with it, that he was eager to possess a work of this master, and this he soon obtained; on handing Cignani five hundred pistoles as the price of the picture, he said, "I give you these in payment for the canvas; I accept the painting as a present." So highly was Cignani respected, that his pupils followed him to Forli, where his academy remained open till his death, which occurred at that place, in 1719. The productions of Cignani are characterised by a graceful style; possessed of a lofty imagination, a fertile invention, and a correctness of design, his pencil is forcible, yet delicate. His colouring is mellow and harmonious, and his draperies are remarkable for their ease and freedom.—Cignani left a son, FELICE, whom he instructed, and who became a painter of some celebrity, but possessing a handsome competency, he studied the art more as an amateur than a professor. There is a picture by him of the Virgin and Infant Jesus with St. Joseph, in the church of the Carita in Bologna, and at the Cappucini, a St. Francis, which is much admired. Felice Cignani died in 1724.—PAOLO CIGNANI, born at Bologna in 1709, was nephew to Carlo, and became a pupil of his cousin, Felice. He painted some clever pictures, the most remarkable of which is St. Francis appearing to St. Joseph of Copertino; the subject is represented by candle-light, and the effect produced is very fine. Paolo died in 1764.

CIGNAROLI, (Scipio,) a painter, born at Milan. He was the son of Martino Cignaroli, a landscape painter of some note, who flourished about 1719. Scipio was first instructed by his father, and then became a pupil of Tempesta. After remaining some time with this master, he visited Rome to study the works of Gaspar Poussin and Salvator, whose style in landscapes he imitated with great success. His principal works are at Turin and Milan. The date of his death is not known.

CIGNAROLI, (Giovanni Bettino,) a painter, born at Verona in 1709. His first master was a Venetian artist, Santo Prunati, whom he left to study under Antonio Balestra. He declined several invitations to visit the different courts of Italy, satisfied with the encouragement

he received at Venice, and obtaining ample employment for the churches in that city. Two pictures by this master, St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, and the Flight into Egypt, are spoken of very highly by Lanzi; the former is at Pontremoli, and the latter, which is at Parma, has all the style of beauty and expression of Carlo Maratti. The colouring of Cignaroli is deficient in harmony, but he is always effective in his back grounds, which he enriched with landscape and architecture. He died in 1770.

CIGOLI. See CARDI.

CILANO, (George Christian Maternus de,) a physician of Altona, born at Presburg in 1696. The king of Denmark, in 1738, conferred on him the title of Professor of Physics, and of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the Gymnasium of Altona. He was author of seventeen treatises on subjects of Natural Philosophy and Archæology, and died in 1773.

CIMABUE, (Giovanni,) descended from a noble family, was born at Florence in 1240. To him, as is now generally conceded, Italy is indebted for the renovation of the art of painting. According to Vasari, he acquired the art from some Greeks who had been invited to Florence to repair the pictures in the church of S. Maria Novella; while Lanzi insists that at this period the Italians themselves possessed more skill in painting than the Greeks. But, whatever doubt may exist as to the source from whence he derived his knowledge, it is now universally admitted that, at a time when literature was almost extinct in Italy from the perpetual wars that raged there, Cimabue rescued the art of painting from a state of barbarism, and raised it to a height of excellence it had not till then reached. So wondrous were the efforts of Cimabue then esteemed, that when he finished his picture of the Virgin for the church of S. Maria Novella, it was borne thither with a triumphal procession of his fellow-citizens. Among the works ascribed with the greatest probability to him are two large Madonnas in Florence. The earlier one, formerly in the S. Trinita, and now preserved in the Academy, is still closely allied to the Byzantine style. The later one is in the chapel of the south transept of S. Maria Novella. In this the drawing is improved by the study of nature, and the painting, no longer following the Byzantine style, is uncommonly soft. But it is in the large frescos in the church of S. Francesco, at Assisi, that the great powers of Cimabue are exhibited in their fullest development. Some Grecian masters had already commenced several large paintings, which were continued, as it is supposed, by Gianta da Pisa. To complete these works Cimabue was employed; and although several of them are almost wholly obliterated, still many important specimens are preserved. In depicting the action of a single passing moment, in the grouping of the masses, and the attitudes and gestures of the individual figures, he has wonderfully succeeded, and their impassioned movement is happily tempered by an air of dignity and grandeur. But it is only to a certain extent that Cimabue has succeeded. All that belongs to a perfect imitation of nature in her individual peculiarities, all that belongs to the conception of characteristic or graceful action, is wanting. The form of the countenance is alike throughout; the expression, as conveyed by attitude, is always constrained. Yet, notwithstanding all their defects, these works must be regarded as having been mainly instrumental in opening a new path to the free exercise of art. In addition to his skill in painting, Cimabue possessed a knowledge of architecture, although he appears to have been ignorant of the rules of perspective. Among his numerous pupils Giotto ranks the first. Dante says (Purg. c. xi. v. 94), "that till this distinguished scholar of Cimabue appeared, that master stood unrivalled." He died in 1300. (Vasari. Tiraboschi. Lanzi. Kügler.)

CIMALINE, (Giovanni,) a painter, born at Florence. He painted only in distemper, oil colours being then undiscovered; and though he painted historical subjects, he had no conception of chiaroscuro. He is praised by Dante; and, considering the barbarism of his age, the praise is not undeserved, as all that he accomplished was the triumph of art over obstacles now happily unknown. He died at the close of the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century.

CIMAROSA, (Domenico,) an eminent musical composer, born at Naples in 1754. He entered the conservatory of Loretto, where he imbibed the principles of the school of Durante, and became a pupil of that admirable master. On quitting the conservatory his talents soon procured him a great reputation, and his works rapidly became known throughout Italy. His operas were chiefly of the comic class; but, although composed expressly for buffa singers, his style never became low or ungraceful. His instru-

mental accompaniments embellished the vocal parts without diverting too much the attention of the auditory from the main subject. His success was so complete that he received an order from Paris to compose a cantata on the birth of the dauphin, which was performed by a band consisting of upwards of one hundred voices and instruments. His reputation spread more rapidly than that of any composer of the last century, except Piccini. In 1787 he was invited to Petersburg by the empress Catharine II. The following are his operas in the order of their appearance:—1779, L'Italiana in Londra. 1782, Il Convito, I due Baroni, Gli inimici Generosi, Il Pittore Parigino. 1785, Artaserse di Metastasio, Il Falegname. 1786, I due supposti Conti. 1787, Volodimiro, La Ballerina Amante, Le Trame Deluse. 1788, L'Impressario in Angustie, Il Credulo, Il Marito disperato, Il Fanatico Burlato. 1789, Il Convitato di Pietra. 1790, Giannina e Bernandone, La Villanella Riconosciuta, Le astuzie Feminili. 1793, Il Matrimonio Segreto. 1794, I traci Amanti, Il Matrimonio per Sussuro, La Penelope, L'Olimpiade, Il Sacrifizio d'Abramo. 1797, Gli Amanti Comici, Gli Orazi. His last opera buffa was L'Imprudente Fortunato, performed at Venice in 1800. They are all remarkable for originality, as well as for richness of accompaniments and stage effect. The enthusiasm excited by Il Matrimonio Segreto was almost unprecedented, and on this opera alone Cimarosa's reputation securely rests. At Vienna, the emperor having attended the first performance of it, invited the musicians to a banquet, and sent them back the same evening to the theatre, where they played the piece a second time. When the French were in possession of Naples, Cimarosa unfortunately manifested sentiments favourable to their cause, which led to his disgrace at the imperial court. His modesty was remarkable, and it is related that a painter having once told him that he was superior to Mozart, he replied, "What, sir, would you say to any man who would venture to assure you that you were superior to Raphael?" He died in 1801.

CIMON, the son of Miltiades, is said to have exhibited in very early life some symptoms of youthful folly, which were, however, amply redeemed by his subsequent conduct, when he showed himself in no way inferior to Miltiades in courage, and to Themistocles in wisdom, while in integrity he was superior to both; and even when young, proved himself fitted no less for the cabinet than the field. Such was the nobleness of his nature, and the regard he had for his father's memory, that when Miltiades had been tried on the charge of having been bribed by the king of Persia to raise the siege of Parus, and being unable to defend himself in person, in consequence of a wound he had received there, was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and from his inability to do so died in prison, his son offered to discharge it in person; and he would have shared his father's fate, had not his sister Elpinice consented to marry the wealthy Callias on his engaging to liquidate the fine, and enabling Cimon to pay all due honour to his father's remains. He first signalized himself at the battle of Salamis, and quickly became a great favourite with his countrymen, no less by his courteous conduct than by his hostility to Themistocles, of whom the fickle Athenians had become weary; and it was with similar feelings of ill-will towards a leader whom success had rendered overbearing, that the allied forces of Greece put themselves under the command of Cimon; when, after refusing to be led by Pausanias, whose conduct at Byzantium had excited some suspicion of his intention to betray them, they attacked and defeated the Persians at Eïon, on the river Strymon, and would have taken the city itself—for Cimon had turned the course of the stream and brought it to bear against the walls, built of unburnt bricks—had not the governor set it on fire. Shortly after he made himself master of the island of Scyros; and subsequently landing on the coast of Asia Minor, he carried on operations against the Persians so successfully, that not an enemy was to be seen between Ionia and Pamphylia. Hearing, however, when at Cnidus, that the Persian fleet was on the coast of Pamphylia, he attacked it near the mouth of the river Eurymedon, and after landing his troops on the same day, defeated their army; and shortly afterwards so completely did he destroy a Phenician fleet of eighty sail, who were going to join the Persians, that not a single ship escaped. The result of these, and other victories, was the peace by which the king of Persia engaged to restore to the Grecian colonies in Asia their rights and liberties, and not to approach nearer the sea coast than a three days' journey, and that no ships of war should be found between Phaselis, now Fionda, in the south, and the Cyanean

islands in the north. But though the very existence of the treaty has been contested in modern times, still, as it is evidently alluded to by Thucydides, there appears to be no reason for doubting, what Plutarch testifies, that Craterus had inserted it in his collection of the records of Athens; and this too either not knowing, or not caring for, the assertion of Callisthenes, that there were no such articles in the treaty. On the ratification of the peace, which was not concluded till after the usual delays of diplomacy, Cimon turned his arms against the island of Thasus; but as he neglected the opportunity thus offered of seizing upon a part of Macedonia, he was tried for having taken a bribe from its ruler, Alexander; and though he was acquitted on the capital charge, yet he was condemned to ten years' banishment, according to the law of Ostracism; for he had excited the jealousy of the few by his successes, and the suspicions of the many by his leaning towards the Lacedemonians, with whom he was connected by ties of hospitality, and by his attempts to diminish the power of the people. Before the term of his exile had expired, he ventured to return home, to serve as a volunteer in the army, but was compelled to quit Athens. When, however, his countrymen had lost the battle of Tanagra, he was recalled, and did all in his power to prevent hostilities between Athens and Sparta; and for this end negotiated a treaty for five years, according to Thucydides; (Æschines says fifty;) but finding his countrymen bent upon breaking it, he chose to be employed out of Greece rather than in it; and accordingly sailed with a considerable fleet to assist the Egyptians in their revolt against the Persians; and after defeating a fleet of the latter, fell at the siege of Citium, in Cyprus.

CINCINNATO, (Romalo,) a painter, born at Florence in 1525. He studied at first under Francesco Salviati, in his native city, but attained all his excellence in Spain, having visited that country in 1557, on the invitation of Philip II. He painted in fresco the great cloister of the Escurial, and in the church are four pictures by him; two of these are subjects from the life of San Lorenzo; the third represents St. Jerome preaching to his disciples; and the fourth, that saint reading in his study. The most celebrated work of Cincinnato, the Circumcision, is in the chapel of the Jesuits' college, at Cuenca. The duke del Infantado employed him to paint several pictures for his palace at Guadalaxara. He died in 1600. His sons, Diego and Francesco, whom he instructed, were clever painters. Philip IV. employed the former, and sent him to Rome to paint the portrait of pope Urban VIII., on which occasion the pontiff presented him with a medal and chain of gold, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in Rome in 1625. His brother, who like him followed portrait-painting with considerable success, died in that city in 1636.

CINCINNATUS, (Lucius Quintus,) who flourished about 460 B.C., is celebrated in the early history of Rome as the person who was called from the plough to the head of affairs, and after defeating the enemy returned in triumph to Rome; from whence he went back to his plough, having been dictator for only sixteen days. Being summoned a second time, in a similar way—unless, indeed, the two stories refer to one event—to lead his countrymen against Preneste, he met with the same success, in his eightieth year, and resigned the office, after holding it only three weeks.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, (Lucius,) an early Roman historian and antiquary, who flourished during the second Punic war, in which he was prætor of Sicily, and had under his command two legions of those who had fought at Cannæ. He is frequently quoted by Livy as a writer of great authority. It appears from Dionysius Halicarnassus, that he wrote his history of the wars of Hannibal in the Greek language. His history of Gorgias Leontinus, however, seems to have been composed in Latin, as likewise his work on military affairs, from which there are quotations in A. Gellius (lib. xvi, c. 4). Macrobius refers to a work which he wrote on the Fasti; and Festus speaks of several books of his on subjects of Roman antiquities.

CINEAS, the minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, after vainly endeavouring to dissuade his master from invading Italy, was sent to Rome to propose a peace, shortly subsequent to the victory that Pyrrhus had gained over Albinus. On the return from his mission, the object of which he was unable to gain with all his eloquence, where, says Plutarch, he was the only orator of his day who could give a reflex of the power of Demosthenes, whom he had heard, he informed Pyrrhus that the Romans would enter into no negotiations until he had withdrawn his troops from Italy.

CINELLI CALVOLI, (John,) a

physician, born at Florence in 1625. He received his education at the university of Pisa, where he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1659. He first practised at Porto Longone, and afterwards at Santo Sepolcro, whence he removed to Florence. Here he availed himself of the great library in making collections for the literary history of Tuscany, and commenced the publication of his Biblioteca Volante. A long and acrimonious controversy which was carried on between Ramazzini and Moneglia, physician of the grand duke, respecting the death of the marchioness Bagnesi, a patient of the former, who died in childbirth, was noticed by him in this journal, and he warmly espoused the part of Ramazzini. Moneglia had influence enough at court to cause Cinelli to be arrested; and he did not recover his liberty till after the alleged libel was burnt by the executioner, and till he had made a public retractation of the opinions contained in it. After this misadventure he retired to Venice, and then published a piece in justification of himself, in which he inflicted a severe castigation on Moneglia. Subsequently he was, through the interest of Ramazzini, appointed to the professorship of the Italian language at Modena, and as the emoluments of it were inadequate to his support, he practised in several towns in the neighbouring parts of Italy, and died at Santa Casa di Loretta in 1706. His Biblioteca Volante was republished at Venice, in four volumes, 1734, and contains many curious facts not to be found elsewhere. His unfinished histories of the writers of Tuscany is in 12 folio vols, MS., in the Florentine library.

CINNA, (Lucius Cornelius,) having endeavoured to abuse his power as a consul, to make himself master of the republic, and being foiled by his colleague, Octavius, was compelled to lay down his office, and to leave Rome; when collecting together some followers, and uniting himself to Marius, who had brought with him a body of troops from Africa, the two proceeded towards the capital, which Metellus had left in despair at finding that the troops under his command refused to march against the enemy, and that the advanced guard of the rebels had killed Octavius. After deluging the city with blood, and exasperating not only the citizens, but his own followers, by his tyrannical conduct, he was murdered by one of his officers at Ancona, while preparing to march against Sylla, who had recently returned a victor from the war against Mithridates.

CINNAMUS, (John,) surnamed the Grammarian, was secretary to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, in the twelfth century, and served under him in the army. He wrote a history of the reigns of the two emperors, John and Manuel Comnenus, 1118 to 1176, which was published by Du Cange in Greek and Latin, Paris, 1670, folio.

CINO, (de Pistoja,) a celebrated Italian lawyer and poet of the fourteenth century, of the ancient family of the Sinibaldi, or Sinibuldi. His first name was Guittoncino, the diminutive of Guittone, and, by abbreviation, Cino. He took his first degree in civil law at Bologna, and in 1307 was appointed assessor of civil causes, but was obliged to leave Pistoja, owing to the civil commotions. Cino was a zealous Ghibelin, and was now glad to seek an asylum in Lombardy, whither he followed his favourite, Salvaggia, whose charms he so often celebrates in his poems, but where he had the misfortune to lose her. On his return to Bologna, in 1314, he published his Commentary on the first Nine Books of the Code, a very learned work. He now took his doctor's degree, and gave lectures in civil law for three years at Trevisa, and for seven years at Perugia, where he had for his pupil the celebrated Bartolo, who studied under him for six years. From Perugia he went to Florence; whence, in 1334, he returned to his native country, where he died in 1336, leaving the reputation of having been one of the revivers of civil jurisprudence, and one of the founders of Italian poetry; in the latter character he has been praised by Dante, and more abundantly by Petrarch, who chose him for one of his models. His poems were first printed at Rome in 1559, and were reprinted thirty years after with a second part.

CINQ-MARS, (Henry Coiffier de Ruzé, marquis of,) born in 1620, was second son of the marquis d'Effiat, a marshal of France. He was brought forward by cardinal de Richelieu, for the purpose of becoming favourite to Louis XIII., a post for which Cinq-Mars was well qualified, having a most prepossessing figure, and agreeable talents for conversation. He was made captain of the guards, then grand-master of the wardrobe, and finally master of the horse. The cardinal hoped for support from one whose fortune he had made, but the young man's ambition was stronger than his gratitude. He

loved neither the king nor the minister. The unsocial and melancholy humour of the former constrained him in the pursuit of pleasure; and in the height of favour he could not forbear saying to his intimates, "How unhappy am I to live with a man who wearies me from morning to night!" He controlled himself, however, in the hope of rising to political power, and gladly complied with the king's desire of having him present at all his private conferences with the cardinal. This was far from being agreeable to Richelieu, who affronted the favourite so deeply, that he encouraged Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebel, and to solicit the assistance of Spain in his perfidious enterprises. At this juncture Richelieu fortunately detected the treasonable negotiation carried on by the faction with Spain, and informed the king of it. Cinq-Mars was arrested, and was carried for trial to Lyons. Gaston, who always in his conspiracies made his own peace by sacrificing his partisans, furnished additional proofs. Cinq-Mars was capitally condemned, together with his friend, de Thou, son of the illustrious historian and president, and was beheaded on the 12th of September, 1642, in the twenty-second year of his age.

CIOFANO, (Hercules,) an Italian poet, born at Salmo in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was a pupil of Muretus; and as he was a native of the city which gave Ovid birth, he was induced to undertake a commentary on the works of his countryman, to which he prefixed a life, with an account of the country of Salmo, published at Venice in 1575, 8vo; republished at Antwerp, by Plantin, in 1583, 8vo. It possesses merit, and has been published in the edition of the Variorum. Scaliger, Scioppius, and Manutius, speak of Ciofano's scholarship in the highest terms.

CIPRIANI, (Giovanni Battista,) a painter, born at Pistoja in 1727. He received his first instruction from an English artist of the name of Heckford, and afterwards became a pupil of a Florentine painter, Antonio Domenico Gabbiani, and formed his style from studying the works of that master. The first productions by which he became known, were two pictures painted for the Abbey of S. Michele at Pelago, near Pistoja; one representing Gregory VII., the other S. Tesauro. He visited Rome in 1750, where he received much encouragement, particularly in drawing, as he possessed a ready invention, great freedom of pencil, and a bold and vigorous style of design. In 1755 he met Sir William Chambers, the celebrated architect, and Wilton, no less celebrated as a sculptor, and joined them on their return to England. On his arrival in London, he found his fame had already reached that city, and he was immediately employed by the duke of Richmond, lord Tilney, and other noblemen, patrons of art. In 1758 the duke opened the gallery of his mansion in Whitehall gardens as a school of sculpture and painting, when Cipriani was engaged to instruct the pupils in the latter art. On the formation of the Royal Academy he was chosen one of the founders, and evinced such taste in the design he was employed to make for the diploma to be given to the associates and academicians of that body on their admission, that the members voted him a silver cup "as an acknowledgment of his great abilities." It is worthy of remark that the original drawing of this diploma was purchased in 1806, at the sale of the marquis of Lansdowne's pictures and drawings, for thirty-one guineas. The ceiling of the chapel of Whitehall, by Rubens, having been long neglected, it was determined to have it cleansed and retouched. For this delicate task Cipriani was chosen. He proceeded with his work with great care and diligence, completing it in 1778, to the entire satisfaction of his employers. He also repaired the paintings of Verrio at Windsor, and painted a ceiling at Buckingham Palace. Cipriani painted but few pictures of a large size. Among those, the best are at Holkham, the seat of the earl of Leicester. It is as a draughtsman that his name ranks highest in the arts; his works, according to Fuseli, displaying fertility of invention, grace of composition, and seductive elegance of form. These designs have been made well known by the able graver of Bartolozzi. Cipriani, who, in private life was remarkable for simplicity of manners and spotless integrity, died at Chelsea in 1785.

CIRCIGNANI, (Nicolo,) a painter, called Pomerance, from the name of his birth-place, Pomerancia, where he was born in 1516. It is not known by whom he was instructed, but we are informed by Baglioni that he was employed by pope Gregory XIII. in the great saloon of the Belvidere palace at Rome. In that city, where he resided the greater part of his life, his principal works will be found, all of which excite universal admiration from

the excellence of their composition. The martyrdom of St. Stephen in the chapel of that saint, and the paintings in Il Tempio del Gesu, representing subjects from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, are much esteemed. He died at Rome in 1588, leaving a son, ANTONIO, who became a painter of considerable celebrity. He was instructed by his father, and was his assistant in several works. He died in 1620.

CIRILLO, (Domenico,) nephew to Nicholas Cirillo, a Neapolitan physician of considerable eminence, was born at Naples in 1730, and liberally educated. His principal study was medicine, as a profession, but his inclination led him more particularly to natural history; and at the age of thirty he was appointed botanical professor at Naples. In 1761 he published his Introductio ad Botanicam, which in the then state of botany was considered as a useful book. In the mean time, his knowledge of the English language led to his being consulted by all visitors from that nation, and among others by lady Walpole, who engaged him to accompany her to England, as her travelling physician; and here he attended Dr. Hunter's, and probably other medical lectures. On his return he published his Nosologiæ Methodicæ Rudimenta, 1780, and in 1784 another work, De Essentialibus nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus, which was followed by other botanical treatises, learned, but badly written, his Latin and Italian style being both ungrammatical and uncouth. His most splendid work was an account of the Papyrus, printed at Parma in 1796, and this was his last. He soon caught the delusion of French liberty; and when the French army entered Naples, he not only joined them, but was appointed a functionary, for which treason, on the restoration of the lawful government, he was executed in 1799.

CIRO-FERRI. See FERRI.

CISNER, (Nicholas,) a learned Lutheran, born at Mosbach, in the Palatinate, in 1529. He studied at Heidelberg, and took his master's degree in 1547, and afterwards taught the Aristotelian philosophy, and the mathematics. To improve himself farther he went to Strasburg, where Bucer instructed him in the principles of the Reformation, and where he studied divinity. The fame of Melancthon induced him next to visit him at Wittemberg, whence he returned in 1552 to Heidelberg, and was appointed by the elector Frederic to the chair of professor of moral philosophy. He also lectured on Aristotle's Ethics and Cicero De Finibus, until, on the breaking out of the plague in 1553, he went to France, and thence to Italy, and was made doctor of laws at Pisa in 1559. The same year he returned to Heidelberg, where he was appointed professor of the Pandects, and counsellor to the elector Palatine Frederic III. Some time after he succeeded Baudoin as professor of civil law; and in 1563 he filled the office of rector of the university of Heidelberg. He died in 1583. The principal of his original works were published at Frankfort, 1611, under the title of N. Cisneri, &c. Opuscula Historica et Politico-philologica, distributa in Libros Quatuor. Cisner also published some works on law, and was editor of the works of Cino da Pistoja; of Aventinus's Annals; Albert Krantz's Saxonia; Duarenus's works, 1578, 2 vols, folio; and of Simonis Chardii Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, Basle, 1574, 4 vols, folio.

CITTADINI, (Pietro Francesco,) called Il Milanese, a painter, born at Milan in 1616. He was instructed by Guido, and has given many proofs that he was not an unworthy pupil of this great master. Among his best works may be mentioned, The Stoning of St. Stephen; The Ecce Homo; and the S. Agatha; in the churches of S. Stefano, and S. Agatha in his native city. It is to be regretted that this able artist forsook his true vocation, and descended to painting subjects of still-life. He died in 1681, leaving two sons, who followed his profession, GIOVANNI BATTISTA and CARLO. They resided chiefly at Bologna, where they painted fruit and flower pieces, after the style of their father. A genius for painting appears to have been hereditary in this family, as Carlo left a son, GAETANO, whom he instructed, and who became a clever artist. His forte lay in painting cabinet-sized landscapes, in which he introduced figures correctly and spiritedly drawn. He died in 1703.

CITTADINI, (Celso,) a very learned Italian writer of the sixteenth century, born at Rome, in 1553, of a noble family of Sienna. His knowledge of antiquities was accurate and extensive, and, in consequence of his abilities, he was appointed professor of the Tuscan language at Sienna by the grand duke. He died in 1627.

CIVERCHIO, (Vincenzio,) a painter, engraver, and architect, born at Crema, in the Venetian state. There is a painting by him of the Annunciation in the great

church of his native city. But his most celebrated work, a picture representing Justice and Temperance, was seized by the French when Crema fell into their hands, and, Ridolfi says, was so highly prized by them that they sent it to Francis I. Civerchio died about 1540.

CIVILIS, (Claudius,) a celebrated leader of the Batavians, of royal lineage, in the Roman service. Together with his brother, Julius Paulus, he was falsely accused of rebellious intentions, and Paulus being put to death, Civilis was sent in chains to Nero, but was absolved by Galba. He was again endangered under Vitellius, and with difficulty rescued from the army, who demanded his life. Thus exasperated against the Roman government, he resolved upon a revolt. By artful speeches he inflamed the minds of the Batavians, and then, joining the Canninefates and Frisians, who were in open rebellion, he attacked the Roman forces on the Rhine, and obtained a victory, by which they were expelled from Batavia. He was afterwards joined by some Batavian cohorts in the Roman service who had revolted, and almost destroyed a legion near Bonn. Still unwilling to declare himself as the enemy of the Romans, he made all his troops take an oath of allegiance to Vespasian, and invested the camp at Vetera, under the pretence of compelling the legions there to do the same. The civil war in Italy now inspired the Gauls and Germans with hopes of shaking off the Roman yoke; and on the death of Vitellius, Civilis no longer thought it necessary to dissemble. He joined to the alliance the Colonia Agrippinensis, now Cologne; and having defeated Claudius Labeo, he gained over the Tungrians, Betasians, and Nervians. But here his good genius deserted him. Discord arose among the different leaders, and the Roman commander, Petilius Cerealis, defeated the Germans, and stopped the progress of rebellion. After various actions, Civilis was obliged to retreat into the insula Batavorum, the modern province of Holland, where he still made a formidable resistance. At length a treaty was proposed, and a conference was held between the Roman and Batavian commanders, in which Civilis excused his conduct, as meant to serve the cause of Vespasian. The chasm in Tacitus's history leaves us uninformed as to his subsequent fortune.

CIVITALI, (Matthew,) a native of Lucca, who in the fifteenth century greatly distinguished himself as a sculptor. He was originally a barber; but was suddenly smitten with such a passion for sculpture, that he devoted himself to his new pursuit with a measure of perseverance that enabled him to vie with the first statuaries of Italy. Specimens of his works are to be found in the cathedral of Genoa, and in the church of St. Michael at Lucca.

CIVOLE, or CIGOLI. See CARDI.

CLAESSON, (Arnold,) a painter, born at Leyden in 1498. He was first instructed by Cornelius Engelbrechtsen, and afterwards became a pupil of John Schorel. His pictures, which are mostly historical subjects, are remarkable for a freedom of style; but he changed as he advanced in life for a manner less correct. His best pictures, a Crucifixion, and Christ bearing his Cross, are at Leyden. He died in 1564.

CLAGETT, (Nicholas,) an English divine, born at Canterbury, about the year 1607. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalen hall. About 1636 he became vicar of Melbourne, in Dorsetshire; and some years after was elected preacher at St. Mary's, in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk. He published The Abuses of God's Grace, discovered in the Kinds, Causes, &c. proposed as a seasonable check to the wanton libertinism of the present age, Oxon. 1659, 4to. He died in 1663.

CLAGETT, (William,) eldest son of the preceding, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1646, and after receiving his earlier education in the free-school there, he was removed to Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He was then chosen one of the preachers of St. Edmund's Bury, which office he discharged for seven years, and was chosen by the society of Gray's-inn to succeed Dr. Cradock, as preacher. In 1683 he was presented by the lord keeper North to the rectory of Farnham-royal, in Buckinghamshire, and was appointed, two years before his death, to the lectureship of St. Michael Bassishaw. He was also chaplain in ordinary to James II.; and was one of those divines who made that bold stand against popery in the reign of that infatuated monarch. He published 1. A Discourse concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit; with a Confutation of some part of Dr. Owen's Book upon that Subject, Part I. Lond. 1677, 8vo; Part II. Lond. 1680, 8vo. 2. A Reply to a Pamphlet called The Mischief of Impositions, by Mr. Alsop, which pre-

tends to answer the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Stillingfleet's) Sermon concerning the Mischief of Separation, Lond. 1681, 4to. 3. An Answer to the Dissenters' Objections against the Common Prayers, and some other Parts of the Divine Service prescribed in the Liturgy of the Church of England, Lond. 1683, 4to. 4. The Difference of the Case between the Separation of Protestants from the Church of Rome, and the Separation of Dissenters from the Church of England, Lond. 1683, 4to. 5. The State of the Church of Rome when the Reformation began, as it appears by the Advices given to Pope Paul III. and Julius III. by Creatures of their own. 6. A Discourse concerning the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, Lond. 1686, 4to. 7. A Paraphrase, with Notes, upon the sixth chapter of St. John, showing that there is neither good reason, nor sufficient authority, to suppose that the Eucharist is discoursed of in that chapter, much less to infer the doctrine of Transubstantiation from it, Lond. 1686, 4to.

CLAGETT, (Nicholas,) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1654, and was educated in the free-school of Bury St. Edmund's, whence he was removed to Christ's college, Cambridge. Upon his brother's removal to Gray's-inn, he was elected, in his room, preacher at St. Mary's, in St. Edmund's Bury, an office which he held for nearly forty-six years. In 1683 he was instituted to the rectory of Thurlo Parva; and in 1693 he was collated, by the bishop of Norwich, to the archdeaconry of Sudbury; and in 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Hitcham, in Suffolk. He published some occasional sermons, a pamphlet entitled A Persuasive to an ingenuous Trial of Opinions in Religion, Lond. 1685, 4to; and a volume entitled, Truth defended, and Boldness in Error rebuked; or, a Vindication of those Christian Commentators who have expounded some Prophecies of the Messias not to be meant only of him. Being a Confutation of part of Mr. Whiston's Book, entitled, The Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies; wherein he pretends to disprove all duplicity of sense in prophecy. To which is subjoined, an Examination of his Hypothesis, That our Saviour ascended up into Heaven several Times after his Resurrection. And in both, there are some remarks upon other Essays of the said author, as likewise an Appendix and a Postscript. With a large Preface, Lond. 1710, 8vo. Dr. Clagett died in 1726.

CLAIRAUT, (Alexis Claude,) a distinguished mathematician, born in 1713, at Paris. His father, John Baptiste Clairaut, a teacher of mathematics, was a contemporary of Euler and D'Alembert, who completed the system of the physical sciences, the foundations of which had been laid by Newton. The mathematical talents of Clairaut were developed at an early age; his father is said to have adopted a mode of eliciting his taste for geometry by teaching him his alphabet by letters placed at the angles of various geometrical figures. Certain it is that, in his thirteenth year, he read before the French Academy a memoir on the properties of four curves discovered by him, which was so much superior to what could be expected from his age, that Fontenelle, the secretary, was obliged to pledge himself for their originality. This memoir was subsequently published in the fourth volume of Mémoires de l'Academie Royale de Berlin. In 1731 he published Researches on Curves of double Curvature, which procured him admission to the Royal Academy of Sciences, by special permission of the king, that honour never having been before conferred on any individual under twenty years of age. In the year 1743 his work on the Figure of the Earth appeared, he having previously formed one of an expedition sent to Lapland to measure a degree of the meridian. The observations there made are generally considered of little value, although Lemonnier, Maupertuis, &c. were of the expedition. The original work, of 1743, was revised and reprinted in 1808. In 1750 his Treatise on the Lunar Theory gained for him the prize of the St. Petersburg Academy. This treatise is especially valuable, as it accounts fully for the motion of the lunar apogee, which phenomenon was imperfectly explained by Newton. The last work of note that Clairaut wrote was an account of Halley's Comet, which added considerably to his fame. He died unmarried at Paris, in 1765.

CLAIRFAIT, (Count de,) a Walloon officer, field-marshal in the Austrian army, and knight of the Golden Fleece. After having served with distinction in the war with Turkey, he was employed in 1792 against the revolutionary armies of France. In August that year he assisted in the taking of Longevy, and entered Stenay in the beginning of September; he then commanded a body of troops in Champagne; and at length, retiring into the Netherlands, lost, on the

6th of November, through the irresistible impetuosity of the French, the famous battle of Jemappe, no less honourable to the vanquished than to the victor. His subsequent masterly retreat towards and across the Rhine, with a handful of troops, closely followed by the enemy, added much to his military reputation. In 1793 the prince of Coburg took the chief command of the Austrian army, but Clairfait continued to direct its operâtions. He gained advantages over the French at Altenhoven, and at Nerwinde, where he commanded the left wing of the army, which was alone victorious; and he also acquired fresh laurels at Quievrain, at Famars, at the capture of Quesnoi, and on other occasions. At the commencement of the campaign of 1794 he continued to command a corps; and being opposed to Pichegru, in West Flanders, it was only after seven successive well-contested combats that he was obliged to give way before the superior force of the French. In 1795 he commanded at Mayence, and gave new proofs of his talents in attacking an entrenched camp of the enemy, and raising the blockade of that place. At this period he was made field-marshal, and commander of all the troops on the Rhine, as well as of the army of the empire. On his visiting Vienna, in January 1796, he was received with distinguished honour by the emperor, and public rejoicings took place on the occasion. Notwithstanding the homage thus paid to his talents, Clairfait did not choose to resume his military command, being disgusted with the obstacles opposed to his plans of operation. He remained at Vienna as member of the Aulic council; and died there in 1798. His professional character was that of a zealous disciplinarian, notwithstanding which he was much beloved by his soldiers; and, though a foreigner, he commanded the respect and esteem of the officers who served under him. Military critics have considered him as the most skilful of the generals opposed to the French in the revolutionary wars of the last century.

CLAIRON, (Claire Josephe Leyris de la Tude,) a distinguished French actress, born of parents in humble life, at Condé, in Flanders, in 1723. At the age of twelve she appeared in the play of The Isle of Slaves, and was much applauded; and after acting at Lille, Dunkirk, Ghent, and Rouen, she made her appearance at Paris, and there, under the friendly instruction of the celebrated Mlle. Dangeville, she rose to high celebrity. On the 19th of September, 1743, she burst forth suddenly upon the public in the character of Phædra, in which she proved the rival of Dumesnil; and she afterwards sustained her fame in her representation of Zenobia, Ariana, and Electra. She was clever in comedy, but in tragedy she excelled; and at the age of eighty she astonished and delighted Kemble, who paid her a complimentary visit, with a most energetic representation of one of her chief characters. Clairon was of low stature, of a full habit of body, and had no pretensions to beauty. She died at Paris on the 18th of January, 1803. She published in 1799, Mémoires d'Hippolyte Clairon, et Réflexions sur la Déclamation Théâtrale, 8vo.

CLANDER, (Gabriel,) a physician, born at Altenbourg, in 1633. He studied at Jena, and afterwards at Leipsic; when he interrupted the course of his studies on two occasions in order to travel through Germany, Holland, England, and Italy. On his return he obtained his degree, and established himself as a physician in his native city. He in the sequel became physician to the princes of the house of Saxony, and died in 1691; leaving eleven treatises, besides various papers in the Acta. Acad. Nat. Cur. He was a man of great learning, but rather credulous, and a defender of alchemy.

CLAP, (Thomas,) an American divine, minister of Windham, in Connecticut, and president of Yale college, who died in 1767, aged sixty-four. He was the author of the History of Yale College, 1766; An Abridgment of the History of the established Doctrine of the New English Churches; and Sermons; and he is said to have been one of the most learned of the New England writers.

CLAPPERTON, (Hugh,) a celebrated African traveller, born in 1788, at Annan, in Dumfriesshire. His education was confined to English, and to those elementary parts of mathematics required for navigation; but his constitution was such as appeared to set all the vicissitudes of the atmosphere at defiance. In his seventeenth year he commenced his career on board a merchantman, and made several voyages between Liverpool and North America. He was afterwards pressed into the navy at Liverpool, became midshipman, and was one of those who were selected to take lessons in the use of the cutlass from Angelo, in order to become instructors of others. He sailed to Canada in the *Asia* man-of-war with Sir Alexander Cochrane, and

during the voyage, by his varied talents and agreeable manners, gained the good opinion of the admiral and all on board. Having been ordered to Upper Canada, he was made lieutenant, and put in command of a gun-boat, with a crew composed of the most refractory individuals; he in a short time reduced them to a state of discipline which rendered them a model for others. During his services on the lakes it was his delight to accompany the Indians in their sporting excursions, and he was so fascinated with this mode of life as to entertain serious notions of abandoning his profession in order to live in the woods. In 1817, however, on the conclusion of the war, he was put on half-pay, and retired to Lochmaben, in Scotland, where he spent three years in a country retirement, amusing himself with shooting and fishing. In 1820 he removed to Edinburgh, and having become acquainted with Dr. Oudney, whose mind was at that time intent on the subject of African discovery, he in 1823 received from lord Bathurst an appointment, in conjunction with the doctor and major Denham, to attempt a journey to Timbuctoo, in central Africa. The doctor died at an early stage of the journey, in January 1824. Starting from Tripoli, and proceeding by Musfeia and Langalia, on the east end of the great lake Tehad, he, after enduring great sufferings, reached Saccatoo, when he was obliged to turn back. The position of the kingdoms of Mandara, Bournou, and Horessa, with their chief towns, were determined by him and Denham, but they were not able to ascertain the course or origin of the Niger, which was a main object of the expedition. Their account of the civilization and hospitality of the African tribes was rather favourable, and the description of lake Tehad, with its shores, and the animals inhabiting them, cannot be read without a lively interest. Having returned to England, he was, in June 1825, raised to the rank of commander in the navy, and soon after appointed to undertake another journey into the interior of Africa from its western coast. His companions were captain Pearce, R. N., Mr. Dickson, Dr. Morrison, a navy surgeon and naturalist. The party was attended by Richard Lander, Dawson, and a few other servants. Having landed in the Bight of Benin on the 28th of November, 1825, they proceeded inland from Badagry on the 7th of December, but they had scarcely left the coast when they were attacked by the usual disease of the country. Dawson died at Tshow, not far from Badagry, and captain Pearce soon afterwards at Engwâ. Dr. Morrison, who had returned towards the coast, expired at Jannah. Clapperton and the other survivors, after experiencing much kindness from the natives, reached Katunga, the capital of Yariba, on the 15th of January, 1826. From thence he proceeded to the great commercial city of Kano, and then turning westwards arrived at Saccatoo, which he had visited in his former journey from the Mediterranean. Here he was detained in consequence of the wars of the neighbouring chieftains, and, along with Richard Lander, now his only companion, enjoyed tolerable health. They resided in a large hut which had no aperture except the door, and was oppressively hot. For two months their occupation was principally shooting. On the 12th of March he was attacked with dysentery. As his strength began rapidly to fail from the intolerable heat of the atmosphere, the temperature being in the coolest place 107° at noon and 109° at three in the afternoon, Lander during five successive days carried him to a couch placed outside in the shade during the day, and back at sunset. He all along attributed his illness to his having slept in a wet place after being heated and fatigued under a burning sun in the early part of February. For twenty days he continued in a state of progressively increasing debility, but derived consolation from his religious exercises. As he was unable to hold a book, Lander used to read to him daily and hourly some portions of the Sacred Scriptures. After giving Lander directions as to the best mode of accomplishing his return and the forwarding of his papers, also as to his own interment, accompanied by many exhortations to put his confidence in God, he died on the 13th of June. His body, covered by the British flag, was carried on a camel's back to a rising ground near Jungavie, a small village about five miles south-east of the city, and there buried by Lander, after reading the Church service, which had no auditors, the four slaves who dug the grave being engaged in a quarrel with each other during the time it lasted.

CLARE, (Martin,) a writer on hydraulics, who was master of a grammar-school, and lived in the early part of the eighteenth century. His Treatise on the Motion of Fluids, Natural and Artificial, and particularly of Air and Water, 1735, 8vo, is highly valued, and has been often

reprinted; an improved edition of this work was published in 1802.

CLARE, or CLARA, (St.) the founder of an order of nuns, called after her name, was born at Assisi, in 1193. In 1212 she fled from her parents, who were persons of rank, and went to St. Francis, who clothed her in his habit, a piece of sackcloth tied about her with a cord. She was next placed in a new house of nuns, of which she was appointed the superior, and which was soon crowded with devotees of rank. She died in 1253, and was buried the day following, on which her festival is kept. Alexander IV. canonized her in 1255. The nuns of St. Clare are divided into Damianists and Urbanists. The former follow the rule given by St. Francis to St. Clare; the latter are mitigated, and follow the rules given by Urban IV. From their name Minoresses, sometimes given them, our Minories, near Aldgate, is derived, where they had a nunnery from the year 1293.

CLARENDON. See HYDE.

CLARIDGE, (Richard,) a writer among the Quakers, born at Farmborough, in Warwickshire, in 1649. He was entered of Balliol college, Oxford, in 1666, but was removed to St. Mary's hall, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1670. He soon after received ordination, and in 1673 was presented to the rectory of Peopleton, in the county of Worcester, which, on account of certain scruples, he voluntarily resigned in 1691, and joined the Baptists, after submitting to their mode of initiation; but after several years he left them, and adopted the principles of the Quakers, and became a member of that society. In 1700 he removed from London, where he had some time resided, to Barking, in Essex. At Barking, and afterwards at Tottenham, in Middlesex, he kept a boarding-school for several years. He died in 1723. He wrote, Lux Evangelica attestata, and Melius Inquirendum; the former in answer to Keith, the latter to Cockson; also a treatise concerning the Holy Scriptures, under the title of Tractatus Hierographicus. His Life and Posthumous Works were printed in 1726, 8vo.

CLARIO, Lat. CLARIUS, (Isidore,) a learned Benedictine of the sixteenth century. He took his name from Chiari, in the territory of Brescia, where he was born in 1495. He distinguished himself greatly as a preacher and an orator. In 1537 he was made prior of the monastery of St. Peter in Modena, was afterwards made abbot of Pontido, near Bergamo, and of St. Mary in Cesena, and was promoted in 1547 to the bishopric of Foligno. He was present at the council of Trent, both in the quality of abbot and of bishop, and gave ample proof of his learning and eloquence in that assembly. He died in 1555. The principal work of Clarius was a reform of the Vulgate, with annotations upon the difficult passages. Though he extended this reform only to passages in which he thought the sense of the original misrepresented, he asserts that he has corrected it in upwards of 8000 places. This freedom gave offence to the rigid Romanists, and the first edition of his work, printed at Venice in 1542, was put into the Index Expurgatorius. Afterwards the deputies of the council of Trent allowed it to be read, omitting the preface and the prolegomena. Clarius was accused of plagiarism, in having made great use of Sebastian Munster's annotations on the Old Testament without acknowledgment; the fact is true, but the spirit of the times would not allow him to quote a Protestant author. His Letters, with two Opuscula, were published at Modena, 1705, 4to.

CLARK, (John,) an industrious critic and classical commentator, master of a grammar-school at Hull, in Yorkshire, where he died in 1734. He published:—1. An Essay on the Education of Youth in Grammar-Schools. 2. An Essay on Study; to which is subjoined a catalogue of books. 3. The Foundation of Morality considered. 4. An Examination of Middleton's Answer to Christianity as Old as the Creation. 5. An Introduction to making Latin. He also edited the works of several Latin authors, accompanied with English translations.

CLARK, (John,) a Scotch physician and medical writer, born at Roxburgh in 1744. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the ecclesiastical profession, but after finishing his studies, he became a surgeon in the East India Company's service in 1768; and he published the result of his practice in his Observations on the Diseases in long Voyages to hot Countries, and particularly to the East Indies, 1773, and 1792, 8vo. He subsequently settled in practice at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he contributed greatly to the improvement of the public hospital, and founded a dispensary. He also published Observations on Fevers, especially those of the continued Type, 1780, 8vo; On the Influenza, as it appeared at Newcastle, 1783, 8vo; and, A Collection of Memoirs

on the Means of preventing the Progress of Contagious Fevers, 1802. He belonged to the Medical Society of Edinburgh, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. He died at Bath in 1805.

CLARKE, (Samuel,) an English divine, born in 1599, at Woolston, in Warwickshire, of which place his father had been minister for upwards of forty years. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Cambridge, and entered of Emmanuel, then, according to his account, the Puritan college. After taking his bachelor's degree he was employed as a domestic tutor in Warwickshire; after which, being now in orders, he became assistant to the incumbent of Thornton, in Cheshire, whence he removed to Shotwick. After, however, five years' residence at the latter place, a prosecution was instituted against him for the omission of ceremonies in the Chancellor's court; and while about to leave Shotwick in consequence of this, the mayor, aldermen, and many of the inhabitants of Coventry, invited him to preach a lecture in that city, which he accepted. Afterwards, by the influence of Robert, earl of Warwick, he was invited to preach at Warwick. Soon after, lord Brook presented him to the rectory of Alcester, where he officiated for nine years. When the *et cætera* oath was enjoined, the clergy of the diocese met and drew up a petition against it, which Mr. Clarke and Mr. Arthur Salway presented to the king at York, who returned for answer, that they should not be molested for refusing the oath, until the consideration of their petition in parliament. This business afterwards requiring Mr. Clarke to go to London, he was chosen preacher of the parish of St. Bennet Fink, near the Royal Exchange, and there he remained until the Restoration. During the whole of this period he appears to have disapproved of the practices of the numerous sectaries which arose, and retained his attachment to the constitution and doctrines of the Church, although he objected to some of those points respecting ceremonies and discipline, which ranks him among the ejected nonconformists. In 1660, when Charles II. published a declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs, the London clergy drew up a congratulatory address, with a request for the removal of re-ordination and surplices in colleges, &c. which Mr. Clarke was appointed to present. In the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the book of Common Prayer. When ejected for nonconformity, such was his idea of schism and separation, that he quietly submitted to a retired and studious life. From the church, which he constantly attended as a hearer, he says, he dared not separate, or gather a private church out of a true church, which he judged the church of England to be. In this retirement he continued twenty years, partly at Hammersmith, and partly at Isleworth, revising what he had published, and compiling other works, all of which appear to have been frequently reprinted. He died in 1682, universally respected for his piety, and especially for his moderation in the contests which prevailed in his time. His principal publications were, 1. A Mirror or Looking-glass for Saints and Sinners, containing remarkable examples of the fate of persecutors, and vicious persons of all descriptions, and notices of the lives of persons eminent for piety. The author must have turned over a prodigious number of volumes to collect such a mass of anecdote. 2. The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, containing the Lives of the Fathers, Schoolmen, Reformers, and eminent modern Divines, &c. 1649, 4to. Clarke was unquestionably the first who published any collection of biography in English, and who is respectfully noticed by Fuller, as his predecessor. In 1650 he published a second part, and both together, with additions, in a thick quarto of above 1000 pages, in 1654, with many portraits in wood and copper; but the best edition is that of 1675, fol. 3. A General Martyrology, or abridgment of Fox and of some more recent authors, 1651, fol.; to this, in 1652, he added an English Martyrology, reprinted together in 1660, and in 1677, with an additional series of the lives of Divines. 4. The Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age, 1683, fol. 5. The Marrow of Divinity, with sundry Cases of Conscience, 1659, fol.; a treatise against the toleration of schismatics and separatists, entitled Golden Apples, or Seasonable and Serious Counsel, &c. 1659, 12mo.

CLARKE, (Samuel,) son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he lost his fellowship, in the time of the Rump parliament, for refusing to take the Engagement. He applied himself early to the study of the Scriptures; and his Annotations on the Bible, 1690, fol., printed together with the sacred text, was the great work of his life. It is commended in very high

terms by Dr. Owen and Mr. Baxter, as a laborious and judicious performance, and has proved an excellent fund for some modern commentators, who have republished a great part of it with very little alteration. He died in 1700. The great grandson of the martyrologist was Dr. Samuel Clarke, or Clark (for his posterity dropped the *e*), pastor of a congregation of dissenters at St. Alban's, and author of Scripture Promises, a popular work, often reprinted.

CLARKE, (John,) a clever Scotch engraver, born in 1650. He chiefly excelled in portraits, but his best work is a series of twelve plates, entitled, The Humours of Harlequin. He died in London, in 1721.

CLARKE, (Dr. Samuel,) a celebrated English divine, the son of Edward Clarke, Esq. alderman of Norwich, was born there on the 11th of October, 1675, and was instructed in classical learning at the free-school of that town, whence, in 1691, he was removed to Caius college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of geometry under an able tutor, Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Ellis. Though Des Cartes was at that time the established philosopher of the university, yet Clarke easily mastered the new system of Newton; and, in order to his first degree of arts, performed a public exercise in the schools upon a question taken from it, and contributed to its establishment by a more classical version of the text of Rohault's Physics, which he finished before he was twenty-two years of age, accompanied with such notes as might lead students insensibly to sounder notions. After passing through four editions as the university text-book, it gave place, as Clarke desired, to the adoption of undisguised Newtonian treatises. He now, in order to fit himself for the sacred function, studied the Old Testament in the Hebrew, the New in the Greek, and the primitive Christian writers. Having taken orders, he became chaplain to More, bishop of Norwich, by the introduction and in the room of Whiston, who in 1698 was collated to the living of Lowestoff, in Suffolk. In this station Clarke lived for nearly twelve years. In 1699 he published two treatises; one entitled, Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance; the other, Some Reflections on that part of a Book called Amyntor, or a Defence of Milton's Life, written by Toland, which relates to the Writings of the Primitive Fathers and the Canon of the New Testament, in a Letter to a Friend. In 1701 he published a paraphrase upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was followed in 1702 by the paraphrases upon the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, and soon after by a third volume upon St. John, afterwards often printed together in two volumes, 8vo.

About this time bishop More, his patron, gave him the rectory of Drayton, near Norwich, and procured for him a parish in that city. In 1704 he was appointed to preach the Boyle lecture; and the subject he chose was, The Being and Attributes of God; in which he succeeded so well, that he was re-appointed preacher the following year; when he chose for his subject, The Evidences of natural and revealed Religion. These sermons were first printed in two distinct volumes: the former in 1705, the latter in 1706. They have since been printed in one volume, and have passed through several editions. In the fifth were added several letters to Clarke from Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, relating to the Demonstration of the Being and Attributes, with the doctor's answers. In the sixth edition was added, a discourse concerning the connexion of the prophecies in the Old Testament, and the application of them to Christ: and an answer to a seventh letter concerning the argument *à priori*. Numerous replies and objections to this argument appeared at the time of its first publication. One of the principal was, An Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c. by bishop Law. Many writers regard the performance of Clarke as a failure. Pope, who on several occasions says sarcastic things of Clarke, alludes to it in the following passage of the Dunciad, b. iv. l. 455:—

"We nobly take the high priori road,
And reason downward 'till we doubt of God.'"

The Evidences met with equal opposition. The foundation of morality, according to Clarke, consists in the immutable differences, relations, and eternal fitness of things. The last expression being of frequent occurrence in this discourse acquired a fashionable usage in the ethical vocabularies of the day. Regardless of moral sentiment, so fully developed since by Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Adam Smith, Clarke insists solely upon the principle that the criterion of moral rectitude is in the conformity to, or deviation from, the natural and eternal fitness of things: in other words, that an immoral act is an irrational act, that is, an act in violation of the actual

ratios of existent things. The endeavour to reduce moral philosophy to mathematical certainty was characteristic of that age, and led to the formation of theories remarkable more for their ingenuity than utility. In 1706 Clarke published a letter to Dodwell, in answer to the arguments in his epistolary discourse against the immortality of the soul, and representing the judgment of the fathers, to whom Dodwell had appealed, concerning that matter. This appears to have given universal satisfaction: but the controversy did not stop here; for the celebrated Collins, as a second to Dodwell, went much farther into the philosophy of the dispute, and indeed seemed to produce all that could possibly be said against the immateriality of the soul, as well as the liberty of human actions. This enlarged the field of argument, upon which Clarke entered, and wrote with such clearness as showed him to be greatly superior to his adversaries in metaphysical and physical knowledge. In the same year he obtained, through bishop More, the rectory of St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf, London; and published an answer to the treatise of Dr. Dodwell On the Soul, in which that divine contends that it is not immortal until made so by baptism. Several rejoinders followed on each side. Clarke at this time published a Latin translation of the treatise On Optics, by his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, who in acknowledgment presented him with 500*l.* for his five children. In 1709, his patron, Dr. More, procured for him the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and a chaplaincy to queen Anne, which induced him to take his degree of D.D.; and it is said that no such logical conflict was ever heard in the schools of Cambridge as that which occurred on this occasion between Clarke and professor James, who, in concluding, exclaimed, "Profectò me probe exercuisti!" The theses sustained by Clarke were, that no scriptural article of Christianity is contrary to reason, and that free agency is indispensably essential to all moral and religious conduct. In the same year he revised, at the request of the author, Whiston's translation of the Apostolical Constitutions. In 1712 he published his edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, in folio, with notes, and some fine engravings. The same year appeared his treatise on The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity; a work which involved him for the remainder of his life in a controversy, in which his principal adversary was Dr. Waterland. The Lower House of Convocation, in 1714, complained to the bishops of the heterodox and dangerous tendency of its Arian tenets, and Clarke was prevailed upon to declare that he was sorry for his offence, and hoped that his future conduct would occasion no further cause of complaint; an act for which he was sternly reproached by his less submissive friend, Whiston. A circumstantial account of this proceeding is given in the Apology for Dr. Clarke, 1714. His favourite subject was the doctrine of philosophical liberty and necessity; on which he began, in 1715, to carry on an amicable controversy with Leibnitz. The papers written on each side were printed, in 1717, in English and French, and dedicated to queen Caroline, who is said to have carefully examined each MS. previous to publication. In advocating the doctrine of free-will, Dr. Clarke had constantly in view the subversion of the writings of Spinoza, which contain, says Dr. Reid, in his Essays, "the genuine and most tenable system of necessity." The death of Leibnitz left the controversy undecided, and Clarke soon afterwards resumed his argument in reply to the Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty, by the friend of Locke, Anthony Collins. In 1718 Clarke made an alteration in the forms of doxology in the singing psalms, in a collection of Psalms and Hymns for the use of St. James's church, which occasioned a sharp controversy respecting the primitive doxologies. A considerable number of these Select Psalms and Hymns having been dispersed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, before the alteration of the doxologies was taken notice of, Clarke was charged with a design of imposing upon the Society, and Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, addressed a letter to the incumbents of all churches and chapels in his diocese, against their using any new forms of doxology; in this letter, which is dated December 26, 1718, the bishop says, "Some persons, seduced, I fear, by the strong delusions of pride and self-conceit, have lately published new forms of doxology, entirely agreeable to those of some ancient heretics, who impiously denied a trinity of persons in the unity of the Godhead. I do therefore warn and charge it upon your souls, as you hope to obtain mercy from God the Father, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord, and by the sanctification of the Holy Ghost, three Persons and one God blessed for ever, that you em-

ploy your best endeavours to prevail with your several flocks, to have a great abhorrence for the above-mentioned new forms, and particularly that you do not suffer the same to be used, either in your churches, or in any schools, where you are to prevent that most pernicious abuse," &c. This letter was animadverted upon by Whiston, in a Letter of Thanks to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, for his late Letter to his Clergy against the Use of new Forms of Doxology, &c. Jan. 17, 1719; and in a pamphlet entitled, An humble Apology for St. Paul and the other Apostles; or, a Vindication of them and their Doxologies from the Charge of Heresy, by Cornelius Paets, 1719. Soon after came out an ironical piece, entitled A Defence of the Bishop of London, in answer to Whiston's Letter of Thanks, &c. addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury. To which is added, A Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell's late Endeavour to turn Mr. Whiston out of his Church. Whiston's Letter of Thanks occasioned A Seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of primitive Doxologies, &c. by a Presbyter, &c. 1719. This presbyter was supposed to be Dr. Berriman. In 1724 Clarke was presented by the lord Lechmeer, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicester. In the same year he published seventeen sermons, preached on several occasions. In 1727, upon the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he was offered by the court the place of master of the Mint, worth from 1200*l* to 1500*l*. a year. This offer, after advising with his friends, he declined. In 1728 was published, A Letter from Dr. Clarke to Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, F.R.S. occasioned by the controversy relating to the proportion of velocity and force in bodies in motion, and printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 401; and in 1729, he published the twelve first books of Homer's Iliad, in 4to, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland. He had begun this work in his younger years. The twelve last books of the Iliad were published in 1732, in 4to, by his son, Samuel Clarke; who says in the preface, that his father had finished the annotations to the three first of those books, and as far as the 359th verse of the fourth; and had revised the text and version as far as verse 510th of the same book. He died rather suddenly on the 17th of May, 1729, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. The same year was printed his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and ten volumes of sermons, in 8vo, by his brother Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum. His Exposition is made up of those lectures he read every Thursday morning for some months in the year at St. James's church. In the latter part of his time he revised them with great care, and left them completely prepared for the press. This performance was animadverted upon by Dr. Waterland, and was defended by Dr. Sykes. That he retained to the last his Unitarian views is proved by his emendations of the Liturgy shortly before his death, the MS. of which is in the British Museum, and by the statements of his friend and biographer, bishop Hoadly. The moral character of Clarke is admired by all his biographers: his temper was remarkably mild, and his manners were modest and unassuming. As a writer he is plain and unaffected; very accurate, but monotonous, tame, and jejune. Voltaire, not without propriety, calls him a *moulin à raisonnement*. He was a wary and very skilful disputant, and well disciplined in the scholastic logic.

CLARKE, (John,) brother of the preceding, born at Norwich. He was bred to the business of a weaver, but afterwards went to the university of Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. By the interest of his brother he obtained a prebend in Norwich cathedral, was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lastly promoted to the deanery of Salisbury. He died in 1759. Dean Clarke preached the Boyle's Lecture, and published the sermons with the title of the Origin of Evil, 2 vols, 8vo. His other works are, a translation of Rohault's System of Physics, 2 vols, 8vo; another of Grotius de Veritate, with Le Clerc's Notes, 8vo; and the Notes belonging to Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

CLARKE, (Jeremiah,) an English organist and composer of church music, was educated in the Chapel Royal, under Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded in 1693 as master of the children and almoner of St. Paul's, of which cathedral he was soon after appointed organist. In 1700 Dr. Blow and his pupil were appointed gentlemen extraordinary in the King's chapel; of which, in 1704, on the death of Mr. Francis Piggot, they were jointly admitted to the place of organist. Early in life he was so unfortunate as to conceive a violent and hopeless passion for a very beautiful lady of a rank far superior to his own; and his sufferings, under these circumstances, became at length so intolerable, that he resolved to

terminate them by suicide. The late Mr. Samuel Wesley, one of the lay-vicars of St. Paul's, who was very intimate with him, related the following extraordinary story:—"Being at the house of a friend in the country, he found himself so miserable that he suddenly determined to return to London; his friend, observing in his behaviour great marks of dejection, furnished him with a horse, and a servant to attend him. In his way to town, a fit of melancholy and despair having seized him, he alighted, and giving his horse to the servant, went into a field, in the corner of which there was a pond surrounded with trees, which pointed out to his choice two ways of getting rid of life; but not being more inclined to the one than the other, he left it to the determination of chance; and taking a piece of money out of his pocket, and tossing it in the air, determined to abide by its decision; but the money falling on its edge in the clay, seemed to prohibit both these means of destruction. His mind was too much disordered to receive comfort, or take advantage of this delay; he therefore mounted his horse and rode to London, determined to find some other means of getting rid of life. And in July 1707, not many weeks after his return, he shot himself in his own house, in St. Paul's churchyard." The compositions of Clarke are few; his anthems are remarkably pathetic, at the same time that they preserve the dignity and majesty of the church style; the most celebrated of them are, I will Love Thee, printed in the second book of the Harmonica Sacra; Bow down thine Ear; and, Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem. The only works of Clarke published by himself, are lessons for the harpsichord, and sundry songs, which are to be found in the collections of that day, particularly in The Pills to purge Melancholy; but they are there printed without the basses. He also composed for D'Urfey's comedy of The Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters, that sweet ballad air, The Bonny grey-ey'd Morn, which Mr. Gay has introduced into the Beggar's Opera, and is sung to the words, "'Tis woman that seduces all mankind."

CLARKE, (Samuel,) an eminent oriental scholar, born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in 1623, and was entered of Merton college, Oxford, in 1638. In 1650 he was master of a boarding-school at Islington, and while there he assisted Walton in his Polyglott Bible. In 1658 he returned to the university, and was elected architypographus, and superior beadle of the civil law. He died in 1669. He published:—1. Variæ Lectiones et Observationes in Chaldaicam Paraphrasim, inserted in the sixth volume of the Polyglott Bible. 2. Scientia metrica et rhythmica; seu Tractatus de Prosodia Arabica ex Authoribus probatissimis eruta, Oxon. 1661, 8vo. 3. Septimum Bibliorum Polyglottûm Volumen cum Versionibus antiquissimis, non Chaldaica tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum, a MS. not yet printed. He also translated from the original MS. of the public library at Cambridge, Paraphrastes Chaldæus in Libr. Paralipomenôn; which Castell consulted, as he tells us in the preface to his Lexicon Heptaglotton, when he composed that elaborate work. Clarke also assisted in correcting the Hebrew text, Chaldee paraphrase, and the Persian Gospels (of which he has given a Latin version) in Walton's Polyglott Bible.

CLARKE, (Dr. Alured,) a benevolent English divine, born in 1696. After receiving his early education at St. Paul's school, he was admitted pensioner of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he was made fellow in 1718. In 1723 he was collated to the rectory of Chilbolton, in Hampshire, and was soon after installed prebendary of Winchester. He was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to George I. and George II., and was promoted to a prebend in the church of Westminster in 1731. In 1740 he was advanced by the king to the deanery of Exeter; and died the same year. His printed works are few, consisting only of four occasional sermons, and an Essay towards the Character of Queen Caroline, published in 1738, whom he highly reverenced, and with whom he had long been a favourite. As a man, his character stands very high. He is said to have spent the whole surplus of his annual income in works of hospitality and charity; and determined with himself never to have in reserve, how great soever his revenue might be, more than a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral. The most remarkable instance of his active benevolence was in the case of the sick hospital at Winchester, the institution of which owes its existence chiefly to the industry and indefatigable zeal of Dr. Clarke.

CLARKE, (Henry,) a mathematician, born in 1745, at Salford, near Manchester. His first situation was that of assistant in a school, after which he

became partner in a seminary at Sedburgh, but quitted that profession for the business of a land-surveyor. When the Manchester Society was formed, he was appointed lecturer in mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1802 he became professor in the Royal Military College at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, at which time he obtained the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh. He published:—1. The Summatim of Series, translated from the Latin, 4to. 2. Treatise on Perspective, 8vo. 3. Treatise on Circulating Numbers, 8vo. 4. Treatise on Short Hand, 12mo. 5. Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning, 8vo. 6. Tabulæ Linguarum, or concise Grammars of the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Norman Languages. 7. Virgil revindicated, in reply to Bishop Horsley, 4to. 8. An Introduction to Geography, 12mo. He died in 1818.

CLARKE, (Henry James William, duc de Feltre,) minister of state and peer of France, was born in 1765, at Landrecies, where his father was keeper of the public stores. His ancestors had fled from Ireland on the downfal of the Stuarts, and settled in France. Being left an orphan when young, the care of his education devolved upon his uncle, secretary to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards peer of France. He entered, in 1781, into the military school at Paris, and left it the next year, with the rank of sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Berwick. In 1790 he went to London with the French ambassador, and after having been employed in various other embassies, he had attained the station of general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, when, in 1793, he was suspended from his functions as a noble, and imprisoned for some time. He retired into Alsace, and afterwards going to Paris, Carnot had him appointed chief of the Topographical Bureau, established by the Committee of Public Safety, and he continued in office under the Directory. In 1795 he was appointed general of brigade, and soon after general of division. He was next sent on a secret mission to Buonaparte, when commanding in Italy; and on the elevation of the latter to the empire, to which general Clarke contributed, he was made chargé d'affaires to the young duke of Parma, and subsequently nominated counsellor of state, and admitted into the secret cabinet of the emperor, whom he accompanied in various campaigns till 1807, when he became minister of war. On the restoration he attached himself to the Bourbons, and retired with the king to Ghent. He resumed the office of war minister in 1815, and the disbanding of the army was effected under his direction. In 1816 he received the baton of marshal. He died in 1818.

CLARKE, (William,) a learned divine and antiquary, born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in 1696. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, whence he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1716. His reputation led to his being chosen chaplain to Dr. Ottley, bishop of St. David's, and he was afterwards appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Newcastle. In 1724 he was presented by archbishop Wake to the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex; and in 1738 he was made prebendary and residentiary of the prebend of Hova Villa, in the cathedral of Chichester. His principal work was, The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, deducing the Antiquities, Customs, and Manners of each People to Modern Times; particularly the origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments, illustrated throughout with Critical and Historical Remarks on various Authors, both Sacred and Profane, 1767, 4to, dedicated to the duke of Newcastle. In this work he was greatly assisted by Bowyer, who superintended the publication, drew up several of the notes, wrote part of the dissertation on the Roman sesterce, and formed an index to the whole. Mr. Pinkerton, in his Essay on Medals, says that a student cannot begin with a better book in this science. In June 1770 Clarke was installed chancellor of the church of Chichester, to which office the rectories of Chittingley and Pevensey are annexed; and in August that year he was presented to the vicarage of Amport. He died in 1771. Clarke assisted Bowyer in the translation of Trapp's Lectures on Poetry, and in the Annotations on the Greek Testament; and was the author of several of the notes subjoined to the English version of Bleterie's Life of the Emperor Julian.

CLARKE, (Edward,) son to the preceding, was born at Buxted in 1730, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was elected a fellow. In 1758 he was presented to the rectory of Pepperharrow, in Surrey. In 1760 he went as chaplain to the embassy at Madrid, and during a residence there of two years collected the materials of a very curious work, which he published on his return, entitled, Letters concern-

ing the Spanish Nation, written at Madrid during the years 1760 and 1761, 1762, 4to. Soon afterwards he attended general Johnstone to Minorca (of which island that officer had been appointed lieutenant-governor,) as secretary and chaplain. In 1767 he published, A Defence of the Conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to a printed Libel. On his return from Minorca, about 1768, he was inducted to the vicarages of Willingdon and Arlington, in Sussex; and upon his father's resignation of it, he succeeded to the rectory of Buxted. In 1778 he printed proposals for an edition in folio of the Greek Testament, with a selection of notes from the most eminent critics and commentators; but the project was dropped for want of encouragement. He died in 1786.

CLARKE, (Adam,) a Wesleyan minister, distinguished as an antiquarian and Oriental scholar, was born in 1760, at Magherafelt, about thirty miles from Londonderry. His father, a schoolmaster, was the descendant of an English family of respectability, and his mother was a Scotchwoman, whose maiden name was Maclean. He received from his father the rudiments of a classical education, and about the age of fourteen he was sent to Mr. Bennet, a manufacturer of linen, for the purpose of learning that business; but a strong predilection for reading led him to ask permission to return home, and through a preacher in connexion with John Wesley, he was recommended to the notice of that extraordinary man, who, without seeing him, invited him to become a pupil in Kingswood school, near Bristol, then recently established. Whilst here he purchased, out of his scanty pocket-money, a Hebrew grammar, the study of which laid the foundation of his extensive acquirements in Oriental learning. At an early age, he himself informs us, he took for his motto, "Through desire, a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom;" and no man ever more fully exemplified the adage. At the age of nineteen he became an itinerant preacher, and he continued to travel in various circuits until 1805; after which time he remained in London for several years, and devoted a great portion of his time to literature and bibliography. His first publication was, A Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco, printed in 1797; his next was, A Bibliographical Dictionary, containing a Chronological Account of the most curious Books in all Departments of Literature, from the Infancy of Printing to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century; to which are added, an Essay on Bibliography, and an Account of the best English Translations of each Greek and Latin Classic, 1802, 6 vols, 12mo. This work gave him at once a literary reputation, and it may fairly be said to do him no small honour; not that it is to be placed on a level with the works of De Bure, Panzer, and Brunet, or that it is to be viewed as the result of original researches, like the work of our own Ames and Herbert, but it is a most convenient book for the English student, who found nothing like it in the literature of his own country, and it contains a great body of information well arranged concerning books and authors, to which no other easy access was presented. About this period he became honorary librarian to the Surrey Institution, and was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1805 he received the honorary degree of M.A., and in the following year that of LL.D., from the university of St. Andrew's; and he was subsequently chosen a member of the Royal Irish Academy. During the several years of his residence in London, he was engaged upon his Commentary on the Bible. He also edited Baxter's Christian Directory abridged, 1804, 2 vols, 8vo; Claude Fleury's History of the Ancient Israelites, their Manners, Customs, &c., with a Life of the Author, 1805, 12mo; The Succession of Sacred Literature, in a Chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the Invention of Alphabetical Characters to the Year of our Lord 345, 1807, 12mo and 8vo, vol. 1st; Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World connected, 1808, 4 vols, 8vo; Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson; Sturm's Reflections, 4 vols, 12mo; Harmer's Observations, with his Life, 4 vols, 8vo, 1816; Clavis Biblica, or a Compendium of Scripture Knowledge, 8vo, 1820; Memoirs of the Wesley Family, 8vo. In the year 1807 he was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the Public Records; and having been recommended as a fit person to revise and form a Supplement and Continuation to Rymer's Fœdera, he was desired by the commissioners of the Records to prepare an essay or report on the best method of executing such an undertaking. Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1808, he prepared a long and luminous Report on the subject. This Report was

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approved by the commissioners, and was followed by a second, third, and fourth Report, all of which abound in curious and interesting particulars illustrative of the early periods of English history. Dr. Clarke now received directions to prepare materials for a first volume of a new edition of the Fœdera. In this undertaking he was assisted by his eldest son, Mr. J. W. Clarke, and Mr. Holbroke. His name appears in the title of both parts of the first volume, and in the first part of the second volume, which was published in 1818, after which time Dr. Clarke relinquished his share in the undertaking. He also resumed, about this time, his Commentary on the Bible, which had been twice laid aside in consequence of ill health; it appeared under this title,—The Holy Scriptures, &c., with the Marginal Readings, a collection of Parallel Texts, and copious Summaries to each Chapter; with a Commentary and Critical Notes, designed as a help to the better Understanding of the Sacred Writings, 8 vols, 4to, 1810—1826. In 1815 he was persuaded by some of his friends to relinquish, for a time, all public pursuits, and retire into the country; and by their munificence an estate was purchased for him at Millbrooke, in Lancashire. The land which surrounded his house is represented as having been highly cultivated under his immediate direction, and he found recreation in the intervals of study in making agricultural experiments. He also amused himself occasionally by the study of natural and experimental philosophy and of astronomy. In 1818, at the request of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and of Sir Alexander Johnston, he received into his house two Buddhist priests, whom that gentleman, at their own request, brought over from Ceylon, that they might be instructed in the principles of Christianity; for their use he compiled his Clavis Biblica, which was published in 1820. In 1822, in compliance with his suggestion, the Methodist Conference resolved to establish a mission in the Shetland Isles; and in the summer of 1826 he made a voyage thither to ascertain the success of the undertaking. In 1823 he disposed of his residence at Millbrooke, and came to reside in London; but the air of the metropolis proving prejudicial to his health, he purchased a mansion called Haydon-hall, in the parish of Ruslip, in Middlesex, where he abode for the remainder of his life. The last of his many labours was the establishment, in the spring of 1831, of some schools in the province of Ulster; for this purpose he went thither, but was obliged to return soon after landing, in consequence of an attack of illness. He died of cholera, at Bayswater, while on a visit to a friend, on the 26th of August, 1832, and was buried on the 29th at the Wesleyan chapel, City-road. Dr. Clarke, like other extraordinary men who have appeared in situations in which the world did not expect to find them, has perhaps been overrated. It is also the nature of religious sects to force up into undue elevation persons really meritorious who belong to them. It is quite absurd to place his scholarship on a level with that of the really great scholars who have adorned our country; and it is perhaps one of the most observable circumstances about Dr. Clarke, that his mind never seems to have acquired that refinement, which scholarship, when it is genuine, never fails to give, or that superiority to vulgar prejudices and to the affectation of display, which is the usual accompaniment of high attainments. The chief part of Dr. Clarke's property consisted in his valuable library. It comprised some thousands of volumes in various languages, among which are many that are very ancient, scarce, and valuable. Of manuscripts, both ancient and Oriental, he left a large and valuable collection, together with a museum of natural and other curiosities.

CLARKE, (Edward Daniel,) a distinguished traveller and author, born, in 1769, at Willingdon, in Sussex, was the second son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, rector of Buxted, in the same county. After receiving his preparatory education in Tunbridge school, he, in 1786, removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he obtained the appointment of chapel clerk. His father's death, which took place shortly afterwards, entitled him to be elected a scholar on Sir T. Rustat's foundation for the benefit of clergymen's orphans. His residence of three years in college was not only unmarked by academic honours, but was not attended by those ordinary advantages which a common mind might have derived from it. He had no taste for mathematics; in classical knowledge he was remarkably deficient; and the only promise he gave of ever realizing the ambitious reveries in which he was wont to indulge was afforded by the style of his English declamations, on which he bestowed great labour. These were highly commended. His attentive and attractive manners also

rendered him a general favourite, and the regularity of his conduct inspired esteem; his time, however, was occupied in desultory pursuits, either connected with chemistry, mineralogy, or the belles-lettres.

In 1790, through the introduction of Dr. Beaden, bishop of Gloucester, he became tutor to a nephew of the duke of Dorset, and in company with his pupil made a tour through part of Great Britain and Ireland. He published an account of this tour, accompanied with a few aqua-tinta plates. This proved a failure; and he appears to have regretted its publication, and, as his reputation advanced, studiously endeavoured to keep it out of sight. In 1792 he accompanied lord Berwick in an extensive tour through Italy and Germany. In 1794 he was appointed tutor to the son of Sir Roger Mostyn. This connexion lasted little more than a year; and in 1796 we find him, at the time of the general election, one of a large party assembled at lord Berwick's seat in Shropshire. A contest, memorable for the expenditure it occasioned, having taken place for the representation of Shropshire between lord Berwick's family and the Hills of Hawkstone, a paper war was carried on, and Clarke entered the lists in behalf of his friend. He produced on this occasion, in a marvellously short time, a quarto pamphlet of one hundred closely-printed pages, which produced a great sensation, and received no reply. In the autumn of the same year, having accompanied lord Berwick to Brighton, he commenced a periodical work entitled, Le Rêveur, or the Waking Visions of an absent man, which, both from want of purchasers and deficiency of literary contributors, proved unsuccessful, and ceased in March 1797. It is rarely to be met with, the bookseller's stock having been destroyed by damp. In 1796 he had become tutor to two sons in succession of lord Uxbridge. With the survivor of these he made the tour of Scotland and the Western Isles in 1797. About this time he was elected fellow of his college, and in 1798 he went to reside at Cambridge. In the spring of the following year he set out on the tour which has been the chief source of his reputation. He accompanied Mr. Cripps, a young man of fortune, as his tutor; and although it was at first intended to have lasted only six months, it was protracted during three years and a half. They first proceeded northwards, and visited Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland, then turning to the south, passed through Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, part of Egypt, and Greece, and finally returned from Constantinople, across the Balkan mountains, through Germany and France, to England. On the arrival of the travellers they presented a fragment of a colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, along with other valuable antiquities, to the university of Cambridge, who in return conferred on Clarke the degree of LL.D. and on Cripps that of M.A. Through his exertions the valuable sarcophagus, generally but incorrectly called that of Alexander the Great, was rescued from falling into the hands of the French, and was finally placed in the British Museum. During these travels he also made extensive collections of medals, minerals, and plants, and also a valuable collection of MSS. which he sold to the Bodleian Library. In 1807 he commenced at Cambridge a course of lectures on mineralogy, which science from this time engaged the most of his attention, and in the following year the university established a regular professorship of mineralogy in his favour. He had been ordained in 1805, and received the college living of Harlton, and subsequently obtained the living of Yeldham from Sir William Rush, whose daughter he had married in 1806. His travels, by which he is best known, are written with great care, and illustrated with much learning and research. The first volume appeared in 1810, the second in 1812, the third in 1814, the fourth in 1816, and the fifth in 1819. A concluding volume (the sixth) was brought out after his death. In the course of his mineralogical researches he effected great improvements in the construction and application of the blow-pipe; he discovered cadmium in some Derbyshire minerals; and published several papers on mineralogical and chemical subjects in Thompson's Annals of Philosophy. In 1803 he published Testimonies of different Authors respecting the Colossal Statue of Ceres; and in 1805, A Dissertation on the Sarcophagus in the British Museum. He was a man of unaffected piety, and of a most amiable disposition, and in the latter years of his life displayed an activity and energy of character which was hardly to have been expected from its commencement. He died on the 9th of March, 1822.

CLARKE, (James Stanier,) brother to the preceding, w[illegible] for some years chap-

lain in the royal navy, in which capacity he attended lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards distinguished himself as a preacher at Park-street and Trinity chapels; and having been introduced to George IV. he was for many years domestic chaplain and librarian at Carlton House, and was honoured by the particular favour of his royal master. He was instituted to Preston in 1790, was for some time rector of Coombs, Sussex, and was canon of Windsor. He published :—Naval Sermons, preached aboard H.M.S. the *Impétueux*, 1798, 8vo. The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest Period to the Close of the Eighteenth Century, 1803, 4to. Naufragia, or Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, 1805, 3 vols, 12mo. Life of Lord Nelson, 1809, 2 vols, 4to. An edition of Lord Clarendon's Essays, 1815, 2 vols, 12mo. The Life of King James II., from his own Memoirs and the Stewart MSS. at Carlton House, 1816, 2 vols, 4to. The Naval Chronicle originated with him. He died in 1834.

CLARKSON, (David,) a celebrated nonconformist divine, born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1622. He was educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, and was for some time fellow of that college. He was afterwards tutor to Tillotson, who succeeded him in his fellowship in 1651. He held for some time the living of Mortlake, in Surrey, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in August 1662. In 1682 he was chosen co-pastor with Dr. Owen, whom he succeeded the year following. He died in 1686. Of his works, which principally consist of occasional sermons, and a volume of sermons, in folio, the most remarkable were, one entitled No Evidence of Diocesan Episcopacy in the Primitive Times, 1681, 4to, in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet; and another on the same subject, printed after his death, under the title of Primitive Episcopacy, 1688; this was answered by Dr. Henry Maurice in 1691, in his Defence of Diocesan Episcopacy.

CLAUDE GELEE, called Lorraine, from the place of his birth, a painter, and in the peculiar branch he practised—that of landscape—unrivalled. He was born in 1600, in the village of Chamagne, in Lorraine, of very humble parentage. At an early age he was bound apprentice to a pastry-cook; but on the death of his parents he left his master, disgusted with his employment, and repaired to Friburg, where his brother, who was an engraver on wood, resided. It is supposed that it was here Claude gave the first indication of his love for the fine arts, as a relative, who was then travelling to Rome, observing the bent of his genius, induced him to accompany him thither. They had not long reached Rome when this relative deserted him. Without friends, or the means of earning a livelihood, he was glad to accept the servile occupation of cook and colour-grinder to Agostino Tassi, an artist who had studied in the school of Paul Bril, and who had then gained repute as a landscape painter. While in this employment, Claude attempted to make copies of some of his master's pictures, which being observed by Tassi, he was so struck with the evident dawning of genius in his youthful attendant, that he induced him to try his abilities at painting, and instructed him in the mechanical branch of the art. These first efforts were merely imitations of the style of his master, and gave but little indication of the noble eminence he was destined so shortly to attain. Having seen some landscapes by Goffredi Wals, they so strongly excited his admiration that he resolved to visit him at Naples, and, trusting to his own abilities to procure the means to enable him to make the journey, he reached that city. With Wals he remained two years, gaining from that artist all the information and instruction he could afford with respect to architecture and perspective. Claude now returned to Rome; his mind matured by study, and his hand improved by close application to his favourite pursuit, and may be said to have nearly reached the zenith of his fame. But an inquiring disposition would not suffer him to remain long quiet, and, wearied with a sedentary life, he left Rome. After travelling through Italy and Germany, he reached his native province, and from thence went to Nancy, where he remained upwards of a year, assisting a relative who held the appointment of painter to the duke of Lorraine. Tiring of this employment he returned to Rome, pursuing his profession with the utmost diligence, and, as he proceeded, acquiring fresh renown. He was at this period but thirty years of age, and was universally acknowledged, in his branch of art, to be without a rival. He was unable to supply the increased demand for his pictures, which flowed in from distinguished patrons of art from almost every country in Europe; and it is needless to say, that he commanded large prices for his works. He did not gain this eminence without raising a host of imitators;

and in order to trace and authenticate the originality of his own productions, he made a drawing of every work he was commissioned to paint, inscribing it with the name of the purchaser. These drawings amounted to so large a number, that at his death he left no less than six volumes of them, which he called, *Libri di Verità*. One of them, containing 200 designs, is in the possession of the duke of Devonshire, and is well known from the engravings of Earlom; another, purchased some time since in Spain, came into the hands of Mr. Payne Knight, by whom it was bequeathed to the British Museum. The paintings of Claude will ever excite admiration for their perfect truth to nature; for that he studied day after day intently, and with unwearied diligence; from sun-dawn till twilight he carefully watched the slightest variation of the atmosphere, and its changing effect on the objects around, sketching at the moment whatever was worthy of observation. Thus by frequent practice he not only became acquainted with every fleeting phenomenon of nature, but he could, as Sandrart informs us, explain with philosophic acumen the causes by which these effects were produced. It was by such means that he was enabled to present in his landscapes an endless variety to the spectator. As Lanzi says, "Such multiplied prospects of land and water attract the eye, such an infinity of curious objects is it made to pass over, that like a traveller it is forced to pause and take rest; in short, so remote appear the mountains and sea-coasts in the distance, that the eye in some sort feels the fatigue to be encountered in reaching them." The gorgeous temples he introduces add grace to his composition; the lakes covered with aquatic birds, the foliage made to assume a different aspect according to the different nature of the trees, the effect of light, which he has so contrived to imitate as to render it perfection itself, the various changes of the day, are all nature; every thing in his pictures is calculated to arrest the attention of the amateur, or afford instruction to the artist. In the management of aerial perspective he has never been equalled; and in giving atmospheric effect he has no rival but Cuyp. His skies have, almost always, the impress of the skies of Rome, somewhat of a hazy, glowing, and roseate cast. His colouring is exquisitely delicate, yet possessing all the warmth of that of Titian, to whom in truth he bears a great similitude, not only in this respect, but in the general character of his genius. The figures of Claude have but little merit, being in general disproportionately long. This it seems he felt, as it was his custom to tell those who bought his pictures, that he sold the landscapes, but made them a present of the figures. He frequently had them added by some other hand, principally by Filippo Lauri and Courtois. He has been censured by Sir Joshua Reynolds for introducing mythological stories into his pictures; but we may well pardon this, where the painter has invested his works with such a poetical feeling, transporting us, as it were, with magic power to the tranquility of Arcadian scenes and fairy-land.

England possesses many noble specimens of this master's genius. In the National Gallery there are no less than ten, all excellent. Among these we may notice the Embarkation of St. Ursula, from the Angerstein collection, which Claude never surpassed. The Death of Procris, also in the National Gallery, and presented by Sir George Beaumont, though of a small size, is an exquisite production. In the gallery of the earl of Radnor there is a splendid picture by Claude, representing the decline of the Roman Empire; and at Luton, the seat of the marquis of Bute, there are several of the best works of this master, which luckily escaped the ravages of the fire that lately destroyed a large portion of that princely residence. Claude etched some plates of landscapes and sea-ports, which are remarkable for a spirited manner, and a correct knowledge of chiaroscuro. In private life he was mild and amiable; and, like several other distinguished artists, he never married. He was so devoted to his favourite pursuit, that he was unwilling to have it interrupted by domestic cares. His property, which was considerable, he left to his only remaining relatives, two nephews and a niece. Although he suffered much from repeated attacks of the gout, he reached his eighty-second year, his death occurring at Rome, in 1682. (Sandrart, Academia Artis Pictoriæ. De Piles. D'Argenville. Lanzi.)

CLAUDE, (John,) an eminent French Protestant divine, born at Sauvetat, near Agen, in 1619. He pursued his earlier studies under his father, Francis Claude, also a minister, and afterwards went through a course of divinity at Montauban, where he was ordained in 1645. He was made minister of the church of la Treyne, whence he removed to St. Afric, in Rovergne; and eight years afterwards

became pastor of that of Nismes, where he read private lectures to such as were candidates for the ministry. Having opposed, in the synod of the Lower Languedoc, a person whom the court had won over to attempt a re-union between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, he was forbidden by a decree of council to exercise the functions of a minister in Languedoc, after he had exercised them for eight years at Nismes. He next (1662,) became pastor at Montauban; where, after a residence of four years, he was forbidden to preach. In 1666 he declined an invitation from the church of Bourdeaux, and accepted that of the congregation of Charenton. From that time to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he greatly served the cause of the French Protestants by his writings, in which he proved himself to be no unworthy antagonist of Bossuet, Arnauld, Nicole, and other distinguished divines of the Romish church. No man was ever better qualified to head either a consistory or a synod, or to manage a personal dispute. He discovered this latter talent in the last conference, which Madame de Duras desired to hear. This lady would not forsake her religion till she had heard Claude and the bishop of Meaux dispute in her presence; and they accordingly disputed at the countess de Roie's, her sister, on the 1st of March, 1678. Each disputant wrote the relation of his conference, and ascribed the victory to himself. These relations were at first only handed about in MS., but at last the bishop of Meaux published his in 1682, and that of Claude followed soon after. October 22, 1685, the day on which the revocation of the edict of Nantes was registered at Paris, Claude, at ten in the morning, was ordered to leave France in twenty-four hours. On his arrival in Holland, he was honoured with a large pension by the prince of Orange. He used to preach occasionally at the Hague; and his last sermon was on Christmas-day, 1686, at the conclusion of which he was seized with an illness, of which he died on the 13th of January following. His Life, written by M. de la Devaize, was translated into English, and published in London 1688, 4to. His Historical Defence of the Reformation was published in English by T. B., London, 1683, 4to; and his Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, which he wrote about the year 1676, for the use of his son, was translated and published in English, in 1778, by the Rev. Robert Robinson, of Cambridge, 2 vols, 8vo, with a Life of the author, and notes. A new edition was published in 1796, by the Rev. Charles Simeon, of King's college, Cambridge.

CLAUDE, (John James,) grandson of the preceding, was born at the Hague, in 1684. At fifteen he wrote a curious Latin dissertation on the manner of saluting among the ancients, and published it at eighteen, with another dissertation, in the same language, on nurses and pædagogues, under the title J. J. Claudii Dissertatio de Salutationibus Veterum, cui addita est Diatribe de Nutricibus et Pædagogis, Utrecht, 1702, 12mo. He then studied at Utrecht, under Burman, and devoted himself entirely to the belles-lettres; but M. Martin, his relation and tutor, who was minister there, falling dangerously ill, and seeing M. Claude one day by his bed-side, said to him, among other things, "Behold, my dear child, of what use the belles-lettres are when a man is reduced to my situation!" These words made so deep an impression on the young scholar, that he determined from that time to make divinity his chief study. He came over to England in 1710, and became pastor of the French church in Threadneedle-street, London, where he died in 1712. A volume of his Sermons was published in 1713.

CLAUDE, bishop of Turin. See CLAUDIUS.

CLAUDIANUS, the last of the Latin poets honoured with the name of Classical, was born about A.D. 365, at Alexandria, but was adopted, as his name imports, by some of the Claudian family. After receiving a liberal education he is thought to have taken a part in the battle fought, A.D. 391, between Theodosius and Eugenius. After residing some time at Rome he followed in the train of Stilicho, the minister of Honorius, to Milan; where he was held in high honour by his patron and his wife, Serena; and it was to do honour to their laureate that a statue of Claudian was placed in the Forum, the pedestal of which, with an inscription, was said to have been discovered at Rome in the fifteenth century. From Milan he returned about 398 A.C. to Egypt, and there married a rich heiress, with whom he revisited Italy; and after enjoying for upwards of ten years the favour of the court, he was involved in the misfortunes that accompanied the downfal of Stilicho; who was punished with death for attempting, as was alleged, to raise his own son to the purple. Although Claudian lived at a court zealous in the

cause of Christianity, yet the prejudices he had imbibed in favour of Paganism were too strong to be eradicated. Of the period of his death nothing is known. He left behind him poems on various subjects in different styles, epic, panegyrical, invectives, idyls and epigrams; among the last, however, are some written by, what he was not, a Christian poet; and from internal evidence one might fairly doubt the genuineness of the five feeble epistles under the title of Fescennina; while the Hercules has been attributed by Wernsdorf to Nemesianus. His character as a poet has been well delineated by Gibbon; who says that although his panegyrics, written in support of his patrons, and his invectives against their rivals, encouraged his natural propensity for exaggeration, yet he possessed the rare talent of raising the meanest, and, adorning the most barren subjects; and with colouring at once soft and splendid, he seldom fails to display, and even to abuse, his copious fancy, forcible expression, and perpetual flow of harmonious versification. Of the editions, the most learned is by Caspar Barthius, published when he was only nineteen years of age; but the most critical by Burman; while the most useful, perhaps, is by Gesner, and more recently by Doullay, Par. 1837.

CLAUDIANUS, (Ecdicius Memertus,) a learned presbyter of Vienna, who flourished about the year 460. He is celebrated for his eloquence and his general knowledge; and particularly for his acquaintance with the dialectics of Aristotle, which were made use of by the orthodox fathers, as weapons, both offensive and defensive, against heretics. He wrote on the state of the soul, De Statu Animæ, Lib. tres, printed by Mosellanus, Basle, 1520, 4to, and afterwards reprinted in the collections of the fathers, as well as separately.

CLAUDIUS. Although of the patrician family who bore this name at Rome, and who traced their descent from Appius Claudius, who left his own countrymen, the Sabines, and at the invitation of Valerius Poplicola settled at Rome, twenty-eight individuals were at different periods consuls, five of them dictators, seven censors, and six had been honoured with a triumph, yet only a few have done anything worthy of particular notice.

1. Appius Cæcus, who built, U.C. 441, the first aqueduct, to bring water from Tusculum to Rome, which had been previously supplied by the Tiber, or from wells dug in the city; and to whose spirited remonstrance it was owing, when he was led into the senate-house blind, that his countrymen rejected the insidious offer of Pyrrhus to conclude a dishonourable peace.—2. Nero, who, with the consul, Liv. Salinator, defeated and destroyed the army with its leader, Hasdrubal, on the river Metauras, while hastening to join Hannibal.—3. Claudius Tiberius Drusus Nero, who succeeded Caligula as emperor. The popularity which he acquired at the commencement of his reign, was lost as soon as he delivered himself to the guidance of Messalina, when he became at once a tyrant, but not without inflicting condign punishment upon his wife for her loose behaviour. After her death he married his niece, Agrippina; who, desirous of raising to the throne her son, Nero, by her former husband, Domitius Ænobarbus, first caused poison to be administered to Britannicus, the son of Claudius by Messalina, and then destroyed in a similar manner the emperor himself, Oct. 3, A.D. 54.—4. Claudius II., who, succeeding to the empire on the death of Gallienus, twice defeated the Goths, who had invaded Greece with an immense body of troops, but was carried off by a pestilence that broke out amongst the captives, after a short but splendid reign of two years, during which he had been hailed by the senate as the father of his country and the friend of the people, and really deserved the appellation of prince.

Of the more remarkable females of this name there were:—1. The vestal virgin, who, when accused of violating her vow of chastity, offered, in proof of her innocence, to remove a vessel that had brought the image of Cybele to Rome, and which had grounded in the mud so as to defy all efforts to move it. Addressing her prayers to the goddess, she untied her girdle, and with it is said to have easily drawn the vessel after her. —2. Quinta, the daughter of Appius Claudius Cæcus, whose statue, in the vestibule of the temple of Cybele, remained unhurt, while the rest of the edifice was reduced to ashes.—3. Antonia, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, whose first husband, Cn. Pompey, Messalina caused to be destroyed; and Nero, her second, Sylla Faustus; and on her refusal to marry his murderer, she shared the same fate.

CLAUDIUS, or, as some add, Claudius Clemens, bishop of Turin in the ninth century, and one of the earliest reformers of popish superstitions, was a

native of Spain, and in his youth a disciple of Felix, bishop of Urgel, whom he accompanied into France, Italy, and Germany, but whose errors he afterwards renounced, and obtained access to the court of Louis le Débonnaire, emperor and king of France, who admitted him among his almoners and chaplains, and in 817 promoted him to the see of Turin. His commentaries on several parts of the Old and New Testaments are still extant in MS. in various French libraries. The only works of his that have been published are, his Prefaces to the Book of Leviticus, and to the Epistle to the Ephesians, and his Commentary on the Galatians, Paris, 1542, in which he everywhere asserts the equality of all the apostles with St. Peter, owns Jesus Christ as the proper head of the church, and inveighs against the doctrine of human merits, and against making tradition of co-ordinate authority with the divine word. He maintains salvation by faith alone, admits the fallibility of the Church, exposes the futility of praying for the dead, and of the idolatrous practices then supported by the Roman see. He died in 839.

CLAVELL, (John,) a poetical highwayman in the reign of Charles I. He belonged to a gang of robbers, and, together with some of his associates, was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to lose his life; but he found means to obtain a reprieve, and was probably pardoned on condition of giving such information as might lead to the discovery of other offenders. He subsequently composed a work in verse, with the following title; The Recantation of an ill-led Life, or a Discovery of the Highway Law; with vehement Dissuasions to all (in that kind) Offenders; as also many cautelous Admonitions and full Instructions how to know, shunne, and apprehend a Thiefe, with a portrait of the author. This curious poem was first published in 1628, and reprinted in 1634. Both editions may be reckoned among books which are valuable for their scarcity. Clavell's work is stated to have been approved by the king, and published by his express command.

CLAVIER, (Stephen,) a learned Greek scholar, born at Lyons, in 1762. He went early in life to Paris, to study the law, and was counsellor to the Chatelet. On the breaking out of the revolution he was appointed judge of the criminal court for the department of the Seine, which office he held till 1811, when he was displaced for refusing to condemn Moreau. In 1809 he succeeded Dupuis in the chair of ancient literature and history at the Institute, and was soon after made professor of history in the college of France. He died in 1817, having published:— 1. An improved edition of Amyot's translation of Plutarch, 1801—1809, 25 vols, 8vo. 2. An amended text, with a French translation and notes, of Apollodorus, 1805, 2 vols, 8vo. 3. Histoire des Premiers Temps de la Grèce jusqu'à l'Expulsion des Pisistratides, 1809, 2 vols, 8vo; second edition, 1822, 3 vols, 8vo. 4. Pausanias, Description de la Grèce, 1814—1821, 6 vols, 8vo. This last is Clavier's ablest publication, and is partly posthumous. He was one of the contributors to the Biographie Universelle.

CLAVIERE, (Stephen,) a financier and statesman, born in 1735, at Geneva, where he exercised the profession of a banker; but being banished for attempting to excite political commotions, he went to France, and in 1787 published, in conjunction with Brissot, a treatise, De la France et des Etats Unis, designed to demonstrate the importance of the American revolution to the kingdom of France, and the advantages which both nations might derive from a commercial intercourse with those provinces. On the commencement of the Revolution he attached himself to the Jacobin party, became a noted member of the society of the Friends of the Blacks (des Amis des Noirs), and wrote on the subject of finance. He assisted Brissot in revolutionizing the colonies; and in March 1792, he was made minister of the public contributions. He was dismissed from this office in the month of June, but after the dethronement of the king he was reinstated, and became a member of the provisional executive council, consisting of six persons, in whom was vested the entire management of public affairs. Belonging to the faction of the Girondists, he was involved in their fall; and being arrested and sent to the revolutionary tribunal, he prevented a public execution by putting an end to his life in prison, December 8th, 1793. Mercier, in his Nouveau Paris, says, that Claviere killed himself to prevent the confiscation of his estate, which was thus preserved to his family.

CLAVIGERO, (Francesco Saverio,) born at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, about 1720, became a Jesuit, and was sent as missionary among the Indians in various parts of Mexico, where he spent thirty-six years, and lived at times entirely

among the Indians, whose language he learned. He collected their traditions, and examined the MSS., historical paintings, and monuments relating to the ancient history of the aboriginal tribes. He found that the Spanish authors had been guilty of great misrepresentations on the subject, and resolved to write a new and authentic history of Mexico. On the suppression of the Jesuits by Spain, in 1767, Clavigero repaired to Italy, where the pope granted him and his brethren an asylum in the states of the Church. The town of Cesena having been assigned to them as a residence, he met there his brother missionaries from various parts of Spanish America, and was enabled to extend and correct his information by comparing it with theirs. His work appeared in 1780-1, entitled, Storia antica del Messico cavata dai migliori Storici Spagnuoli e dai Manoscritti e dalli Pitture antiche degl' Indiani, 4 vols, 4to, Cesena, with maps and plates. A translation of it into English, by G. Cullen, was published in London in 1787; and it has been often referred to by Humboldt and other writers of recent times. Clavigero died in the papal states towards the end of the last century.

CLAVIJO Y FAXARDO, (Don Jos.) an eminent Spanish writer, vice-director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid, editor of a journal entitled El Pensador, and conductor of the Historical and Political Mercury of Madrid, from 1773 to 1793. He published a translation of the Natural History of Buffon, Madrid, 1783—1790, 12 vols, 8vo. He was director of the theatre de los Sitios, and obtained a discreditable notoriety by an affair of honour with Beaumarchais, in consequence of an intrigue with a sister of that gentleman. The Factum, published on this occasion by Beaumarchais, ruined the reputation of Clavijo, who was never able to recover his credit with the public. He died in 1806.

CLAVIUS, (Christopher,) a German Jesuit, born at Bamberg, in 1537. His works, in five large folio volumes, and containing a complete body or course of the mathematics, are mostly elementary, and have very little of originality. He was sent for to Rome, by Gregory XIII., to assist, with other learned men, in the reformation of the calendar, which he afterwards defended against Scaliger, Vieta, and others. He died in 1612.

CLAYMOND, (John,) one of the presidents of Magdalen college, Oxford, and first president of Corpus Christi college, in that university, was born at Frampton, in Lincolnshire. He was first sent to a grammar-school in Oxford, and then entered of Magdalen college, where he became fellow in 1507, and held several valuable benefices. In 1516, bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi college, requested him to become president of that foundation, and bestowed on him the rectory of Cleeve, in Gloucestershire. He died in 1537. He left a considerable part of his property, in scholarships and other benefactions, to Brazennose, Magdalen, and Corpus Christi colleges. He was the correspondent of Grynæus, Erasmus, and other learned men of his time.

CLAYTON, (John,) a botanist, born in Kent, in 1693, went about the year 1705 to Virginia, where his father was attorney-general. He practised physic, and was indefatigable in botanical researches. He became secretary of Gloucester County, and filled that office to the time of his death, in 1773. He sent some observations on the natural history of these countries to the Royal Society, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, vols. xvii. xviii. and xli. He forwarded a collection of dried plants to Gronovius, who, in conjunction with Linnæus, published Flora Virginica exhibens Plantas quas in Virginia, Clayton collegit, Leyden, 1739 and 1745, in two parts, 8vo; republished in 1762, in 4to, with a map. The third part was published after the death of Gronovius by his son. This work is the first Flora of Virginia, and contains many new genera; unfortunately, however, the last additions and corrections of the author were lost on their passage from America. Gronovius affixed the author's name to a genus of plants, *Claytonia*.

CLAYTON, (Robert,) bishop of Clogher, born in 1695, in Dublin, where his father was incumbent of St. Michael's and dean of Kildare. He was educated under the private tuition of Zachary Pearce, afterwards bishop of Rochester, at Westminster, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became a fellow. After making the tour of France and Italy, he received holy orders, and returned to London, where he was introduced to Dr. Samuel Clarke, and the result of their acquaintance was, that the former embraced the Arian principles, to which he adhered during the remainder of his life. Dr. Clarke having introduced him to the notice of queen Caroline, her majesty immediately

procured him a recommendation to lord Carteret, then chief governor of Ireland, for the first bishopric that should become vacant, and accordingly he was advanced to that of Killala in 1729, whence in 1735 he was translated to the see of Cork, and in 1745 to that of Clogher. His first publication was an Introduction to the History of the Jews, afterwards translated into French. His next work was The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated; the Facts compared with other ancient Histories, and the Difficulties explained, from the Flood to the Death of Moses; together with some Conjectures in Relation to Egypt during that Period of Time; also two Maps, in which are attempted to be settled the Journeyings of the Children of Israel, 1747, 4to. In 1749 he published a Dissertation on Prophecy, which was followed by an Impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah, in two letters to an eminent Jew. In the same year (1751), appeared the Essay on Spirit; a performance which excited very general attention, and was productive of a sharp controversy. Its object was to recommend the Arian doctrine of the inferiority of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and to prepare the way for corresponding alterations in the Liturgy. This work, though ascribed to Dr. Clayton, was, in fact, the production of a young clergyman in his diocese, whom he befriended so far as to take the expense and responsibility of the publication upon himself. In 1752 he was recommended by the duke of Dorset, then viceroy of Ireland, to the vacant archbishopric of Tuam; but this was refused, solely on account of his being regarded as the writer of the Essay. In 1752 he published A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament; in answer to the Objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke; in two letters to a young nobleman, 1752, 8vo; an able work. In 1754 he published the second part of his Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, which was successfully attacked by Alexander Catcott. On the 2d of February, 1756, he openly avowed his Arian principles, by proposing in the Irish House of Lords, that the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds should for the future be left out of the Liturgy of the church of Ireland. In 1757 he published the third part of his Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, in which he renewed his attacks upon the Trinity, and gave up so many doctrines as indefensible, and advanced others so contradictory to the Thirty-nine Articles, that the governors of the church of Ireland determined to proceed against him. Accordingly the king ordered the lord-lieutenant to take the proper steps toward a legal prosecution of the bishop of Clogher. A day was fixed for a general meeting of the Irish prelates at the house of the primate, to which Dr. Clayton was summoned, that he might receive from them the notification of their intentions. A censure was certain; a deprivation was apprehended. But, before the time appointed, he was seized with a nervous fever, of which he died on the 26th of February, 1758. Dr. Clayton was a member of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He maintained a regular correspondence with several gentlemen of eminent literature in this country; and, among the rest, with Bowyer, the learned printer. Some interesting anecdotes respecting him are given in Burdy's Life of Skelton.

CLEANTHES, the son of Phanias, or, according to Suidas, his servant, was born at Assus, afterwards called Apollonia, in Troad. He was originally a pugilist; but having an inclination for philosophy, visited Athens; where he became at first the pupil of Crates, the Academic, and subsequently of Zeno, whom he succeeded in the school of the Stoics. Being very poor, he was wont, to enable him to pay the pupil's fee, to draw water from a well during the night for a gardener, or to grind the meal and knead the dough for a seller of cakes; and as he possessed no ostensible means of living, yet always appeared strong and healthy, a suspicion arose that he was a dishonest character, and he was accordingly brought before the court of Areopagites; but when he produced the parties for whom he worked at such unseasonable hours, and stated for what purpose he did so, the judges were so struck with admiration at his conduct, that they ordered ten minæ to be paid him out of the public treasury; which, however, Zeno forbade him to accept, fearing that he would be tempted to sacrifice the pursuit of philosophy for that of worldly wealth. Such was the easiness of his temper, that he used to meet the jeers of his fellow-pupils, who called him an ass, by saying that were he not so, he should be unable to bear the weight of Zeno's lessons. He must have attached himself to the study of philosophy with a zeal equal to that of Aristotle, if we may judge from the long list of his works given by Diogenes

Laertius, and those added by Meibomius. Of all these, however, not one has been preserved, except the hymn to Jupiter; of the editions of which the fullest account is given by Burney, in his article on Butler's Prize Poems, in the Monthly Review for January 1798. Having reached the advanced age of ninety-nine, and being afflicted with a tumour on his lip, which he cured by abstinence, he was recommended by his friends to resume his former mode of living; but he replied, that he had already commenced the journey of death, nor would he stop now; and, with the resolution that never forsook him, he continued to abstain from food, until, like Atticus, he died of mere inanition.

CLEARCHUS was a general sent by the Lacedemonians to act as their representative at Byzantium; but refusing to obey when recalled, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and was by him employed to collect a body of mercenaries, of which he received the command when Cyrus marched to attack his elder brother, Artaxerxes. During a revolt of the troops, occasioned partly by the intrigues of a junior officer, and partly through the severity of his discipline, he was near losing his life. On the death of Cyrus, who fell at the battle of Cunaxa, and while he was leading the retreat of the 10,000, immortalized by the pen of his successor, Xenophon, Clearchus was inveigled by Tissaphernes to an interview, and treacherously murdered.—2. A tyrant of Heraclea, who used to carry as his sceptre a representation of the figure of the thunderbolt, frequently found on the statues and coins of Jupiter, and called his son by the name of Κεραυνος, *i.e.* thunderbolt. He was murdered by Chion and Leonidas, two pupils of Plato, during the celebration of a festival of Bacchus, after a reign of nineteen years, B.C. 353.

CLEEF, or CLEEVE, (Joas van,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1500. He was instructed by his father, and became admirable as a colourist. The subjects of several of his pictures, like those of Quentin Matsys, are misers and bankers weighing or counting gold. But Van Cleef imparted far more life and spirit to his characters. After visiting England, he accompanied his fellow-countryman, Sir Antonio More, to Spain. There are several altar-pieces in the churches of Flanders by this master, all remarkable for their excellent colouring. There is a picture by him representing St. Cosmus and St. Damien, in the cathedral of Antwerp, which is much esteemed. He died in 1536.

CLEEF, (Henry van,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1510. At an early age he went to Rome, where he remained several years, and acquired considerable reputation as a landscape painter. Francis Floris often employed him to paint the back-grounds of his pictures. He died in 1589.

CLEEF, (Martin van,) a painter, was brother of the preceding, and studied under Francis Floris. His historical pictures of an easel size are much esteemed. In these the back-grounds are painted by his brother. Cooninxloo, and several other artists, employed him to add the figures to their landscapes.

CLEEF, (John van,) a painter of the Flemish school, born in 1646, at Venloo, in Guilderland. He was first instructed by Primo Gentile, and afterwards became a pupil of Gaspar de Crayer, of Brussels. Flanders is rich in the productions of Van Cleef. At Ghent particularly he is seen to great advantage, the altar-pieces in that city being chiefly by him. In the church of St. Jacques is his picture of the Assumption, a fine composition. In St. Nicholas, a Magdalen at the feet of Christ; and in St. Michael, his painting of the Conception. His most celebrated work is in the convent of the Black Nuns. In this splendid picture he represents some of the sisterhood administering relief to a group of figures afflicted with the plague. The drawing and colouring in this admirable production are both excellent, and the subject is treated in a masterly manner. He died at Ghent in 1716.

CLEGHORN, (George,) a distinguished physician, was born in the parish of Crammond, near Edinburgh, in 1716. His mother was left a widow with five children when he was only three years of age. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Crammond, he was, in 1728, sent to Edinburgh, and in 1731, having resolved to adopt the medical profession, was placed under the care of Dr. Alexander Munro, (primus.) He was Dr. Munro's pupil during five years, assisted him in his dissections, and attracted the notice of all the professors by his extraordinary zeal and diligence in the acquisition of knowledge. In company with Drs. Fothergill, Russel, Cuming, and others of the most distinguished young men then at Edinburgh, he formed a society, which was afterwards incorporated under the

name of the Royal Medical Society, and which has continued to flourish to the present time. In 1736 he was appointed surgeon to the 22d regiment, then stationed in Minorca. During his residence of thirteen years with his regiment in that island, he occupied his spare hours in making observations on its climate and diseases, which furnished the materials for his work published in 1750, entitled, The Diseases of Minorca. This treatise, which ranks even to the present day as a classic amongst medical books, forms, in the words of Dr. Fothergill, "a just model for future writers; it not only exhibits an accurate state of the air, but a minute detail of the vegetable productions of the island, and concludes with medical observations important in every point of view, and in some instances either new or applied in a manner which preceding practitioners had not admitted." Having visited Ireland with his regiment in 1749, he in 1751 settled in Dublin, and commenced a course of lectures on anatomy. He was soon appointed anatomical lecturer in Trinity college, and in 1782 was elected professor of anatomy. He was one of the first members of the Royal Irish Academy, and was also elected an honorary fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians and of the Royal Medical Society of Paris. His lectures were much admired, and he acquired an extensive practice. In the decline of life he retired to an estate which he purchased in the county of Kildare, and occupied his leisure hours in farming and horticulture. He died in 1787. He was married, but left no family. His nephew, Dr. James Cleghorn, who was appointed to succeed him in the professorship, was adopted as his heir.

CLEIVELAND, or CLEVELAND, (John,) a popular cavalier poet, of the metaphysical class, in the reign of Charles I., was born at Loughborough, in 1613, and after a school education at Hinckley, was entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he was afterwards removed to St. John's college, of which he became fellow in 1634, and where he continued to act for many years as a tutor, and as rhetoric reader, in which capacity he was employed to compose speeches and epistles to eminent persons. His style was admired for its purity and terseness. He is said to have been the first poetical champion of the royal cause at the breaking out of the civil war; and when the success of the parliament obliged him to repair to the king's headquarters at Oxford, he was received there with great distinction. The poem by which he was best known was a satire on the Scotch covenanters, entitled, The Rebel Scot. He was soon ejected from his fellowship; and though he was appointed judge-advocate in the garrison of Newark, the capture of that fortress, in 1646, deprived him of all regular support, and compelled him to lead a wandering life, dependent upon the bounty of his brother loyalists, till in 1655 he was apprehended at Norwich, as one whose "great abilities rendered him able to do the greater disservice." He was for some time kept a prisoner at Yarmouth, till he was set at liberty by Cromwell. He then took up his residence in London, where he met with a generous patron, and was much admired and caressed by the loyalists, whose convivial clubs he frequented. He died in chambers at Gray's-Inn, in 1659, and was honoured with a splendid interment. His funeral sermon was preached by his intimate friend, the learned Dr. Pearson, afterwards bishop of Chester.

CLELAND, (John,) was the son of colonel Cleland, that celebrated member of the Spectator's Club whom Steele describes under the name of Will Honeycomb. Soon after he had received his education at Westminster school, he was sent as consul to Smyrna, and afterwards went to the East Indies; but quarrelling with some of the members of the presidency of Bombay, he speedily returned. Being without profession, or any settled means of subsistence, he soon fell into difficulties, from which he sought to release himself by the publication of a very licentious work, the sale of which produced no less than 10,000*l*. For this publication he was called before the privy council; and the circumstance of his distress being known, as well as his being a man of abilities, John, earl Granville, the then president, obtained for him a pension of 100*l*. a year, with a view to rescue him from the temptation of again misapplying his talents. He dedicated the rest of his life to political, dramatic, and philological studies. In 1765 he published The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things, 8vo, which was followed in 1768 by Specimens of an Etymological Vocabulary, or Essay by Means of the Analytic Method to retrieve the ancient Celtic. His political effusions appeared chiefly in the Public Advertiser; and his dramatic pieces and occasional poems, though more lively, had not

strength to survive their day. He died in 1789, in his eightieth year.

CLEMENCET, (Charles,) a learned Benedictine, born at Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun, in 1703. He wrote Histoire générale de Port Royal, 1755, 10 vols, 12mo. He also composed, with D. Durand, L'Art de vérifier les Dates, 1750, 4to, reprinted in 1769, folio, and continued the Hist. Littéraire de la France, with D. Clement; which consists of 12 vols, 4to. He published the letters to Morenas on his abridgment of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, 1757, 12mo, and the posthumous works of Racine, 1759, 12mo. He published also the Conférences de la Mère Angélique, de S. Jean Arnauld de Port Royal, 1760, 3 vols, 12mo. He died in 1778.

CLEMENS, (Titus Flavius Alexandrinus,) an eminent father of the Christian church, was an Athenian, or, according to others, an Alexandrian; on which account he is usually called CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS, to distinguish him from Clemens Romanus. After receiving instruction from various teachers, he at length became the disciple of Pantænus, of Alexandria, whom he succeeded, about the year 191, in the catechetical school of that city. Here he had for his hearers the celebrated Origen, and Alexander, afterwards bishop of Jerusalem. After holding the office of catechist, Clemens was raised to the priesthood, probably at the beginning of the reign of the emperor Severus. About this time he undertook a defence of Christianity against pagans and heretics, in a work entitled Stromata. When Severus began a persecution against the Christians, for which he pleaded a rebellion of the Jews (for the pagans had not as yet learned to distinguish Jews and Christians,) Clemens left Egypt to escape the violence of it; and upon this occasion he drew up a discourse, to prove the lawfulness of flying in times of persecution. He then went to Jerusalem, and took up his abode for some time with Alexander, who was soon after bishop of that see. From Antioch he returned to Alexandria; but the time of his death is not known, but he is supposed to have lived till about the close of Caracalla's reign. The works of Clemens which have come down to us are:—1. Exhortation to the Greeks, one book. This is an exhortation addressed to the heathens to abandon their false gods, whose absurd stories and obscene adventures he exposes by the testimony of the poets and philosophers of antiquity. 2. Pædagogus, in three books. This is a treatise on Christian education. He begins by describing the qualities required in a teacher, and also what he ought to teach his pupils; he then gives an exposition of Christian ethics, recommends temperance, decency, moderation in the enjoyments of life, and declaims against the effeminate manners and luxury of his time, which led to laxity in morals. His satire of the vices and follies of the age is caustic and humorous, and reminds us at times of Juvenal. 3. Stromateis, in eight books. 4. What rich Man can be saved? This treatise, or homily, has been published separately at Utrecht, Clementis Alexandrini Liber: Quis dives Salutem consequi possit, perpetuo Commentario illustratus a C. Seegario, 1816. Some believe that the Excerpta ex Scriptis Theodoti et Doctrina qua Orientalis vocatur, which appeared at the end of Clemens' works, as well as some other fragments, are extracts from his Hypotyposeis. He also wrote several treatises, De Pascha, De Jejunio, De Obtrectatione, &c., which are lost. Clemens' works were published, with a Latin translation, by J. Potter, 2 vols, folio, Oxford, 1715; and also at Würzburg, 3 vols, 8vo, 1780.

CLEMENT I., or CLEMENS ROMANUS, is, by all the ancient writers, accounted the same Clement whom St. Paul mentions among his fellow-labourers. (Phil. iv. 3.) Some have supposed him to have been a Roman by birth, others a Jew. He is said to have followed St. Paul to Rome, and there to have also received the instruction of St. Peter, by whom he was ordained bishop. He is believed to have succeeded Anencletus, or Anacletus, A.D. 91, that he governed the church for nine years, and died A.D. 100. Of the former of two epistles ascribed to him, Clement is universally regarded as the author. It was written in the name of the church at Rome to that of Corinth, Dei Ecclesia quæ Romæ peregrinatur Ecclesiæ Dei quæ Corinthi peregrinatur, and was occasioned by a schism which had broken out among the Corinthian converts, in consequence of the jealousy of some individuals against their spiritual superiors, and is one of the most interesting memorials of the primitive church. It consists of fifty-nine chapters, and its topics are the duties of mutual affection, humility, and concord, and the necessity of a due subordination in ecclesiastical concerns. There are extant fragments of a second epistle of Clement, which, however, the best critics consider to be spurious. It breaks off abruptly in the

middle of the twelfth chapter, and there is no evidence of its having been written to the Corinthians. Both epistles were found at the end of the New Testament in a MS. brought from Alexandria, and were published by Patrick Junius: Sancti Clementis Romani ad Corinthios Epistolæ duæ expressæ ad Fidem MS. Cod. Alexandrini, Oxford, 1633; and again by H. Wotton, Cambridge, 1718. An edition of all Clement's works, genuine and spurious, was published with learned commentaries by Cotelerius, in his collection of Patres Apostol., Paris, 1672: and again by Le Clerc, Amst. 1698.

CLEMENT II. was a native of Saxony, named Suiger, or Suidger, and was bishop of Bamberg, when, on the deposition of Gregory VI. at the council of Sutri, in 1046, he was unanimously raised to the pontifical chair. On the day of his election, he solemnly crowned the emperor Henry III. and his wife, Agnes. He held a council at Rome for the purpose of abolishing simony, and died in 1047, after a pontificate of nine months and fifteen days.

CLEMENT III. a native of Rome, was raised to the pontificate in 1187, on the death of Gregory VIII. He followed the example of his predecessor in preaching a crusade against the Saracens, who, under the renowned Saladin, had conquered Jerusalem; and he engaged the emperor of Germany, the kings of France and England, and several other sovereigns, in the common cause. He terminated a short but honourable pontificate in March 1191.

CLEMENT IV. a native of St. Gilles, on the Rhone, succeeded Urban IV. in 1265. In his youth he followed the profession of arms, which he exchanged for that of the law, and became one of the most eminent civilians of his time. He was some time secretary to Louis IX. king of France. He married, and had two daughters; but on the death of his wife he entered into holy orders, and was made bishop of Puy, and afterwards archbishop of Narbonne. Urban IV. created him, in 1261, cardinal-bishop of Sabina, and sent him legate à latere into England. He showed the same inflexible hostility as his predecessor against the Suabian dynasty of Naples, and assisted Charles of Anjou in the conquest of that kingdom, which was accomplished by the defeat and death of Manfred at the battle of La Grandella, near Benevento. Charles, in return, acknowledged himself at his coronation as feudatory of the see of Rome, and agreed to pay tribute. Conradin, Manfred's nephew, having attempted to conquer his hereditary kingdom, was defeated by Charles at Tagliacozzo, and Clement has been accused, perhaps unjustly, by some German writers, of advising the execution of the latter. He died at Viterbo, in November 1268, leaving a high character for charity, disinterestedness, and sanctity of life.

CLEMENT V. was a Gascon by birth, son of the lord of Villandrau, in the diocese of Bourdeaux. He was born a subject of the king of England; and was promoted first to the see of Comminges, and then to that of Bourdeaux. On the death of Benedict XI. the popedom was kept vacant for several months in consequence of the contention of the French and Italian parties. At a private interview between Philip the Fair, king of France, and the archbishop, the latter, in consequence of obtaining the king's consent to his elevation, promised to embrace his interest, and was elected soon after, in June, 1305, when he took the name of Clement. He gave a presage of his attachment to France, by summoning the cardinals to attend him at Lyons, where he was crowned with great pomp, though the solemnity was disturbed by the accident of the falling of an old wall overcharged with spectators. The pope's tiara fell from his head, and a carbuncle of great value was struck out of it, which the Italians afterwards regarded as predicting that calamitous transfer of the holy see to Avignon, whither he removed from Poictiers in 1309. In 1311 he held the general council of Vienne, appropriated to himself the first year's revenue of all the English benefices, (which was the origin of the first fruits,) suppressed the order of Templars, and sentenced the grand-master and sixty knights to be burnt alive. He made the collection called the Clementine Constitutions, which afterwards formed a part of the canon law. He also founded the university of Perugia. Clement, intending to remove to Bourdeaux, for change of air, died by the way, at Roquemaure, in the diocese of Nismes, in April 1314, having filled the pontifical chair somewhat less than nine years. This pope is charged with avarice, simony, and other vices, by Villani, who, as an Italian, was probably unfavourable to his memory on account of his removal of the holy see to Avignon. He seems, in fact, to have been too much an instrument of king Philip, from motives of personal interest.

CLEMENT VI. a Frenchman, born about 1292, succeeded Benedict XII. in 1342. The Romans, upon his election, sent him a solemn embassy to offer him the government of their city, during life, and to request his removal of the papal seat to Rome, and the celebration of the jubilee every 50th instead of every 100th year. The first request he evaded; with the second he complied. The tragical death of Andrew of Hungary, king of Naples, happened about this time, in consequence of which queen Joan suspected of the murder, fled to Avignon, where she pleaded her cause before the pope and cardinals. They acquitted her, and the pope confirmed her new marriage with Louis of Taranto. In return, she either gave, or sold at an under price, the city of Avignon and its territory to the holy see, which thenceforth remained in possession of it. It was in Clement's pontificate that the celebrated Rienzi made the well-known attempt to establish the republic at Rome. He also suppressed the sect of enthusiasts called Flagellants. He died in December 1352, and was succeeded by Innocent VI.

CLEMENT VII. (Giulio de' Medici,) was the illegitimate son of Giuliamo de' Medici, brother of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who was killed in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, at Florence, in 1478. He entered into the order of the knights of Rhodes, whose standard he bore at the coronation of his cousin, Leo X., who declared him legitimate, created him archbishop of Florence, and afterwards promoted him to the cardinalate, and made him chancellor of the Roman church. During the pontificate of Leo, who shunned business, he had the chief conduct of affairs; and after the death of Adrian VI. he was, by a coalition of parties, unanimously elected to the vacant chair in 1523. The affairs of Europe and of the Church were at this period involved in great difficulties on account of the rivalry of Charles V. and Francis I. and the progress of Lutheranism. Clement, who began to be jealous of the emperor's power, refused to accede to a league against Francis, and used his endeavours, though in vain, to effect an accommodation between them. His shifting and temporizing policy brought upon him the imperial arms under the constable Bourbon, who invaded the papal territories, and stormed the city of Rome. Clement fled to the castle of St. Angelo, where he was besieged, and being forced to capitulate, he was held as a prisoner, till he purchased his liberty upon hard conditions. In 1529 he made a separate treaty with Charles, and united with him to destroy the independence of Florence. An affair which threw Clement into no less perplexity than the rivalry of Charles and Francis, was the divorce of Henry VIII. from his wife, Catharine of Arragon. As this was not only unjust in itself, but highly displeasing to the emperor, Catharine's nephew, Clement employed every artifice to protract the decision of the suit instituted by Henry for the purpose. At length the king's patience being exhausted, he procured a sentence of divorce at home from archbishop Cranmer, and married Anne Boleyn. Upon this event the pope, urged by the cardinals of the emperor's party, was induced to issue the excommunication of Henry, which caused the abolition of his authority in England, and the final separation of that kingdom from the Romish communion. Clement did not long survive this disaster. He died in September 1534, and was succeeded by Paul III.

CLEMENT VIII. (Ippolito Aldobrandini,) descended from an ancient Florentine family, was born at *Fano*, in 1536. He studied at Ferrara and Bologna, and distinguished himself by natural eloquence and an upright disposition. He succeeded Innocent IX. in January 1592. He espoused the party of the League in France, and zealously opposed the succession of Henry IV.; and after the conversion of that king to the Roman-catholic religion, he still affected suspicions of his sincerity, and treated all his advances with great haughtiness. At length, in 1595, he granted him absolution. He afterwards interposed to effect a peace between France and Spain, which was concluded at Vervins in 1598. About the same period, the death of Alphonso of Este, duke of Ferrara, without issue, gave occasion to Clement to claim that duchy as a fief of the Church; and, after some opposition, he succeeded in making this important acquisition to the holy see. During his pontificate arose the famous dispute between the Jesuits and Dominicans concerning grace, free-will, and predestination, which was occasioned by the work of Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit. A congregation was appointed to examine this question, which was termed De Auxiliis, and the parties disputed before the pope in person, but without producing any decision. Clement died in February 1605, and was succeeded by

Leo XI. He published a new edition of the Vulgate, differing in some particulars from that published under Sixtus V. in 1590. He also issued many bulls, the most remarkable of which are the 28th, defining the lawful and unlawful rites and usages of the Greek church, and the 87th, concerning the practice of confession and absolution, in writing. During his pontificate of more than thirteen years he created more than fifty cardinals, among whom were Baronius, Bellarmine, Du Perron, and other eminent men.

CLEMENT IX. (Giulio Rospigliosi,) descended from a noble family of Pistoja, in Tuscany, was born in 1599. Alexander VII. made him his secretary, and promoted him to the cardinalate; and on the death of that pontiff he was chosen to succeed him, in June 1667. In order to enable the Venetians to raise forces against the Turks, he permitted them to secularize the estates of some religious orders; and he greatly exerted himself to procure aid throughout Europe for the defence of Candia, which however fell at length under the Turkish arms. He took effectual pains to quiet the dissensions which had long agitated the church of France concerning the doctrines of the Jansenists and Molinists. He also mediated a pacification between the kingdoms of France and Spain, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668. The capture of Candia was thought to hasten his death, which took place in December 1669, to the general regret of his subjects.

CLEMENT X. (Emilio Altieri,) was made governor of Ravenna, and bishop of Camerino, by Urban VIII. who also sent him nuncio to Naples, where he resided during Massaniello's revolt; and Clement IX., whom he succeeded, at the age of eighty, in 1670, created him a cardinal on his death-bed. Having no near relations of his own, he adopted cardinal Paluzzi for his nephew, and conveyed to that family all the estates of the Altieri. The chief events of this popedom were, a dispute with the king of France, concerning the right of ecclesiastical patronage, called the *regal;* and a quarrel with the foreign ambassadors at Rome, in consequence of their abuse of the privileges of receiving provisions free from duty. Clement died in July 1676, and was succeeded by Innocent XI.

CLEMENT XI. (Gian Francesco Albani,) was born in 1649, at Pezaro, in the duchy of Urbino, where his family had long been distinguished. Alexander VIII. raised him to the cardinalate; and he was employed in the administration of affairs by Innocent XII. whom he succeeded in November 1700. The disputes concerning the Spanish succession first occupied his attention; and though he began with recognising Philip V., for whom Louis XIV., the grandfather of that prince, had demanded the investiture of Naples and Sicily, yet the approach of an Austrian army made Clement temporize in favour of the archduke Charles. His intention, however, was to observe a neutrality between the two parties; but he could not secure his territories from partaking in the calamities of war. In 1707 the Austrians, under marshal Daun, traversed the papal state to proceed to the conquest of Naples; and the pope, unable to prevent them, stipulated only that they should not pass through the city of Rome. In the following year the pope came to an open rupture with the emperor Joseph I. whose troops had taken possession of Comacchio in the papal state. After trying remonstrances in vain, Clement collected an army of 25,000 men, under the command of count Marsigli; but the papal troops retreated before the Austrians, who occupied Romagna and the Marches, and the pope was obliged to sue for peace, which the emperor readily granted in January 1709. Comacchio was ultimately restored to the pope. Clement had now long and serious disputes with France. He began with his bull Vineam Domini Sabaoth, renewing the interdict which his predecessors had issued against the Jansenists, and declaring their propositions about grace and free-will to be heretical. In 1713 he issued the famous bull Unigenitus, which set the whole kingdom of France, court, parliament, and clergy, in an uproar. This bull condemned 101 propositions of a book by father Quesnel, entitled Moral Reflections on the New Testament; in which that writer revived several opinions of St. Augustin, St. Prosper, and other fathers, which seemed to favour the Jansenistic dogmas of predestination and grace. The Jesuits, who asserted that grace was subordinate to the will of man, and who were accused by the Jansenists of Pelagian heresy, used their influence with the bigoted Louis XIV. to have Quesnel's book condemned. Several French prelates, Bossuet and cardinal Noailles among others, approved of the general tenor of Quesnel's book. Among those who most vehemently denounced it

was father Le Tellier, a Jesuit and confessor to the king. The bull was at last registered by the parliament of Paris, after much opposition, and continued for years after to keep up a sort of schism between France and Rome. Clement was also involved in a dispute with the king of Sicily about the rights of the royal tribunal, called the Monarchy, which went so far, that he laid the whole island under an interdict; but its invasion by Spain and the emperor suspended ecclesiastical hostilities.

Clement took a warm interest in the expedition of the Pretender, son of James II., in 1715, and furnished him with money. After the failure of that attempt, the Pretender, being forsaken by France, retired to Italy, under the name of the Chevalier de St. George, and Clement appointed the town of Urbino for his residence. He afterwards negotiated his marriage with Clementina Sobieski, which was celebrated at Monte Fiascone, at the pope's expense, who gave to the married couple a palace at Rome to reside in, with an annual pension of 12,000 crowns. The court of Rome did not for a long time after give up its favourite scheme of regaining England to popery by means of the Stuarts. Clement sent a squadron to join the Venetians in the war against the Turks, who invaded Corfu in 1716, and were menacing Italy. After the fall of the intriguing Alberoni in 1719, Clement succeeded in settling his disputes with Philip V. of Spain. Europe was now at peace, and Clement enjoyed a short period of rest, after a long series of agitations, until March 1721, when he died, after a pontificate of more than twenty years. In his private character he was amiable and generous, and his morals were irreproachable. He embellished Rome, and established the Caleografia Camerale, which has since given to the world many splendid engravings; he encouraged the art of mosaic, and he introduced at Rome the manufactory of tapestry, on the model of the Gobelins. He added to the Vatican library, and to the museum which is annexed to it. Grateful to the memory of his early patroness, Christina of Sweden, he raised to her a monument in St. Peter's. He patronized men of letters and of science, was the friend of Guidi, Menzini, Sergardi, Marsigli, Martelli, Zappi, and the learned Bianchini. A fine edition of his decretals, bulls, and constitutions, was published by his nephew, cardinal Annibale Albani, after his death—Bullarium Clementis XI. one vol. folio. He wrote also several Latin homilies, which he recited on solemn festivals, and which were translated into Italian by Crescimbini.

CLEMENT XII. (Lorenzo Corsini,) was born at Florence in 1652, and succeeded Benedict XIII. in July 1730. He was then seventy-nine years of age, and infirm. He resumed the old contest with the empire about the reversion of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, but succeeded no better than his predecessors. He endeavoured, and in vain, to mediate in the war between the republic of Genoa and the Corsicans. He succeeded better in restoring, in 1740, the little republic of San Marino to its liberties, which had been encroached upon by cardinal Alberoni. He died soon after, in the same year, and was succeeded by Benedict XIV. The Roman people honoured his memory with a bronze statue in the Capitol.

CLEMENT XIII. (Carlo Rezzonico,) was born at Venice in 1693, and succeeded Benedict XIV. in July 1758. He was more distinguished for his piety and private virtues, than for political abilities or knowledge of the world. His pontificate was a continual, but on his part ineffectual, struggle to uphold the ecclesiastical immunities and the old prerogatives of the see of Rome against the determination of the other powers to be complete masters in their respective countries. The most remarkable event of his pontificate, which he in vain strove to avert, was the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, France, Spain, and the kingdom of Naples. To this disaster was added the loss of the territory of Avignon and Benevento, incurred during this pontificate, in consequence of Clement's imprudent attempt to exercise sovereign jurisdiction in the states of Parma. He died in 1769.

CLEMENT XIV. (Gian Vincenzo Galganelli,) son of a physician at St. Archangelo, near Rimini, was born in 1705. He received his early education at Rimini, and at the age of eighteen entered into the order of minor conventual Franciscans at Urbino. He studied philosophy and theology at Pezaro, Recanti, Fano, and Rome; and becoming at length a teacher, he gave lectures in various colleges of his order, and at the age of thirty-five was called by his superiors to be theological professor in the college of St. Bonaventure at Rome. He

attracted the notice of pope Benedict XIV., who made him counsellor of the holy office. In 1759 he was raised to the cardinalate by Clement XIII., whom he succeeded, in May 1769, through the influence of the house of Bourbon, managed by the cardinal de Bernis. Never were the affairs of the Roman see in a more critical state. Portugal was on the eve of choosing a patriarch. France, Spain, and Naples, were all meditating attacks on the papal authority. Venice was proposing to reform its religious communities; and Poland thought of curtailing the privileges of the pope's nuncio. Ganganelli began with conciliatory measures, but void of meanness, towards the discontented powers; and he discontinued the public reading of the bull in Cœna Domini, which was considered offensive to them. Being urged to proceed to the suppression of the order of Jesuits, the great object of the Bourbon courts, he dexterously parried the arguments of the enemies of that order. Considering himself as the general father of all Christians, he received strangers, whether Catholic or heretic, with equal kindness; and the English in particular had reason to be pleased with the attentions he paid them. He thought it became him, as sovereign of Rome, to be a collector of the precious relics of ancient art, but he never affected to be a connoisseur in them. The great public event of his pontificate was the final suppression of the order of Jesuits. After a mature deliberation on the subject for four years, he signed the brief for this purpose on July 21, 1773, a memorable day, from which may be dated the rapid decline of the papal power. Whatever may be thought of the effects of the measure, it can scarcely be doubted that it was become unavoidable; and Clement is not, perhaps, so much to be reckoned the foe of the Jesuits, as the involuntary instrument of their destruction. The suppression was succeeded by an immediate reconciliation with the discontented courts. Clement did not long survive: he died on the 22d of September, 1775.

CLEMENT, (David,) a learned German bibliographer, born in 1701, at Hof-Geismar, in Hesse, where his father was pastor of a colony of French refugees. He became preacher, in 1736, at Brunswick, whence, in 1743, he removed to Hanover, where he died in 1760. He is the author of a well-known collection of bibliography, entitled, Bibliothèque curieuse, historique, et critique, ou Catalogue raisonné de Livres difficiles à trouver, 9 vols, 4to, Gottingen, Hanover, and Leipsic, 1750—1760. This useful work is in alphabetical order, and extends no farther than the name Hessus. The author marks many books as rare which are very common; and bestows high encomiums upon others that are of little value. He published also Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Maiansianæ, sive idea novi Catalogi Critici Operum Scriptorum Hispanorum, quæ habet in sua Bibliotheca Gregorius Maiansius, Hanover, 1753, 4to.

CLEMENT, (Francis,) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Beze, in Burgundy, in 1714. After his first studies at the college of Dijon, he embraced the monastic life in the abbey of Vendôme, where his closeness of application injured his health. Being afterwards ordered to Paris by his superiors, he devoted himself principally to history, to which his attention was drawn by that vast collection of French historical documents formed by Bouquet and Andrew du Chesne, and which was continued by Haudiquier, Housseau, Precieux, and Poirier. Clement became now their successor in this great work, and in conjunction with Brial, published in 1770 the twelfth volume, and in 1786 the thirteenth, enriched with two hundred articles of great value. Clement wrote also, 1. A Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of the Jesuits at St. Germain-des-Pres. 2. L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, 1783—1792, 3 vols, fol. This work, which was first published in 1770, fol, was begun by the Benedictines, Dantine, Clemencet, and Durand, whose labours, however, are far inferior to those of Clement, who employed thirty years of his life upon it. The table of eclipses was drawn up by Pingré. The chronological table, however, is said to be inaccurate. He also completed Poncet's Nouveaux Eclaircissemens sur l'Origine du Pentateuque des Samaritains, and added a preface. Clement was a free associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, but his studies were interrupted by the Revolution, which obliged him to quit one convent after another, and at last to seek an asylum in the house of his nephew, Duboy-Laverne, director of the national printing office. The remainder of his days were employed in a work under the title of L'Art de Vérifier les Dates avant J.-C.; and he had made considerable progress in it, when he was carried

off by a stroke of apoplexy, March 29, 1793.

CLEMENTI, (Muzio,) was born at Rome in 1752. His father was a worker in silver of great merit, and was principally engaged in the execution of embossed vases and figures for the service of the Church. At seven years of age he was placed under an organist of the name of Cordicelli for instruction in thorough bass; at the age of nine he passed his examination, and was admitted an organist at Rome. He next studied under Santarelli. Between his eleventh and twelfth years he studied under Carpini, the deepest contrapuntist of his day in Rome. A few months afterwards he wrote a mass for four voices. He had made so great a proficiency between thirteen and fourteen, that Mr. Peter Beckford (nephew of the alderman of that name,) then on his travels in Italy, undertook his future education, and brought him to his country seat in Dorsetshire; and here, by the aid of a good library and the conversation of the family, Clementi quickly obtained a competent knowledge of the English language, as well as the classics, and various branches of science. But he did not neglect the art which he had chosen for his profession. His early studies were principally employed on the works of Corelli, Alessandro Scarlatti, Handel's harpsichord and organ music, and on the sonatas of Paradies. At the age of eighteen he had not only surpassed all his contemporaries in the powers of execution and expression, but had written his Opera 2, which all the great musicians of the age have uniformly allowed to be the basis on which the whole fabric of modern sonatas for the piano-forte has been erected. The celebrated John Christian Bach spoke of it in the highest terms; and when Schroeter arrived in this country, and was asked if he could play the works of Clementi, he replied, "that they could only be performed by the author himself, or the devil!" Soon after he had quitted Dorsetshire to reside in London, he was engaged to preside at the harpsichord, in the orchestra of the Opera-house; and had an opportunity, which he never neglected, of improving his taste by the performances of the first singers of that age. In 1780, and at the suggestion of the celebrated Pacchierotti, he visited Paris; whence, in the following year, he went to Vienna, where he became acquainted with Haydn, Mozart, and all the celebrated musicians resident in that capital. The emperor Joseph II., who was a great lover of music, invited him to his palace; where, in the latter end of the year 1781, he had the honour of playing alternately with Mozart before the emperor, and the grand duke Paul of Russia and his duchess. On his return to England he published his celebrated Toccata. In the autumn of 1783, John Baptist Cramer, then about fourteen or fifteen years of age, became his pupil. About the year 1800, having lost a large sum of money by the failure of the well-known firm of Longman and Broderip, of Cheapside, he was induced to embark in that concern. A new firm was accordingly formed, and from that period he declined taking any more pupils. The hours which he did not thenceforward employ in his professional studies, he dedicated to the mechanical and philosophical improvement of piano-fortes; and the originality and justness of his conceptions were crowned with complete success. With his favourite pupil, John Field, he, in the autumn of 1802, again visited Paris, whence he proceeded to Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin. After visiting Dresden he made a tour through Switzerland, and returned immediately afterwards to Berlin, where he married his first wife. In the autumn he took his bride through Italy, as far as Rome and Naples; and on his return to Berlin, having had the misfortune to lose her in childbed, he immediately left the scene of his sorrows, and again visited Petersburg. In the summer of 1810 he once more arrived in England, and in the year following married again. During his last visit to the continent he published his Opera 41, and collected materials for many other works, among which his Practical Harmony, 4 vols, and his Gradus ad Parnassum, deserve to be specially mentioned. In 1813 he assisted in founding the Philharmonic Society, of which he frequently consented to act as a director, and presented to it his two Symphonies, which abound in agreeable melody, and are most skilfully written. He died on the 10th of March, 1832, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CLEMENTI, (Prospero,) a celebrated sculptor, born about the commencement of the sixteenth century, at Reggio, and not at Modena, as Vasari incorrectly states. According to Tiraboschi, he received his first instruction from his grandfather, who died in 1525, and was considered one of the ablest sculptors of his day. Parma, Mantua, and several other cities in Italy; possess exquisite pro-

ductions from the chisel of Clementi; but his native town of Reggio, where he died in 1584, is enriched by the greatest number of his works. From his peculiar style, which combined correctness of design with the greatest beauty of form, he has been called by Algarotti, the Correggio of sculpture.

CLEMENTONE. See BOCCIARDINI.

CLENARD, or CLEYNARTS, (Nicholas,) a celebrated grammarian, born at Diest, in Brabant, towards the close of the fifteenth century. After teaching ethics and the learned languages at Louvain, he, in 1535, set out on his travels in company with John Vasæus of Bruges, and their first visit was to Budæus at Paris. Thence they went to Spain, where Clenard taught the languages at the university of Salamanca, till he was invited by the king of Portugal to undertake the education of the prince his brother. A desire of learning Arabic induced Clenard to visit Africa in 1540. He died at Granada, in 1542. His Greek grammar was long in use, and was improved in successive editions by Vossius and others. Clenard also published a Hebrew Grammar, Louvain, 1529; and his Epistolæ de Peregrinatione sua, written in a tolerably pure style, have been edited several times.

CLENNELL, (Luke,) an English *artist*, was born near Morpeth, in Northumberland, in 1781. As he evinced a great taste for drawing, he was placed with Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver, and while employed in this branch of the art, he painted some pictures which were much admired. He subsequently produced his admirable painting, in which he represented the decided charge of the British life-guards at Waterloo. So universal was the admiration this work excited, that numerous commissions flowed in upon him, and he was employed to paint the Entertainment of the Allied Sovereigns at Guildhall. The anxiety consequent on undertaking this task proved too much for a constitution unable to bear much excitement, and before he had advanced far with his work his reason was affected, and he ended his days in a lunatic asylum in 1840. This ill-fated man possessed a wonderful readiness of invention, and a spirit of touch and power of execution, of which few modern artists could boast.

CLEOBULUS was born at Lindus, in Rhodes, or, as others say, at some town in Caria, and died at the age of seventy, about B.C. 564. He was no less remarkable for personal beauty, than for intellectual attainments, being at once philosopher, poet, and architect; at least if any reliance is to be placed on the tradition that he restored the temple of Minerva, built by Danaus, during his residence in Egypt, and that he was the author of verses on various subjects, and amongst the latter the inscription on the tomb of Midas, the Phrygian, to which Simonides alluded in a fragment preserved by Diogenes Laertius; who attributes to him the riddle relating to the sun, as being the father of twelve children (months), each of whom was the parent of thirty others (days), half white and half black. He is generally numbered amongst the seven wise men of Greece, and is known by his apophthegm, to which Horace alludes, "Est modus in rebus." From his daughter Cleobulina, who, like her father, was a writer of riddles, Cratinus took the title of one of his plays, where he seems to have introduced the philosopher himself giving utterance to some of the words of wisdom detailed by Diogenes.

CLEOMBROTUS. Of this name were both the father and the son of Pausanias, the Lacedemonian victor at Platæa. Of the former nothing is known; and of the latter scarcely more than that he succeeded his elder brother, Agesipolis, as one of the kings of Sparta, and that his army was defeated and himself killed at the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, when the Lacedemonians attempted to bring Thebes under their power.

CLEOMEDES. Respecting the author of a Greek work on astronomy, nothing is known of either his country or family; and even the period at which he lived is only inferred by his making mention of Eratosthenes, Hipparchus, and Poseidonius, but not of Ptolemy, nor of any of the latter's contemporaries. The best and most recent edition of the two books under the title of Circularis Doctrina de Sublimibus, is by Bake, Lugd. Bat. 1820, 8vo, who has reprinted all the valuable part of the Commentary of Balforeus, and improved the text by the collation of fourteen MSS. There is likewise another work still unedited in the Vatican, on arithmetic and harmony, attributed by some to a younger Cleomedes.

CLEOMENES I., the son of Anaxandrides, was one of the kings of Sparta, about B.C. 519. At the commencement of his reign he led an army against the Argives, and defeated them near Tiryns. Advancing to Argos, he learnt that Tele-

silla was about to appear in the field, and leaving the defence of the walls to those who, from age or infirmity, were unable to quit the town, was on the march to meet the enemy with a body of Argive Amazons. Cleomenes, considering that a victory over such troops would bring no honour, and a defeat no little disgrace, thought proper to return home, where he was accused of having been bribed to spare Argos; but he defended himself successfully on the ground that he had been prevented by an unfavourable prodigy. He was then sent to aid the Athenians in expelling the family of Peisistratus, when the latter attempted to recover their lost power, and for his conduct on that occasion he gained for himself and country considerable credit; but he shortly afterwards assisted Isagoras in his contest with Clisthenes, and though he made himself master of the citadel of Athens, he was compelled, after a protracted blockade, to capitulate. To wash out the stain of his disgrace, and at the same time to crush the rising power of a rival state, he persuaded his countrymen to endeavour to restore the Peisistratidæ; but not meeting with the requisite support from his colleague, Demaratus, and the other states of Greece, he returned home without effecting anything; and in like manner Demaratus prevented his efforts to punish the people of Egina for the part they had taken in favour of the Persians, when Darius made, about 503 B.C., his invasion of Greece. To revenge himself upon his colleague, he urged Leotychides, one of the blood royal, to contest the right of Demaratus to the throne on the ground of illegitimacy. To solve the question, of which there was some ground for doubt, the oracle at Delphi was consulted; but as the priestess had been already bribed by Cleomenes, an answer was returned favourable to his views, and in the place of the dethroned Demaratus, Leotychides was elected king. The trick was, however, shortly discovered; when Cleomenes, being unwilling to expose himself to the resentment of his countrymen, retired to Thessaly; but was quickly recalled through the fear of his exciting a movement there to the prejudice of the Lacedemonians. Scarcely had he returned when he became insane, and soon after committed suicide, B.C. 489.—CLEOMENES II., the son of Cleombrotus, succeeded his elder brother, Agesipolis, about B.C. 371, as one of the kings of Sparta, and, though his reign lasted upwards of sixty years, he died without doing anything worthy of mention in history.—CLEOMENES III., was the son of Leonidas, and the grandson of Cleonymus, and came to the throne about 230 B.C. Stimulated no less by his own ambition than by the accounts he had heard of the deeds of Agis, and the heroes of former times, he endeavoured to resuscitate the dying glories of his country by bringing Sparta back to the severe discipline and the simple manners of her first lawgiver, Lycurgus. To gain this object he suffered no obstacles to stand in his way; and he is said, by Pausanius, to have caused the Ephori to destroy, by poison, Eurydamidas, the infant son of Agis IV.; and, though this is denied by Plutarch, to have even murdered with his own hand Archidamus, the brother of that prince. Anxious to make his countrymen, as of old, a nation of soldiers, Cleomenes led them first against the Achæans, and by his skill and success rendered himself so formidable to his opponents, that they dared not face his little force of 5000 men with quadruple their number; and as he had defeated the troops opposed to him under the command of Aratus, one of the best generals of the day, he conceived the time had arrived when his success in war would further his political movements, and enable him to free the kingly power from the control of the Ephori. Accordingly he caused four of the Ephori to be murdered; and while, to prevent his future plans from being thwarted by a colleague, he raised his brother, Euclidas, to the throne, contrary to the law which forbade two of the same family to be kings simultaneously, he ingratiated himself with the people of Sparta and the provinces by promising to make a new division of the landed property, which had accumulated in a few hands, and to extend the franchise to those who had never enjoyed it before. The Achæans conceiving that Cleomenes would scarcely be able to leave Sparta at so critical a juncture, laid waste the country about Megalopolis. But he soon gave them reason to repent of their temerity by again defeating their leader, Aratus; and after attacking and taking Argos, he compelled the Achæans to apply for aid to Antigonus, king of Macedonia; who, answering promptly to the call, quickly recovered the places Cleomenes had taken, and totally routed him at Sellasia, in Laconia. On reaching Sparta after his defeat, Cleomenes was recommended to submit to the conqueror;

but he chose rather to retire to Egypt, where failing to obtain the assistance he expected from Ptolemy Euergetes, who died shortly after his arrival, and finding that his successor, Ptolemy Philopater, gave himself up entirely to luxurious indulgences, he applied to the prime minister, Sosibius, who put him in confinement. Maddened by this ill treatment, Cleomenes determined to regain his liberty and to return to his country. Having found the means of lulling the vigilance of his keepers, he left his prison, accompanied with some friends, and endeavoured to excite the people to revolt; but meeting with none willing to respond to the cry of liberty, the whole party determined to destroy one another, rather than fall alive into the hands of Ptolemy.

CLEON, the son of Cleænetus, a tanner, became, shortly after the death of Pericles, one of the leading men of his day at Athens, and, according to the joint testimony of the wittiest of dramatists and the most veracious of historians, united in his own person whatever is most disgusting in the character of a demagogue. His first recorded appearance was when he recommended his countrymen to punish the innocent with the guilty, after the people of Mitylene had revolted from the Athenians. His second, when after Nicias had vainly endeavoured to compel some Spartan troops, who were blockaded on the island of Sphacteria, near Pylus, to surrender, Cleon engaged to bring them all alive to Athens within twenty days, or to perish in the attempt; and, assisted by the accidental burning of a wood that sheltered the enemy, contrary to all expectation was enabled to realize his boast. The third and last, when, flushed by his former success, he led an expedition against Brasidas, who held Amphipolis, considered by its position on the river Strymon as the key of Thrace; but on his retreat from a place he was unable to take he was killed, B.C. 422, to the great joy of the better kind of people, whom he was perpetually annoying, and no doubt of Thucydides too, whom he had superseded in the command.

CLEONYMUS, the second son of Cleomenes II., having contended, after the death of his father, in 309 B.C., with Areus, the son of his brother, Acrotatus, for the throne, had his claim rejected by the senate of Sparta; but, to recompense him for the loss, he received the appointment of commander-in-chief; and hence, when the people of Tarentum, a Lacedemonian colony, requested the mother country to send a general to lead their troops against the Lucanians, he went there with a force from Greece, and so frightened the enemy, that they sued for peace; but being on a second visit to Italy defeated by the consul, P. Æmilius, he returned to Sparta, from whence he was subsequently sent to assist the Thebans in shaking off the yoke of Demetrius Poliorcetes; but hearing of the approach of the enemy, he left the Thebans to their fate, and returned home; where, late in life, he married Chelidonis; but was so mortified by the undisguised partiality she showed for the young Acrotatus, the handsome son of Areus, that, to punish the prince and her paramour, he applied for assistance to Pyrrhus, and promised to put Sparta in his power; and though the invaders were repulsed by the heroic exertions of the women, led on by Archidamia, yet, so confident did Cleonymus feel of success, that his house was decorated by his partisans and slaves with festoons, as if he had invited Pyrrhus to a banquet.

CLEOPATRA I. was the niece of Attalus, and married Philip of Macedon, after his divorce from Olympias; who, recovering her influence in the country, when Philip had been murdered by Pausanias, caused the son of Cleopatra to be broiled in the presence of the mother, and the latter to be strangled afterwards.—CLEOPATRA II., the daughter of Philip, by Olympias, married, about 337 B.C., her maternal uncle, Alexander, king of Epirus. After the death of her husband, who was killed in Italy, she retired to Sardis. Here her hand was sought by the different generals of Alexander, who, on the death of her brother, hoped by such an alliance to obtain his vacant throne; and it was through her influence that Eumenes, after the death of Perdiccas, whom she felt disposed to favour, kept together the army under his command as the lieutenant of Perdiccas; but when Antigonus heard of her intention to marry Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, he caused her to be assassinated, about 308 B.C., through the fear that by such an alliance Ptolemy would become too formidable an opponent.—CLEOPATRA III. was the daughter of Antiochus, and married Ptolemy Epiphanes, by whom she had two sons, Ptolemy Philometor and Ptolemy Physcon, and one daughter, Cleopatra, who subsequently married each of her brothers. After the death of her husband Cleopatra

was appointed guardian to the young princes; and so well did she conduct herself as to gain the universal love of her people when living, and their regret when dead; and it was after her death that the queens of Egypt were called Cleopatra, as the kings had taken the name of Ptolemy.—CLEOPATRA IV. the daughter of the preceding, married first her brother, Philometor, by whom she had a son, who being still an infant when his father died, would have been set aside by his uncle Physcon, had not Cleopatra stept forward to support his right to the throne. To prevent a civil war, and to show at the same time the influence Rome possessed at a foreign court, her ambassador brought about a marriage between Cleopatra and Physcon, on the understanding that the son of Philometor should be the heir to the throne. To insure, however, the succession to his own children, Physcon murdered the young prince on the very day of his marriage, while hanging on the bosom of his mother; and shortly after Cleopatra had given birth to a son, called Memphitis, he separated from her, and married Cleopatra's own daughter; but, driven by a rebellion, excited by his tyrannical conduct, to seek refuge in Cyprus, he was so enraged at finding Cleopatra restored to power, that he sent her the mangled limbs of her murdered son; and landing on the continent so completely defeated the troops of Cleopatra, that she was compelled to seek assistance from Demetrius, king of Syria; but as her son-in-law was on his march to Alexandria, he was forced to return home to put down a rebellion; he granted, however, an asylum to Cleopatra at Ptolemais, where she died. —CLEOPATRA V. who was the daughter of the preceding by Ptolemy Philometor, became by her marriage with three kings the mother of four. Her first husband was Alexander Balas, an adventurer of obscure origin, who giving himself out as the son of Antiochus IV. wrested from him, by the aid of his father-in-law, the kingdom of Syria. But shortly afterwards, displeased with Alexander's conduct, and desirous of forming an alliance with a more powerful prince, Philometor took away his daughter, and gave her to Demetrius Nicator. When, however, the slave, Diodotus, had placed the crown on the young head of Antiochus Dionysius, the son of Cleopatra by Alexander Balas, and after murdering the boy had made himself king, with the appellation of Tryphon, Cleopatra retired to Seleucia; and to enable her to oppose Tryphon, married Antiochus Sedites, her husband's brother; who, to gratify his wife, quickly collected an army, and restored her lost power by the defeat and death of her opponent, and shortly afterwards marching into Parthia, frightened the enemy into delivering up Demetrius. But so little pleased was Cleopatra with his return, that after his defeat by Alexander Zebinas, she caused him to be murdered, when he had found an asylum at Tyre. Fearing, however, that Seleucus, the eldest of her sons by Demetrius, would avenge the death of his father as soon as he came to the throne, she invited him to a private interview, and there plunged a dagger into his bosom. She was poisoned by her son, Antiochus Grypus, 121 B.C. —CLEOPATRA VI. the sister of the preceding, was the second wife of Ptolemy Physcon, at whose death she raised her younger son, Alexander, to the throne, to the prejudice of the rightful heir, Lathyrus; whom, however, she was compelled to restore. But still desirous of retaining the reins of power, she sent Alexander to Cyprus to second her views, while she excited at home a rebellion against Lathyrus; and after driving him from the throne, put Alexander in his place; who, suspecting some time after that his mother was plotting against himself likewise, put her to death.—CLEOPATRA VII. was the eldest daughter of the preceding, by Ptolemy Physcon; and after her marriage with Lathyrus was divorced at the instance of her own mother, and, to forward her ambitious designs, given to Antiochus of Cyzicus, and subsequently murdered by the orders of her own sister, Tryphæna. — CLEOPATRA VIII. (Tryphæna,) the sister of the preceding, was married to Antiochus Grypus, after the recovery of Syria from the adventurer Alexander Zebinas. Her memory is stained with the murder of the wife of Antiochus of Cyzicus, an act for which she paid by her own life.—CLEOPATRA IX. (Selene,) the sister of the preceding, and the wife at first of Ptolemy Lathyrus, was subsequently married to Antiochus Grypus; and after his death gave her hand to Eusebius, the son of Antiochus of Cyzicus, having been previously the consort, says Appian, of the father himself, and was eventually murdered by the command of Tigranes, when the king of Armenia had made himself master of Syria.—CLEOPATRA X., the one most celebrated in history, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. Being left at the age

of sixteen to share the throne with her younger brother, Ptolemy XII., she should, according to the custom of the country, have married him; but the latter being desirous of reigning alone, compelled Cleopatra to retire into Syria; and while his sister was raising an army there to support her, he endeavoured to gain the countenance of Cæsar, by sending him the head of Pompey, who had fled to Egypt. So far, however, was Cæsar from siding with him, that he requested Cleopatra to come in person, if she had any complaint to make to the Roman people, whom her father had appointed the guardians of his children, and whose representative he was. The result of the interview, during which Cleopatra made use of all her arts of attraction, and where a highly-cultivated mind made up for the want of personal charms, was such that Cæsar promised to bring about a reconciliation between herself and brother, to be cemented by marriage. But as this arrangement would have destroyed the views of the partisans of Ptolemy, they attempted to get possession of Cæsar's person, and were not only foiled in their attempt, but, after losing their leader, who was drowned in the Nile, were compelled to receive Cleopatra as their sole sovereign; while to confirm her power, Cæsar brought about a marriage with her younger brother. After paying a visit to Cæsar at Rome, where he placed her statue close to that of Venus in the temple he built for the goddess of beauty, she returned to Egypt, where she caused her husband, only fourteen years old, to be poisoned. Accused, after the death of Cæsar, of having sent succours to his murderers, she was ordered to appear before Marc Antony to answer to the charge. Accordingly she repaired to Cilicia in the character, not of a culprit, but the queen of a country, where, as Phryne found at Athens, a favourable decision was to be obtained rather by an appeal to the heart than head of her judge. On landing at Tarsus, Cleopatra proceeded to the tribunal, where Antony was seated, surrounded by the lictors. After deciding the cause in her favour, the proconsul was so captivated by her charms, that he for a time forgot his duties to the state, and instead of carrying on the war against the Parthians, passed the winter in Egypt, amidst the gaieties and frivolities of Alexandria. Displeased at the attentions thus shown to Cleopatra by Antony, to the disparagement of his sister, whom Antony had married, Octavius soon found a pretext for breaking off all connexion with his former friend, and inducing the senate to declare war against his fellow-triumvir. On hearing the news, Antony quitted Egypt, and was followed by Cleopatra to Athens, but not before he had consented to the death of her sister, Arsinoe, in whom she feared to find a rival in the affections of Antony. From Athens she repaired to Actium, and there ruined the very lover whom she meant to save; for it was to please her that Antony, whose chief strength lay in his land forces, was led to risk all in a sea fight; and this, too, against an enemy better prepared in every respect, save numbers, for such a conflict; nor did he anticipate she would be the first to fly from the danger she dreaded of falling into the power of Octavius; for, perceiving that the enemy was gaining the day, she retired with her whole fleet of sixty vessels from the fight, and was followed almost immediately by Antony. On reaching Egypt she conceived the design of carrying some vessels over the isthmus of Suez, and launching them again on the Red Sea, to sail along the gulf of Arabia to India; but as the design was rendered abortive by the Arabs of the desert burning the few that made the attempt, Antony determined to fortify Alexandria, and fight the last battle for supremacy at home on a foreign soil. Cleopatra now opened a communication with Octavius to secure to her children the succession to the throne in Egypt, or at least the permission to live in privacy at Athens; both of which Octavius refused, unless she would either destroy or desert Antony. But, such was the love she bore him, even when his fortunes had become desperate, that she chose rather to die with him than to survive him. Accordingly on the death of Antony, who stabbed himself on hearing the false report of Cleopatra's self-destruction, she asked and obtained permission from Octavius to pay all the honours due to her deceased lover; and after repairing to the tomb, and lamenting the bitterness of fate that denied the two a common sepulchre, and throwing flowers on the grave, she bade a splendid supper to be prepared, during which a basket of figs was brought in, containing, it is supposed, some venomous reptile, or, what is more probable, some powerful poison, which she had for a long time been in search of. It is true, indeed, that during the triumphal procession of Octavius at Rome, there was a representation of Cleopatra with a small

serpent on her arm, and that Horace, alluding to her death, says, she was "*fortis et asperas tractare serpentes*;" but, according to Plutarch, the real cause of her self-destruction was unknown, for there was no mark of poison, nor even a wound on her body, nor was any animal discovered in the room where she was found dead. Thus died Cleopatra, at the age of thirty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of her reign. Of her male children, the one she had by Cæsar, and called Cæsarion, was put to death by Octavius at the suggestion of Arrius; and of the two she bore to Antony, Alexander and Ptolemy, divided between them the provinces once under their mother's sway, and over which Antony had placed them when acting as the representative of Rome.—CLEOPATRA XI. (Selene II.,) was the daughter of the preceding, by Antony, and carried with her brothers to Rome, to grace the triumph of Octavius, now called Augustus, by whom she was given to Juba, prince of Mauritania.—CLEOPATRA XII. The last of this name, but not, it appears, of Egyptian origin, was the daughter of Mithridates, and given in marriage to Tigranes, when the two kings united their arms to oppose the grasping ambition of Rome.

CLEOPHON, of whose parentage nothing was known even in the time of Ælian, except that he is ridiculed by Aristophanes in the Frogs, as being of Thracian extraction, was one of those demagogues at Athens, who, like Cleon and Hyperbolus, with whom he is joined by Cicero, gained not only a dishonourable pre-eminence by their violence and virulence as politicians, but obtained likewise no little property by receiving bribes from those whom they threatened to prosecute; and so notorious did he make himself, that Plato, the dramatist, selected him as the hero of a piece under his name; while, according to the Scholiast in Euripides, the tragedian alluded to him in v. 902 of the Orestes. But the disgraceful manner of his life was expiated in part by the injustice of his death; for when it was proposed by the thirty tyrants to destroy the long walls at Athens at the bidding of the Lacedemonians, he led the people to refuse to commit such an act of self-abasement; whereupon Satyrus, one of the tools of the tyrants, got a decree passed for the arrest of Cleophon, who was condemned to death, about 405 B.C., by the senate.

CLERC, (Henry de,) a Flemish painter, born in 1570, at Brussels. His style resembles that of Henry van Balen, whence it is supposed he was a pupil of that master. The churches of Belgium contain many of his works. There are two exquisite pictures by him in the church of Notre Dame, at Brussels, representing a Holy Family, and the Resurrection; and a painting of the Crucifixion in the church of S. Jacques, in that city, is much esteemed.

CLERC, (John le,) a painter, born at Nancy in 1587, and known by the name of Le Chevalier. He went to Italy, and studied under Carlo Saracino, called Veneziano, whose style he imitated so closely, that his works are often taken for those of his master. So highly were his productions prized at Venice, that the order of St. Mark was conferred on him. He died in 1633.

CLERC, (Sebastian le,) a celebrated French engraver, was born at Mentz, in Lorraine, in 1637. His father, who was a goldsmith, instructed him in the principles of design. He then sent him to Paris, where he was introduced to Le Brun, and on the advice of that painter, devoted himself to engraving. The works of Le Clerc, including frontispieces, vignettes, and titles, amount to nearly three thousand plates. He died in 1714.

CLERC, (Daniel le,) an eminent medical writer, born in 1652, at Geneva, where his father was professor of Greek in the academy. After studying medicine at Paris and Montpellier, he took his doctor's degree at Valentia, in 1672, and returning to his native place, practised physic with great success. He was also distinguished for great knowledge in Greek and Roman antiquities, and the science of medals. He became a member of the council of state in 1704, and thenceforth withdrew from the practice of physic. He published, in conjunction with Manget, 1. Bibliotheca Anatomica, seu recens in Anatomia inventorum index locupletissimus, 2 vols, fol. 1685, and 1699. 2. Histoire de la Médecine, Genev. 1696, 8vo; Amsterd. 1723, 4to. This history is brought down to the time of Galen, and is a work of great labour and research. It particularly contains an exact summary of the Hippocratic doctrine, but without a due distinction between the genuine and spurious works of the father of medicine. 3. Historia Naturalis et Medica latorum lumbricorum intra hominem et alia animalia nascentium, &c. Genev. 1715, 4to. He died in 1728.

CLERC, (John le,) one of the most

eminent critics of his age, brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva, in 1657. He was sent to a grammar-school when he was eight years of age, and displayed an uncommon ardour for study, joined to a retentive memory and quick capacity. He had read all the best Latin and Greek authors in his sixteenth year, when he commenced his philosophical studies under Chouet, and afterwards studied Hebrew under his maternal uncle, James Gallatin; and in 1676 he commenced his theological studies, with the lectures of Mestrezat, Turretin, and Tronchin. In 1678 he went to Grenoble, whence he returned, in 1679, to Geneva, and was ordained, but without attaching himself to any particular church. He now studied the works of Curcellæus and Episcopius, and adopted a system of divinity so different from that publicly received at Geneva, that he resolved to return to Grenoble. He then went to Paris, and thence to London, where he arrived in May 1682. The climate of England not agreeing with him, he left it in 1683, in company with Gregorio Leti, whose daughter he afterwards married, and embarked for Holland; and in 1684 was chosen professor of philosophy, belles-lettres, and Hebrew, in the Remonstrant college at Amsterdam, which post he held as long as he lived. He wrote a vast number of books, of very unequal merit, on all sorts of subjects. Those which made most noise at the time concern Biblical history and theological controversy, such as Latin Commentaries on various Books of the Bible, 5 vols, fol. Amsterdam, 1710—1731; Harmonia Evangelica, in Greek and Latin, fol. 1700; Traduction du Nouveau Testament, avec des Notes, 4to, 1703. These works pleased neither the Roman Catholic nor Protestant divines, from their having a tendency to Socinianism, a leaning which is still more manifest in another work generally attributed to him, entitled Sentimens de quelques Théologiens de Hollande touchant l'Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament, followed by a Défense of the same work, 2 vols, 8vo, 1685. In these the author openly attacks the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the very foundation of Revelation. He published his Ars Critica, 3 vols, 8vo, 1712—1730, a work which is much esteemed; he also edited the Bibliothèque Historique et Universelle, a periodical begun in 1687, and closed in 1693, making 26 vols, 12mo, the first eight of which he wrote in conjunction with De la Crose; the Bibliothèque Choisie, 1712—1718, 28 vols, 12mo; and the Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne, 1726—1730, 29 vols, 12mo. He also wrote:—1. Parrhasiana, ou Pensées diverses sur des Matières de Critique, d'Histoire, de Morale, et de Politique, 2 vols, 12mo, 1701. 2. Histoire des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, from 1650 to 1728, 2 vols, fol. Amsterdam, 1738. 3. Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu, 2 vols, 12mo, 1714. 4. Traité de l'Incrédulité, 8vo, 1733; a clever work, in which he examines and discusses the various motives and reasons which occasion many to reject Christianity. He wrote a number of polemical works and pamphlets, most of which were tinged with bitterness and dogmatism; this is especially apparent in his controversies with Simon, Cave, Bayle, and Burman. He also published a supplement to Moreri's Dictionary, and several editions of ancient classics; among others, Livy, Ausonius, Sulpicius Severus, &c. His edition of Menanders' and Philemon's fragments was severely criticised by Dr. Bentley. A life of Erasmus, extracted from his letters, given in the Bibliothèque Choisie, has served as a basis for Jortin's life of that illustrious scholar. He also edited the noble edition of the works of Erasmus, 10 vols, fol. 1703—1707. In 1728, while he was giving his lecture, Le Clerc suddenly lost the use of his speech through a paralytic stroke. His memory also failed him, and he lingered for some years in a state bordering upon idiotcy. He died at Amsterdam, in 1736.

CLERC, (Laurent Josse le,) son of the preceding, was a man of considerable learning, and published three volumes of remarks on Moreri's Dictionary, which contributed to improve that work, and compiled the Bibliothèque des Auteurs cités dans le Dictionnaire de Richelet, which was printed with it in the Lyons edition, 1729, 3 vols, folio, but omitted in the 4to Amsterdam edition. He wrote several essays in the literary journals of the time, and died in 1736.

CLERCK, (Charles,) a Swedish entomologist, a disciple of Linnæus, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal. He published:—1. Aranei Suecici, Stockholm, 1757; an English translation of this was published in London, in 1793, 4to, with additions by Martin. 2. Icones Insectorum rariorum, cum Nominibus eorum trivialibus, Locisque e C. Linnæi Syst. Nat. allegatis, Stockholm, 1759, 4to. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

CLERION, (James,) a French sculptor, born at Trets, near Aix, in Provence, in 1640. After studying the remains of ancient sculpture in Italy, he was employed upon several works for the gardens at Versailles and the Trianon, where a Jupiter, a Juno, Venus, and Bacchus, attest his skill and judgment. He died in 1714, six years after the death of his wife, Genevieve Bologne, who was a clever painter of fruits and flowers.

CLERK, (John,) bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Henry VIII. After taking his degree of D.D. at Cambridge, he went to Bologna to study canon law. On his return, he was made chaplain to Wolsey, who obtained for him the deanery of Windsor and the Mastership of the Rolls. Henry sent him to Leo X. to present to that pontiff his celebrated treatise against Luther, on which occasion the pope conferred upon the royal theologian the well-known title of "Defender of the Faith." Clerk acquitted himself so well on this mission, that on his return, Henry, in 1523, promoted him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He was afterwards sent to lay before the duke of Cleves the grounds upon which Henry sought a divorce from his sister, Anne; but he died on his return, in 1540, not without a suspicion of poison.

CLERK, (John,) fellow of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, said to be the inventor of that important manœuvre in naval tactics, technically called breaking the line. In 1780 he communicated his plan to Mr. Richard Atkinson, the particular friend of Sir George (afterwards lord) Rodney, and that distinguished officer, before leaving London, said he would strictly adhere to it in fighting the enemy. On the 12th of April, 1782, the experiment was tried for the first time, and led to Rodney's decisive victory over the French, under De Grasse, in the West Indies. Thenceforward the principle has been adopted by all British admirals; and during the last war, when Howe, Nelson, and others, executed the manœuvre in perfection, it was universally attended with success. A few copies of the first part of Clerk's Essay on Naval Tactics were distributed among his friends in the beginning of 1782. This part was reprinted and published in 1790, and the second, third, and fourth parts were added in 1797. Clerk was no sailor, and had never even made a single sea-voyage. Such is the account given by Mr. Clerk's relatives and friends; but it has been indignantly contradicted in various publications by general Sir Howard Douglas. In a circumstantial narrative of admiral Rodney's battle, Sir Howard proves that the passage of the British through the enemy's line arose from the chance position of the two fleets, and was one of those happy and unpremeditated decisions of the moment, which always characterise a great and successful commander. He also shows, by a comparison of dates, that Mr. Clerk's ingenious essay could not have been communicated to lord Rodney before the engagement took place.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, (Stanislaus, count de,) son of the duc de Clermont Tonnerre, who was guillotined in 1793, was born in 1747. He was deputy from the noblesse of Paris to the states-general in 1789, and was one of the first members of his order who united with the tiers état, and he sided with the popular party, voting for the deprivation of the clergy, and other measures of reform. He presided several times in the National Assembly; and became in 1790, conjointly with Malonet, the founder of a club, styled, The Friends of the Monarchical Constitutions, designed to oppose the Jacobin party. In July 1789 he presented to Louis XVI. the address prepared by Mirabeau, requiring that prince to withdraw the troops which he had assembled round Paris. In the discussion in the National Assembly on the royal veto, he developed the plan of the two chambers, a favourite scheme of the friends of monarchy, and urged the expediency of allowing the king an absolute negative on public measures. Some time after he became a chief advocate for Protestants, Jews, theatrical performers, and executioners; for whom he solicited the common rights of citizenship. Possessed of more ambition than talent, he failed in his attempts to control the contending factions; and, being cast off by the republicans, he was murdered on the 10th of August, 1792. He was an ardent admirer of the English constitution, and zealously endeavoured to introduce trial by jury. He published Analyse de la Constitution, &c. 1791.

CLESISSEAU, (Charles Louis,) an eminent French architect, born in 1719. He was dean of the ancient Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, and architect to Catharine II. of Russia. He published Antiquités de la France, Monumens des Nismes, fol. with engravings, 1778; a new edition appeared in 1806, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1820.

CLEVELY, (John,) an English artist,

born in London, in 1745. He was a lieutenant in the navy, but subsequently adopted the profession of an artist, and painted marine subjects with considerable success. He died in London, in 1786.

CLEYN, (Francis de,) a painter, born at Rostock. He was employed by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and afterwards went to Rome, where he studied for several years. He then visited England, and on the recommendation of Sir Henry Wotton, received a pension from James I. for whom he designed some historical and grotesque subjects for tapestry at the manufactory at Mortlake. In Holland House there is a room painted by this artist. His death occurred in 1658.

CLIFFORD, (George, third earl of Cumberland,) a nobleman distinguished for his bravery, and passion for naval adventure, was born at Brougham castle, in Westmoreland, in 1558, and was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, under Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He excelled all the nobility of that time in tilts, tournaments, and field sports, on which occasions he was the perpetual champion of his mistress, queen Elizabeth, who graciously honoured him with a glove drawn from her own hand, which he wore, adorned with diamonds, on solemn days on the front of his high-crowned hat. In 1586 he was one of the peers who sat in judgment upon Mary queen of Scots. After engaging in a predatory expedition against the transatlantic dependencies of Spain, he, in 1588, was one of those who served on board the English fleet against the formidable Armada, and signalized his valour in the action of Calais. After several unsuccessful adventures he obtained permission, in 1596, to sail in his great ship (named by queen Elizabeth *the Scourge of Malice*), accompanied with some smaller ones; but a storm obliged him to return soon after he had cleared the Channel. His last and most considerable expedition took place in 1598, when, with a fleet composed of his own ship and nineteen others, he proceeded to the West Indies. He first touched at the Canaries, and then sailed to Porto Rico, the principal town of which island he took, together with its strong fort of Mora. It does not appear that any of these expeditions had in view the nobler purposes of discovering new lands and improving navigation. They seem to have been merely privateering or plundering adventures; serviceable indeed to the nation, by supporting a spirit of enterprise, and striking alarm into a dangerous and potent enemy, but scarcely justifying the title of *heroical*, which has been liberally bestowed upon this nobleman. In 1601 he was one of the lords that were despatched with forces to reduce the earl of Essex to obedience. The earl of Cumberland died in 1605, leaving an only daughter, the celebrated Anne Clifford (see the following article), countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.

CLIFFORD, (Anne,) daughter of the preceding, was born at Skipton castle, in Craven, in 1589, and married, first, Richard, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, and afterwards Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had no issue. This lady, who by the failure of the male line, possessed the great hereditary estates of the Clifford Cumberland family, has become celebrated, from a letter of her's published in the World, No. 14, by lord Orford, addressed to Sir Joseph Williamson, who, when secretary of state to king Charles II., had written to name a candidate to her for the borough of Appleby. To this demand the countess returned the following laconic answer:

"I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man shan't stand.

"Anne, Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery."

Pennant characterizes lady Anne Clifford as the most eminent person of her age for intellectual accomplishments, for spirit, and deeds of benevolence; and Walpole, besides noticing her in the World, has given her a place in his Catalogue of noble Authors, and represents her as having written Memoirs of her husband, Richard, earl of Dorset; and Sundry Memorials of herself and her progenitors. She died in 1676.

CLINE, (Henry,) an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, born in London, in 1751. He was for many years surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, where he gave lectures to a numerous class of pupils. He was highly esteemed by his professional brethren for his judgment and skill. He died 1827.

CLINTON, (De Witt,) the persevering promoter of the project for the formation of the great canal from lake Erie to the Atlantic, was born in 1769, at Little Britain, in the state of New York. His mother was of the distinguished Dutch family of De Witt; and his father, who

was of English extraction, served as major-general in the army of the United States during the revolutionary war. He received his education at Colombia college, New York, and was admitted to the bar. In 1797 he was elected, by the democratic party, to the state legislature of New York; and in 1802 he was elected a member of the senate of the United States. He afterwards filled the office of mayor of New York until 1815, when his retirement was occasioned by the violence of political parties. During the period between 1817 and 1826, he was several times elected governor of the state of New York by the democratic party. He was a member of most of the literary and scientific societies of the United States, and of several similar institutions in Europe. He died in 1828.

CLINTON, (Lieutenant-general Sir Henry,) commenced his military career in 1787, as ensign in the 11th foot, from which he was removed to the 1st Guards in 1789. In January 1793, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the duke of York; in which capacity he served in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, in the Netherlands. He was wounded in the action of Camphin (10th of May, 1794), but rejoined the army near Breda on the 10th of August. He next served at Nimeguen, and returned to England with the duke of York, and was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 66th regiment, September 30, 1795. In the following month he proceeded to join that regiment in the West Indies. He was present at the landing in St. Lucie, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and at the siege and surrender of Morne Fortunée; after which he joined the 66th at Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo. The 20th of October, 1796, he again exchanged to the 1st Guards, and sailed from St. Domingo to join that corps, but was made prisoner on the passage, and did not arrive in England until June 1797. He served with the Guards in Ireland in 1798, and in that year was appointed aide-de-camp to lord Cornwallis, under whom he served the short campaign in Connaught, and was present at the surrender of the French force under general Humbert at Ballinamuck. In April 1799, being attached to lord W. Bentinck, employed on a mission to the Austro-Russian army in Italy, he was present at the battle of Trebia, at the sieges of Alexandria and Serravalle, and at the battle of Novi; after which, being appointed to attend marshal Suwarrovv, on his march into Switzerland, he was present at the action in forcing the passage of St. Gothard; and at those of the Teufels Brück, Klonthaler See, and Glarus. At the end of the campaign he joined his battalion in England, and in June 1802, he was appointed adjutant-general in the East Indies. He received the brevet of colonel, September 25, 1803, and in October he joined the army under lord Lake, at Agra, was at the battle of Lasswarree, and continued to serve in Hindostan until October 1804, and in March following he returned from India.

In November 1805, he was employed on a mission to the Russian army employed in Moravia under general Kutusovv. In July 1806 he embarked for Sicily, in command of the flank battalion of the Guards, and commanded the garrison of Syracuse from December 1806 to November following, and returning to England in 1808 was appointed brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade in the armament that sailed under Sir John Moore to Sweden. On his return he was appointed adjutant-general to the army in Portugal; was present at the action of Vimiera, and was with Sir John Moore during the campaign in Spain, and the retreat through Gallicia, to the embarkation at Corunna in Jan. 1809. On his return from Spain he published a pamphlet, entitled, *A Few Remarks explanatory of the Motives which guided the Operations of the British Army* during the late short Campaign in Spain, the object of which was to justify the retreat of Sir John Moore. On the 25th of January, 1809, he was appointed adjutant-general in Ireland, and on the 25th of July, 1810, a major-general. In October 1811 he was removed from the staff of Ireland to that of the army under the duke of Wellington in Portugal, and was appointed to the command of the sixth division. In June 1812 he was charged with the siege of the forts of Salamanca; and he was present at the battle fought near that city on the 22d of July. When the duke of Wellington marched against Joseph Buonaparte at Madrid, major-general Clinton was entrusted with the command of that part of the army left upon the Douro, to observe the enemy in that quarter. He was present at the siege of the Castle of Burgos, and in the several affairs which happened in the retreat from thence to the frontiers of Portugal. He received the thanks of parliament for his conduct at the battle of Salamanca; on the 29th of

July, 1813, he was appointed an extra knight of the Order of the Bath, and, on the enlargement of the order, nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In April 1813, he was appointed a lieutenant-general in Spain and Portugal; he was present at the investment of Pampeluna in July, and at the actions which were fought upon passing the Nivelle in November, and the Nive in December, of that year. During the winter he was employed in the blockade of Bayonne; was present at the battle of Orthes on the 27th of February, 1814; at the affair of Caceres, on the 2d of March; at the affair of Tarbes, on the 20th; and at the battle of Toulouse, on the 10th of April. He received the thanks of parliament for his services in these several actions. He was appointed lieutenant-general in the army in 1814; the same year inspector-general of infantry, and subsequently second in command in the Belgian army. He commanded a division of infantry at the battle of Waterloo; and for his conduct on that occasion was appointed knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, Knight of the Third Class of the Russian Order of St. George, and knight of the Third Class of the Wilhelm Order of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He afterwards commanded a division of the British contingent in France. On the 20th of May, 1816, he again received the thanks of the House of Commons. He died in 1830.

CLINTON, (George,) governor of New York, and vice-president of the United States of America, born at Orange, in 1739. He served under Amherst at the capture of Fort Frontinac, now Kingston; and after the conquest of Canada studied the law at New York. In 1775 he became a member of the colonial assembly, and shortly afterwards took his seat as a member of congress. In 1777 he was appointed brigadier-general, and with an inferior force prevented Sir Henry Clinton from succouring general Burgoyne. In 1804 he was elected vice-president of the United States. He died in 1812.

CLINTON, (Sir Henry,) an English officer who served in the American war. In 1778 he succeeded Sir William Howe in the command at Philadelphia, whence Washington compelled him to retire. In May 1780 he took Charleston. He afterwards carried on the well-known negotiations with Arnold. In 1782 he returned to England. He was appointed governor of Gibraltar, but died before he could enter upon his functions, in 1795. He published a narrative of his conduct in America, 1782; Observations on Cornwallis' Answer, 1783; Observations on Stedman, 1784.

CLISSON, (Oliver de,) a celebrated commander, who signalized his valour at the battle of Auray, in 1364, between the counts de Montfort and Blois. He engaged in the service of Charles V., under the famous constable Du Guesclin; and so distinguished himself on various occasions against the English, that on the death of Du Guesclin, Charles VI. conferred upon him the office of constable, in 1380. He commanded the van-guard in the battle of Rosbecq (1382,) so disastrous to the Flemish, who lost 25,000 men. After the constable's return to France, Peter de Craon attacked him with a band of assassins one night as he returned from court, and left him for dead with fifty wounds. Clisson, however, soon recovered; but when the king's insanity threw the management of his affairs into the hands of the dukes of Burgundy and Berry, Clisson was deprived of all his posts, and condemned to perpetual banishment and large fines. He retired to his castle of Josselin, in Britanny, and defended his possessions there against the duke with such spirit, that the latter was glad to make an accommodation with him. Clisson died in 1407, beloved by the military, to whom he was always indulgent, and hated by the grandees, whom he treated with rigour. The property he left was estimated at 1,700,000 livres, a prodigious sum at that time, which proves how gainful a trade war was become, from ransoms, pillage, and the hire of mercenaries.

CLISTHENES I., the son of Aristonymus, and the last of the tyrants of Sicyon, carried off the prize in the chariot-race at the Pythian games, about 582 B.C., and was selected by the Amphictyonic council to lead, in conjunction with Solon, the expedition against the Cirrhæans, who had been guilty of sacrilege in cutting down a grove sacred to Apollo. According to Herodotus, he exhibited two ridiculous proofs of a tyrannical disposition; one, in prohibiting the public recital of the poems of Homer, because his enemies, the Argives, were made the heroes of the Iliad; and the second, in changing the old Dorian names of the tribes at Sicyon into others derived from pigs and asses, with the exception of the one called after himself.

CLISTHENES II., the grandson of the preceding, after assisting in the ex-

pulsion of the Peisistratidæ from Athens, settled there and became a leading political character. To destroy the influence of his rival, Isagoras, he extended the franchise by increasing the number of tribes from four to ten; and to keep persons of power and property under the control of the masses, he conferred upon the latter the right of banishing, by a legal process, called Ostracism, for a term of ten years, those who were found guilty of petty treason against the state. The first victim was, as he intended, Isagoras; but as the party of the latter was supported by Cleomenes, king of Sparta, Clisthenes was banished in turn, but was subsequently recalled, when his opponent began to act the tyrant, and after his death continued to be the head of the state; and it was on the principles of Clisthenes that Aristides, according to Plutarch, moulded his political conduct during his opposition to Themistocles.

CLITOMACHUS, who was nearly the last of the philosophers of the Academy, was born at Carthage, where he was called Asdrubal. At the age of twenty-eight, according to Steph. Byz., or forty, says Diogen. Laert., he left his native country and went to Athens. There, after making himself master of the tenets of the two other schools, the Peripatetic and Stoic, he attached himself to Carneades, and on his death filled his chair for thirty years; and during the period of a protracted life wrote upwards of 400 volumes, not one of which has been preserved.

CLIVE, (Robert, Baron of Plassey,) a distinguished character in the history of the British transactions in the East Indies, was born on the 29th of September, 1725, at Styche, his father's family seat, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire. In early youth he was remarkable for a bold adventurous spirit, a neglect of literary exercises, and an unmanageable temper. He received his earlier education at a school at Lostock, in Cheshire, the master of which is said to have discerned the seeds of future distinction in his character, and to have foretold that, should a proper opportunity be afforded for the exertion of his talents, few names would be so great as his. At the age of eleven he was removed to a school at Market Drayton, whence he was transferred for a short time to Merchant Taylors' school, in London. He was next placed under the care of Mr. Sterling, at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, with whom he continued till 1743, when he received an appointment as a writer to the East India Company; and arrived at Madras in 1744. In his new employment he, however, discovered the same dislike to application, and the same aversion to control, which had hitherto marked his character. Having on one occasion acted inconsistently with the discipline of office, his misconduct was reported to the governor, who commanded him to ask pardon of the secretary whom he had offended. Clive very ungraciously made his submission; but upon being invited to dinner by the secretary, "No, sir," replied Clive, "the governor did not command me to *dine* with you." When, in 1746, Madras surrendered to the French, under La Bourdonnaye, all the officers in the company's service became prisoners on parole. Dupleix, however, who was chief commander of the military forces in India, not having been present at the surrender, refused to ratify the treaty. The English, in consequence, thought themselves released from their engagements with Bourdonnaye, and at liberty not only to make their escape, but to take up arms if they should find an opportunity. Clive, accordingly, disguised as a Moor, escaped with a few others to St. David's, a fortress about twenty-one miles to the south of Madras. In 1747 he quitted the civil employment, and entered the military profession. During two years the public events gave him little opportunity of distinguishing himself, yet he was able to establish a character for undaunted resolution, and attention to military duties. When the English company thought proper to engage as an auxiliary in favour of a competitor to the reigning rajah of Tanjore, it was resolved to attack a fort of the rajah's called Devi-Cotah. After one unsuccessful attempt, a second was made under the command of major Laurence. At this, Clive, now a lieutenant, solicited the command of the forlorn hope, though out of his regular turn. It was granted, and with a body of thirty-four British and 700 sepoys he was sent to storm the breach. The sepoys fled at the first fire, but the British pushed forward, and had arrived just at the breach, when a party of the enemy's horse rushed upon them with such effect, that Clive with three others alone returned alive. The whole column of European troops then advanced, Clive still marching in the first division, and the fort was taken. This was followed by a peace with the rajah; after which Clive returned to the civil establishment, and through the

friendship of major Laurence obtained the lucrative post of commissary to the British troops. While at Madras, he was seized with a nervous fever, which so much affected his spirits, that he could not be left alone; and though he recovered his bodily strength, the effects on his mind ever after continued, so as to render him liable to great depression of spirits, when not animated by the ardour of active adventure.

It was about this period (1751,) that Dupleix began to open those schemes of territorial acquisition by conquest, which, after elevating the French interest to an unprecedented height, have terminated in its ruin. The ostentatious insolence of the French now roused the indignation and rivalry of the English, and occasioned a renewal of hostilities between the two nations, as auxiliaries to their respective allies among the Indian princes. The English were, however, worsted in every attempt, and their destruction, with that of their friend Mahomed-Ali-Khan, son of the nabob of Arcot, seemed fast approaching, when Clive re-assumed the military character, under a captain's commission. The important town of Trichinopoly, the only hope of the young nabob, being then invested by the French and Chunda Sahib's troops, Clive proposed, as the sole means of saving it, an attack upon the city of Arcot. Accordingly, with the small force under his command, he was directed to march, and the boldness of the attempt caused it to succeed. It had the foreseen effect of drawing off the enemy's forces from Trichinopoly; for the son of Chunda Sahib, with a numerous army and the French engineers, immediately proceeded to the recovery of Arcot. Clive had here to defend a ruinous fortress, provided with very few cannon, and a garrison of fewer than five hundred men. In order to augment his artillery, he made a sally and stormed a battery of the enemy; but though, with great personal hazard, he succeeded in taking possession of it, he was unable to bring away the guns. A breach was made by the French engineers, and the enemy then stormed the fort; but through the admirable dispositions of Clive, and the resolution his presence inspired, they were received in such a manner, that, after great slaughter, they were forced to retire, and soon after the siege was abandoned. So hot was the service in this memorable defence, that the garrison was reduced to eighty Europeans and a hundred and twenty sepoys fit for action. Early in 1752 Clive defeated a force superior to his own, relieved Arcot, again threatened with a siege, joined major Laurence at St. David's, and relieved Trichinopoly. The army was then divided into two bodies, and the command of one was given to Clive, though a junior captain; for the native troops declared they would follow no other leader. Having completely broken the force of the enemy, Clive returned to Madras; whence, in 1753, he embarked for England, for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. He was received by the East India Company with every mark of gratitude and distinction; a valuable diamond-hilted sword was voted to him, which he would not accept but upon the condition that colonel Laurence should receive a similar present. Clive had not been long in England before he was solicited by the East India Company to take the post of governor of St. David's, with a right of succession to the government of Madras. On his acceptance of the offer, they procured for him a commission of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service. His orders were to join the Mahrattas on the western coast of Hindostan, and with them to attack the French; but finding upon his arrival at Bombay that peace had been made with that power, he engaged with admirals Pocock and Watson in an attack upon the pirate Angria, whom he totally defeated, taking Gheriah his capital, and all his treasures. Clive then repaired to his govenment of St. David's; whence he was soon called to Madras, in order to take the command of a succour to be sent to Bengal, where the nabob Surajah Dowlah had declared against the English, had destroyed their factories, and taken Calcutta, with the shocking circumstance of the destruction of a number of captives in the horrid Black-Hole. In December 1756, colonel Clive embarked on board admiral Watson's squadron, which proceeding up the river to the city of Calcutta, drove out the enemy, and took possession of it. Clive then took the field with his force of seven hundred Europeans and twelve hundred sepoys, and entrenched himself within five miles of Calcutta. The nabob, hearing of the recovery of that city by the English, marched down an army, said to consist of twenty thousand horse and thirty thousand foot, with cannon and elephants, and encamped near Calcutta. This formidable motion induced Clive to send proposals for peace; and as they were haughtily rejected, he determined, as the only chance of extricating himself,

boldly to attack the nabob's camp and seize his cannon. With the aid of five hundred seamen from Watson's squadron, he marched in the night-time, and entered the camp a little before day-break. Such were the alarm and destruction they occasioned, that the nabob next day sent an offer of terms of accommodation, which produced a peace highly advantageous to the Company, whose possessions had previously been in a very perilous condition. Clive having taken the French settlement of Chandernagore, conceived the plan of dethroning Dowlah, whose inclination he suspected. One of the principal officers of the nabob, named Meer Jaffier, became their associate, on condition of succeeding to his master's titles and dignity. As it was necessary to employ an agent for carrying on the correspondence between Jaffier and the English, an eminent Gentoo merchant, named Omichund, was engaged for the purpose, with the promise of a considerable reward. The nabob, however, entertained some suspicion of the conspiracy against him; and having obliged Meer Jaffier to swear fidelity, caused him to join his army. The English, who had advanced in expectation of Jaffier's cooperation, were now in a dreadful dilemma. They were on the bank of a river, and should they cross it in the face of the enemy, a retreat, in case of failure, would be impracticable. Clive, however, determined to cross the river, and thereby obtained a victory which was decisive of the Company's success in India. This was the famous battle of Plassey, fought by him with three thousand two hundred men, of whom only nine hundred were Europeans, against an army of fifty thousand foot, eighteen thousand horse, and fifty pieces of cannon. The victory was complete! but for want of horse, the victors could not pursue the fugitives. Meer Jaffier, with a large body of troops, came over at the close of the action. The routed nabob fled to his capital, and was soon after betrayed, and put to death by Meer Jaffier's son. When the affair was decided, Omichund, on demanding the reward, was informed that the treaty that had been entered into with him was fictitious, and that he was to have nothing; he fainted at the intelligence, soon after showed signs of derangement, and died within about a year and a half in a state of idiotism. However conformable the transaction might be to the maxims of eastern policy, all men of honour must regard it as an indelible stain on the memory of Clive. He now entered as a victor into Moorshedabad, a city so populous that its inhabitants might easily have destroyed the small army of English. They were so awed, however, by superior valour, that they offered the commander large sums to secure their property, which he refused, thinking himself bound to secure it without a bribe. He, however, accepted a present of 210,000*l.* from Meer Jaffier, who was now fixed in the dignity of nabob. At the request of the council of the Company, Clive took upon himself the government of Calcutta. The son of the great mogul at this time formed a design of reducing to the ancient dominion of that power the now independent provinces of the Hindoo empire, and had laid siege to Patna. Clive was thereupon hastily summoned thither, and succeeded in raising the siege, and driving the invader from the province.

A conjuncture of hazard and difficulty soon after arose from the arrival of a large force at Bengal, sent by the Dutch governor at Batavia, on the pretext of reinforcing the garrisons in those parts belonging to the Dutch company. As there were strong reasons to suspect that it had been invited by the nabob himself, in order to destroy the English power, it was resolved by Clive that the Dutch should not be allowed to proceed up the river. The Dutch land and sea forces were almost all captured, and a speedy conclusion was put to the business by a treaty, in which the Dutch agreed to pay all expenses, on condition of the restitution of their property. Such signal success procured for Clive, from the court of Delhi, the dignity of omrah, and a grant by Meer Jaffier of a revenue of 27,000*l.* per annum, out of the quit-rents payable by the Company to the nabob for the lands they held in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Thus rich in fame, title, and property, and having raised the affairs of the Company from the brink of ruin to a very flourishing condition, Clive embarked for England, where he arrived in 1760. He was welcomed with enthusiastic congratulations; and in 1761 the king conferred upon him the dignity of an Irish peerage, by the title of lord Clive, baron of Plassey.

Lord Clive had not long been absent from India, before the seeds of disorder he left behind him ripened into action. Meer Jaffier was deposed, and his son-in-law, Meer Cossim, was appointed in his stead. Soon after, however, Meer

Jaffier was restored, and Meer Cossim, after a temporary success, was obliged to take refuge with Surajah Dowlah, the nabob of Oude. When news arrived in England of these changes and commotions, the directors of the Company, fearing the ruin of their affairs in Bengal, after much contention among themselves, requested Clive to take upon himself the presidency of Bengal, and the command of the troops in that province. Accordingly, in July 1764, he embarked for India, having first been created a knight of the Bath. Before his arrival, major Adams had changed affairs much for the better, by totally defeating Surajah Dowlah, and compelling him to sue for peace, while Meer Cossim was obliged to wander about as a fugitive. Lord Clive had, therefore, an easy task in settling terms of agreement with the country powers, which he made highly advantageous for the Company. He found it a more arduous undertaking to reform abuses among the servants of the Company themselves. He returned to England in 1767, leaving the East India Company in the condition of powerful princes, possessed of vast revenues, to which prosperity he cannot be denied to have contributed more than any other individual. It was, therefore, considered by many as an instance of national ingratitude, when, in 1773, a party in the House of Commons, supported by the minister, made an attack upon him by moving a resolution, "That in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted." The charges brought forward in consequence of the motion had a very serious aspect; but with the assistance of Wedderburne (afterwards lord Loughborough and chancellor,) he made such a defence, that the house rejected the motion, at five in the morning of the 23d of May, and resolved, "That lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." From that time his broken health, and a sense of injury which his proud spirit could not endure, rendered him a prey to the most gloomy depression of spirits, under the influence of which he committed suicide, at his house in Berkeley-square, on the 22d of November, 1774. After his last arrival in England, lord Clive had suffered from a complication of disorders, and, to alleviate the anguish of the gall-stones, he swallowed opium in large quantities.

A physiognomist would probably have judged very unfavourably of the moral and intellectual qualities of lord Clive. He had a most remarkably heavy brow, which gave a morose and sullen expression to his features. In the relations of private life he was kind and amiable, and freely imparted the wealth he had acquired. Lord Chatham happily characterised him as "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented in parliament the borough of Shrewsbury from 1760 to his death, but rarely spoke; yet when roused to exertion by the attack made upon him, it is said that he displayed an eloquence seldom surpassed. In politics he was what was then called "a moderate Whig;" but he exercised a prodigious influence on parliamentary elections. Lord Clive was a man of great and diffusive beneficence; and the present he made of 70,000*l.* as a provision for the invalids of the Company's service, was the most munificent donation of its kind that ever came from a private individual.

CLIVE, (Catharine,) an eminent actress, whose maiden name was Raftor, born in 1711. She evinced a very early inclination and genius for the stage, and being recommended to Cibber, he immediately engaged her at a small salary, and she made her first appearance at Drury-lane theatre, in boy's clothes, in the character of Ismenes, the page of Ziphores, in the play of Mithridates. In 1731 her performance of Nell, in the Devil to Pay, fixed her reputation as the greatest performer of her time in that species of character, in which for more than thirty years she remained without a rival. In the next year, 1732, she united herself in marriage with George Clive, a gentleman of the law, an union which was not productive of happiness to either party; they soon parted, and the separation was final. In 1768, Mrs. Clive quitted the stage, though she might have continued several years longer to delight the public in various characters adapted to her figure and time of life, as to the last she was admirable and unrivalled. She retired to a small residence near Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, where she passed the remainder of her life in ease and independence, respected by the world, and beloved by a circle of friends. She died after a short illness in 1785. A more extensive walk in comedy than that of Mrs. Clive cannot be imagined; the chambermaid, in every varied shape which art or nature could lend her; characters of whim and affectation, from the high-bred lady Fanciful, to the vulgar Mrs. Heidelberg;

country girls, romps, hoydens, and dowdies; superannuated beauties, viragoes, and humourists. To a strong and pleasing voice, with an ear for music, she added all the sprightly action requisite to a number of parts in ballad farces. Her mirth was so genuine, that, whether it was restrained to the arch sneer and the suppressed half-laugh, widened to the broad grin, or extended to the downright honest burst of loud laughter, she never failed to carry the audience along with her. In private life, she was so far above censure, that her conduct was not only laudable but exemplary.

CLODIUS, (Publius,) a Roman, descended of the illustrious Claudian family, who made himself notorious for his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. In early life he served under Lucullus in Asia; but being discontented at not obtaining the promotion he expected, he raised a mutiny among the troops, by basely ministering to popular favour, a passion for which never forsook him. He sided with Cicero in the Catilinarian conspiracy; and soon afterward, by getting himself elected tribune, was enabled to screen himself from justice for his vile attempt to debauch Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, to whom, while she was celebrating the mysteries of the Bona Dea, he sought to gain access in female attire; on this occasion his attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of Aurelia, Cæsar's mother. He next made himself conspicuous by his rancorous enmity to Cato, and to Cicero, whom he caused to be banished. He was slain (A. U. C. 701) in an accidental rencontre on the Appian Way, by Milo, whose defence Cicero undertook, and wrote (though he did not pronounce it,) in his celebrated oration Pro Milone, which is considered the masterpiece of that consummate orator.

CLOOS, or CLOSE, (Nicholas,) a learned ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century, of Flemish parentage. He obtained preferment in England; and was at length made bishop of Lichfield. He appears to have been skilled in architecture, and may be considered as one of the improvers of the pointed style of building in use in the middle ages.

CLOOTS, (John Baptist, du Val-de-Grace,) a Prussian baron, born at Cleves in 1755. He soon became possessed of a considerable fortune, which he partly dissipated through misconduct. The example of his uncle, Cornelius Pauw, who published several popular works, inspired him with an inclination to become an author; and he travelled in different parts of Europe, under the appellation of Anacharsis Cloots, and formed an acquaintance with many eminent individuals, among whom was the celebrated Edmund Burke. The French revolution at length opened a career which he thought worthy of his ambition, and the first scene in which he distinguished himself was the ridiculous masquerade called the Embassy of the Human Race, partly contrived by the duke du Liancourt. On the 19th of June, 1790, Cloots presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, followed by a considerable number of the porters of the French metropolis, in foreign dresses, to represent the deputies of all nations. He described himself as "the orator of the human race," and demanded the right of confederation, which was granted him. At the bar of the Assembly, April 21, 1792, he made a wild harangue, in which he recommended a declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, proposed that the Assembly should form itself into a diet during a year, and finished by offering a patriotic gift of 12,000 livres. On the 12th of August he went to congratulate the Legislative Assembly on the occurrences of the preceding 10th, and offered to raise a Prussian legion, to be called the Vandal Legion. The 27th of the same month, he advised the Assembly to set a price on the heads of the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick; praised the action of Brutus Ankarstroem, the assassin of the king of Sweden; and among other absurd expressions, he said, "My heart is French, and my soul is sans-culotte." He displayed no less hatred to Christianity than to royalty, declaring himself the "personal enemy of Jesus Christ." In September 1792, he was nominated a deputy from the department of the Oise to the National Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. "in the name of the human race." This madman becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre and his party, was arrested as an Hebertist, (see HEBERT,) and condemned to death, March 24th, 1794. He suffered with several others, among whom was Hebert; and on his way to the guillotine he discoursed to his companions on materialism, and the contempt of death. On the scaffold he begged the executioner to decapitate him the last, that he might have an opportunity for making some observations essential to the establishment of certain principles, "while the heads of the others were falling." His

chief political object seems to have been the establishment of an universal republic, in support of which he put forth several publications, besides his Certitude des preuves du Mahométisme, his Adresse d'un Prussien à un Anglais (Edmund Burke), and his Lettre sur les Juifs, Berlin, 1783, 12mo.

CLOPINEL. See MEUN.

CLOSS, (CLOSSIUS, John Frederic,) was born in 1735, at Marbach, in Wirtemburg, and practised medicine at Brussels and Hanau. He died in 1787. His writings are partly on medicine, but those best known are the following:—Petri Apollonii Collatini Carmen de Duello Davidis et Goliæ, Tubingen, 1762, 4to. Carmen de Cortice Peruviano Remedio variolarum prophylactico valde limitando, Leyden, 1765, 4to. Hippocratis Aphorismi Elegiis Latinis redditi, Tubingen, 1786, 8vo.

CLOSS, (CLOSSIUS, Charles Frederic,) son of the above, was born in 1768, received his education at Marbourg, and in 1795 became ordinary professor at Tubingen. He died in 1797, having left several treatises on lithotomy and other medical subjects.

CLOSTERMAN, (John,) a portrait painter, born at Osnaburg, in 1656. He visited England, and was employed by Riley to paint the draperies in his pictures, and was patronized by many of the nobility. The art at this period being in a very low state in England, the merit of Closterman was much overrated, as his abilities were but limited. He died in London, in 1710.

CLOTAIRE I., the youngest son of Clovis, the conqueror of the Gauls, and of his wife Clotilda, was born in 497. At the death of his father, in 511, he became king of Soissons. He joined his brothers in their war against the Burgundians, which ended in the defeat of that people, and the extinction of the first kingdom of Burgundy. Clotaire and his brother Childebert, king of Paris, invaded the kingdom of Orleans after the death of their brother Chlodomère, and murdered two of his sons. The third, named Chlodovalde, concealed himself in a hermitage near Paris, where the village of St. Cloud has since risen. After the death of his nephew Theodebert, king of Austrasia, Clotaire took possession of that kingdom also; and after the death of Childebert, he united in his person the whole monarchy of the Franks (558). He died at Compeigne, in 562, and was buried in the church of St. Medard of Soissons. He left four sons, among whom he divided the monarchy of the Franks. Caribert was made king of Paris, Gontran king of Orleans and Burgundy, Siegbert king of Metz or Austrasia, and Chilperic king of Soissons.

CLOTAIRE II., son of Chilperic, king of Soissons, or of Neustria, and of his wife Fredegonda, was born in 584. His father left him an infant, under the regency of his mother. After many cruel wars, occasioned by the rivalships between Fredegonda and Brunehaut, the wife of Siegbert, king of Austrasia, Clotaire united in his person the whole empire of the Franks, 613. Having taken Brunehaut prisoner, he put her to death. Clotaire, in order to conciliate his new subjects of the kingdoms of Burgundy and Austrasia, appointed a Maire du Palais, Major Domus Regiæ, to each for life. At the council of Paris, 615, he issued general ordinances, which were called Capitularia. He also convoked at times a kind of temporary parliament, composed of the chief officers of the Franks. The bishops had not admission into these assemblies till the time of Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. Clotaire had to sustain a war in his German dominions beyond the Rhine against the Saxons, whom he defeated on the bank of the Weser, killing their duke Bertoald with his own hand. He died in 628, aged forty-five, and was buried at Paris in the church of St. Germain des Prez. His son Dagobert succeeded him.

CLOTILDE, (Marguerite Eleonore,) born at Vallon Chalis, in the Vivarais, on the banks of the Ardèche, about 1405, married Bérenger de Surville, who soon joined the army of the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., and was killed at the siege of Orleans. During his absence, Clotilde is said to have composed and addressed to him her first epistle, which she called Héroide, in imitation of Ovid's compositions of the same name. She afterwards, during her long widowhood, is said to have composed the other poems which bear her name. They consist chiefly of ballads, rondeaux, chansons, epistles, with fragments of an epic poem. The last in date is a chant royal, on the occasion of the battle of Fornovo, gained by Charles VIII. But the authenticity of these compositions is very much doubted. It rests merely on the reported assertion of Joseph Etienne de Surville, a descendant of Bérenger, and an officer in the royal army, who emigrated at the time of the French revolution, but who

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having re-entered France in 1798 was tried and executed. Clotilde is said to have died at a very advanced age.

CLOUET, (——,) a French chemist and mechanic, born in 1751. He was professor of chemistry at the ancient school of artillery at Mezieres, associate member of the Institute, and director of the manufactory of forged-iron at Daigny. He distinguished himself by many useful inventions, and published some important observations on chemistry and metallurgy. He died in 1801, at Cayenne, whither he had gone for the purpose of making some observations on vegetation.

CLOUET, or CLOWET, (Peter,) an engraver, was born at Antwerp, in 1606. After acquiring the rudiments of the art, he went to Rome, where he received instruction from Spierre and Bloemart. His plates, after Rubens, are highly prized, particularly those of the Descent from the Cross, and the Death of St. Anthony. Clouet had a nephew, ALBERT, who was born in Antwerp, in 1624. Like him, he went to Italy, to study under Bloemart, and became an admirable engraver.

CLOVER, (Joseph,) an ingenious professor of the veterinary art, born at Norwich in 1725. His parents were in humble life, and he was taken from school before he had made much progress in his education; and when he was seventeen years old, he was obliged, by the death of his father, who had been a blacksmith, to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and her family. About the year 1750, he was first noticed by Dr. Kirwan Wright, an eminent physician, who encouraged him to direct his mind to the investigation and treatment of the diseases of horses. To qualify himself the better for this pursuit, he was induced to acquire a knowledge of the Latin and French languages, in order to make himself acquainted with the best authors on farriery and medicine, but particularly Vegetius and La Fosse. To his labours as a blacksmith, a veterinary practitioner, a student of Latin and French, he added the study of mathematics, and became a member of a society established in Norwich, for improvement in experimental philosophy, natural history, and botany, under the direction of Mr. Peter Bilby. In 1765, Clover's reputation had increased so much, that he relinquished working at the forge, and devoted himself wholly to the veterinary art. He died in 1811, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

CLOVIO, (Giulio Giorgio,) a celebrated artist, was born at Croatia in 1498. As soon as he had acquired a knowledge of the principles of design, he went to Rome, where he became a pupil of Giulio Romano. After studying the works of Michael Angelo, he devoted himself to the painting of miniature, a branch of the art which he has ennobled by his own inimitable style. Such was the perfection he attained, that in portrait he was thought equal to Titian, while in history he approached the grandeur of Michael Angelo. His works were chiefly executed for the sovereigns and princes of his day, and were generally painted in books, which he embellished in the most exquisite style. The productions of Clovio are numbered among the curiosities of Rome, where his most celebrated performance will be found. This work, which occupied him for nine years, represents the procession of Corpus Domini, painted in twenty-six pictures. In the Cistercian convent, at Milan, there is a Descent from the Cross by this master, which connoisseurs declare is worthy of the palmiest days of Roman art. He painted for the cardinal Farnese a missal, which is beautifully illuminated, the bronze ornaments on the cover being the work of Benvenuto Cellini. This valuable relic is now in the Library at Naples. Clovio died in 1578.

CLOVIS, CLODOVEUS, and CHLODWIG in old German, (from whence Ludwig, the Latinized form Ludovicus, and Louis, are derived,) the first Christian king of France, was born in 467, and was the son of Childeric, and grandson of Merowig, who gave his name to the Merovingian dynasty. Tournay was then the capital of the Salian Franks, who had occupied the north-east part of Gaul, and extended their incursions as far as Paris. After the death of Childeric, 481, Clovis attacked Siagrius, the Roman commander, defeated him near Soissons, took him prisoner, and beheaded him. Having conquered the whole country, south and west, as far as the Seine, he fixed his residence at Soissons. He afterwards got rid, by force or treachery, of the other Frankish chiefs; and in 493 he married Clotilda, the daughter of Chilperic, king of the Burgundians, who was a Christian. Clovis and most of the Franks were still pagans. In 496, Clovis fought a great battle at Tolbiac, near Cologne, against the Alemanni, who had advanced to the Rhine and threatened Gaul. In the most critical moment of the fight, it is said that he made a vow to acknowledge the

God of Clotilda if he remained conqueror. The Alemanni were completely defeated, and Clovis and most of his soldiers were baptized on Christmas-day of the same year, by Remi, archbishop of Rheims. The Gauls and Romans of the western provinces, as far as the mouth of the Loire, submitted voluntarily to Clovis. He next turned his arms against Alaric II. king of the Visigoths, in the south-west part of Gaul, whom he defeated in the battle of Vouilli, near Poictiers, in 507; Alaric fell, and Clovis took possession of the whole country as far as the Pyrenees. Theodoric, king of the Goths in Italy, coming to the assistance of his countrymen, defeated Clovis near Arles, 509, after which peace was made between the Goths and the Franks. Anastasius I., emperor of Constantinople, bestowed upon Clovis the titles of Patrician and Augustus, and sent him a crown of gold and a mantle of purple, 510. Clovis now fixed his residence at Paris. He caused the laws and customs of the Salian Franks to be compiled and arranged to serve as a code for his Frankish subjects. His Gaulish and Roman subjects were subject to the Theodosian code. He died in 511, at Paris, after a reign of thirty years, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul, afterwards called Sainte Geneviève. When the old church of Sainte Geneviève was pulled down on May 10, 1807, two sarcophagi of stone were found with the remains of Clovis and his wife Clotilda, as well as an epitaph upon the former, written long after his death. They are preserved in the Musée des Monumens Français. Clovis left four sons, among whom he divided his monarchy.

CLOWES, (William,) an eminent English surgeon, of the sixteenth century. It appears that he resided in London in 1573, and soon acquired reputation. He was for several years surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, and in 1586 he, along with William Godorus, the serjeant-surgeon, went, by the queen's command, to take charge of the wounded in the army serving under the earl of Leicester in the Low Countries. He appears to have been in full practice in 1596, but the date of his death has not been ascertained. His earliest publication was, A briefe and necessary Treatise touching the Cure of the Disease now usually called Lues Venerea, London, 1585; republished in 1596, and in 1637. He states that in the space of five years he had cured about a thousand cases in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His principal method of cure was salivation by unction, together with profuse perspiration, procured by the heating methods then generally adopted. His second and most important work was, Aproved Practise for all young Chirurgeons concerning Burnings with Gunpowder, and Wounds made with Gunshot, Sword, Halbard, Pike, Launce, or such other, 1591. In this his treatment of gunshot wounds was far superior to that of the time in which he lived, approaching very nearly to that at present in use. His style is clear and correct. He speaks with deserved severity of the ignorant pretenders who were allowed to practise on board the queen's ships; but he elsewhere mentions his contemporaries, both native and foreign, with great respect. He was evidently a man of a vigorous intellect, who valued things in proportion to their practical utility.

CLOWES, (John,) an English divine, was born at Manchester, in 1743. He was educated at the grammar-school of Salford, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1769 he was presented to the rectory of St. John, Manchester. In 1773 he became acquainted with the theological writings of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg, and thenceforward he dedicated all his energies to the translation and promulgation of the doctrines of that wild enthusiast. Notwithstanding the rebukes to which his heterodox notions justly subjected him, and the remonstrances which they called forth as being indefensible in a minister of the established church, he held his living till his death, in 1831. His publications, most of which are tinged with his peculiar notions, are too numerous to be recited here.

CLUBBE, (John,) a learned and ingenious divine, born at Cambridge in 1703, and educated at King's-college. He was rector of Wheatfield, and vicar of Debenham, in Suffolk, and had the misfortune to lose his sight some time before his death. His publications are, 1. The History and Antiquities of the ancient villa of Wheatfield, in the county of Suffolk, 1758; an admirable piece of irony, directed against modern antiquaries, which was reprinted by Dodsley in the second volume of his Fugitive Pieces. 2. Physiognomy; being a sketch of a larger work upon the same plan, wherein the different tempers, passions, and manners of men, will be particularly considered. 3. A Letter of Free Advice

to a Young Clergyman, 1763. He died in 1773.

CLUBBE, (William,) son of the preceding, an ingenious writer, and vicar of Brandeston, in Suffolk. He published Six Satires of Horace, in a style between free translation and literal version, 1795, 4to; The Epistle of Horace on the Art of Poetry, translated into English Verse, 1797, 4to; Omnium, containing the Journal of a late Three Days' Tour in France, 1798, 8vo; and Three Lyric Odes on celebrated occasions, 1806, 4to. He died in 1814.

CLUSIUS. See Ecluse.

CLUTTERBUCK, (Robert,) an antiquary and topographer, born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, in 1772. At an early age he was sent to Harrow school, and was afterwards entered of Exeter college, Oxford. He next removed to Lincoln's Inn, intending to make the law his profession; but his ardour in the pursuit of chemistry, and in painting, (in which he took lessons of Barry,) induced him, after a residence of several years in London, to abandon his original plans. On the death of his father he settled at Watford, where he was appointed a magistrate, and during the intervals of public duty, employed his time in collecting materials for a new edition of Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire; but finding his materials growing upon his hands, he formed the resolution of publishing a completely new history of his native county, making such use only of Chauncy's materials as was to his purpose. In this object he persevered for eighteen years; and the result was a complete History, in three folio volumes; the first of which was published in 1816, the second in 1821, and the third in 1827. The plates in this work have never been surpassed in any similar publication. He died in 1831.

CLUVERIUS or CLUVIER, (Philip,) a celebrated geographer, born of an ancient and noble family at Dantzic, in 1580. After being carefully educated by his father, he was sent to Leyden to study the civil law, for which, however, he had no inclination, his genius inclining to geography, to which he devoted himself by the advice of Joseph Scaliger. But his father, incensed at his deserting the study of the law, refused to furnish him with money, which compelled him to serve in the army for two years in Hungary and Bohemia. He afterwards returned to his geographical studies, and travelled through several countries, particularly England, France, Germany, and Italy. Cluverius is also said to have been a great linguist, being able to speak no fewer than ten languages. He died at Leyden, in 1623. During his residence in Oxford, which he visited in 1609, he wrote his De Tribus Rheni alveis et ostiis, which was published at Leyden, in 1611, 4to. He left a son, John Sigismund Cluverius, who was born during his father's residence in England, in St. Saviour's parish, in Southwark, and was matriculated a member of Exeter college in 1633. Cluverius published in his lifetime, besides the work already mentioned, Germania Antiqua. Sicilia Antiqua. Italia Antiqua, Leyden, 1619, fol. And Vorstius published after his death, Introductio in Universam Geographiam tam Veterem quam Novam, &c.

CLUYT, (Auger,) son of the following, appears to have derived a love of botany from his father. He proceeded to the south of Europe in quest of plants, and spent two years at Montpellier, as demonstrator to Richer de Belleval. He visited Spain and Africa; and was plundered of all he was possessed of on three several occasions, and was for a short time in slavery amongst the Moors. He succeeded his father as superintendent of the botanic garden at Leyden. He wrote a treatise in Dutch, published at Amsterdam, 1631, 8vo, on the art of preserving and conveying to distant places trees, plants, or seeds; besides a few unimportant tracts on subjects of natural history.

CLUYT, (Theodore Auger,) an apothecary at Leyden, was commissioned by the magistrates of that city to direct the establishment of their botanic garden, founded in 1577, in consequence of the high reputation which he derived from his extensive knowledge of botany and of other branches of natural history, especially entomology. Under his care the garden became one of the first in Europe. We are not further informed as to the events of his life. He appears to have been the author of only one work, which was a treatise on Bees, published in Dutch, at Amsterdam, in 1598.

COBAD, or CABADES, the nineteenth king of Persia, of the dynasty of the Sassanides, succeeded his brother Pallas, or Palasch, A.D. 486. At the time of his accession he was a fugitive in Tartary, from the jealousy of Pallas, or, as some authors state, had been detained there as a prisoner ever since the defeat and death of his father, Firouz; but he ascended the throne without opposition, and rid

himself by assassination of his minister, Sukhvar, who during the late reign had exercised almost uncontrolled power. By his adhesion, however, to the doctrines of the impostor Mazdak, who preached the community of women and goods, he alienated the affections of his subjects, who revolted, and placed his brother, Jamasp, on the throne. Cobad again escaped into Tartary, and, aided by an army from the khakan, or Tartar emperor, recovered his kingdom, apparently without difficulty; and his victory was adorned by the clemency which he extended to Jamasp and his adherents. He now (A.D. 502—505) engaged in a war with the Roman empire of the East; Amida was taken after a siege of three months; but Cobad at length consented, on the payment of an enormous ransom by the emperor Anastasius, to grant a peace and restore his conquests. The remainder of his reign does not appear to have been marked by any foreign war; he secured his dominions against the inroads of the Scythians, or northern Tartars, by fortifying the Pylæ Caspiæ, or defiles of Derbend, and founded several cities, particularly Burdah and Ganjah; but his declining age was embittered by the disorders of the followers of Mazdak, of whom he continued to the last a disciple. He died September 13, A.D. 531, in the eighty-third year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his reign; and was succeeded, in compliance with his testamentary injunctions, by his third son, the illustrious Khosroo-Nushirwan. (Malcolm's Persia. Gibbon. Pocock, Spec. Propocius.)

COBB, (Samuel,) an ingenious and learned poet, was master of Christ's Hospital, where he was educated. He took the degree of B.A. in 1698, and of M.A. in 1702, in Trinity college, Cambridge. He published in 1707, A Collection of Poems on several occasions, &c. to which is prefixed a Discourse on Criticism, and the Liberty of Writing, by Way of Letter to a Friend. He translated the third, and part of the fourth book of Rowe's edition of the Callipædia, and assisted Ozell in the translation of Boileau's Lutrin. His other productions are:—1. The Miller's Tale, from Chaucer. 2. A translation of the Muscipula. 3. The Oak and the Briar, a tale. His admirable Pindaric ode, The Female Reign, was printed in Dodsley Collection. He died in 1713.

COBB, (James,) a dramatic writer, born in 1756. In 1771 he was appointed secretary to the East India Company. At the age of eighteen he wrote a prologue to the comedy of The Jealous Wife, and made some successful translations from the French drama. He afterwards wrote the comic operas of The Humourist, and Strangers at Home. In 1787 he wrote the farce entitled, The First Floor, which was soon followed by that of The Doctor and Apothecary; and by the comic operas of Love in the East, and The Haunted Tower, in which Storace made her first appearance on the English stage. In 1791 he produced The Siege of Belgrade. Cobb wrote several other theatrical pieces, which had considerable success. He died in 1818.

COBBETT, (William,) a well-known political writer, was the third son of a farmer and publican at Farnham, in Surrey, where he was born on the 9th of March, 1762. After a youth passed only in the rustic occupations connected with his father's farm, he, in 1782, when on a visit to a relation who lived in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, was suddenly smitten with a desire to become a sailor. The next day he went on board the *Pegasus* man-of-war; but both the captain and port-admiral, suspecting him to be a runaway, declined his services, and persuaded him to return home, where he remained till the following spring, when he took a more effectual flight. It was on the 6th of May, 1783, that, being prepared to go to Guildford fair, he was suddenly tempted to mount a London coach, and arrived at Ludgate-hill, with about half-a-crown in his pocket. During the journey he fortunately made acquaintance with a hop-merchant, who had dealt with his father, and who kindly took him to his house, and afterwards procured him a situation as copying clerk to Mr. Holland, of Gray's-inn, where he remained for nine months, when, finding this mode of life becoming irksome to him, he quitted London for Chatham, where he enlisted. In doing so he proposed to join the Marines, still retaining his partiality for the sea; but by some misunderstanding he found himself entered into a regiment, the service companies of which were in Nova Scotia. During the year he remained at Chatham he improved his education in all its branches. "I subscribed," he observes, in his Autobiography, "to a circulating library at Brompton, the greatest part of the books in which I read more than once over. Writing a fair hand procured me the

honour of being copyist to general Debeig, the commandant of the garrison. Being totally ignorant of the rules of grammar, I necessarily made mistakes; the colonel saw my deficiency, and strongly recommended study. I procured me a Lowth's Grammar, and applied myself to the study of it with unceasing assiduity. The pains I took cannot be described; I wrote the whole out two or three times; I got it by heart; repeated it every morning and every evening; and when on guard, I imposed on myself the task of saying it all over once every time I was posted sentinel. To this exercise of my memory I ascribe the retentiveness of which I have since found it capable; and to the success with which it was attended I ascribe the perseverance that has led to the acquirement of the little learning of which I am master. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation; I had no moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and to write amidst the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and brawling, of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men, and that, too, in the hours of their freedom from all control." He was soon raised to the rank of corporal; and at length sailed from Gravesend for Nova Scotia, whence he proceeded to New Brunswick. Here his conduct appears to have been most exemplary; and he, no doubt justly, ascribes his farther promotion to his regularity, his early rising, and to the grand secret of husbanding time. Cobbett's regiment remained four years in America; two years beyond its original destination. In September 1791, it was relieved and sent home. Shortly after his landing at Portsmouth he obtained his discharge; receiving at the same time a testimonial from his commanding officer, lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Soon after his arrival in England, he married a daughter of a sergeant-major of artillery, whom he first met at New Brunswick, but who had returned to England a few years before him. At the same period he brought some charges against four officers of his late regiment for corruption and misconduct. But for some reason that has never been explained, he did not make his appearance when the court opened, and though search was made for the accuser, he could no where be found. In his Autobiography he says, "I went to France in March 1792, and continued there till the beginning of September following, the six happiest months of my life. I met everywhere with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I never had been accustomed to. I did intend to stay in France till the spring of 1793, as well to perfect myself in the language, as to pass the winter at Paris. I had actually hired a coach to go thither, and was even on the way, when I heard at Abbeville that the king was dethroned, and his guards murdered. This intelligence made me turn off towards Havre-de-Grace, whence I embarked for America." He landed at New York in October 1792, and shortly after he applied, but without success, to Jefferson, then secretary of state, for employment. He then commenced his career as an author by an attack on Dr. Priestley, (who emigrated to America in 1794,) in his Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the Cause of Liberty. The Observations formed the first of that celebrated series of papers to which Cobbett affixed the signature of Peter Porcupine; and which he afterwards continued, under different heads, to an extent which enabled him to gather them into twelve volumes, in which form they were republished in England, in May 1801. Having quarrelled with his publisher, Cobbett, in the spring of the year 1796, settled in Philadelphia, for the purpose of carrying on the bookselling business. He next issued a weekly publication, called the Political Censor, which gave place to a daily paper, called Porcupine's Gazette. This was followed by the Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine, brought down to the year 1796. About the same time he published a Life of Paine. The sale of Porcupine's Gazette was very considerable; but owing to an article which appeared in it relative to the king of Spain, and his ambassador, Don Martinez de Yrugo, a prosecution was commenced against the writer for a libel, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1797, the chief justice of Pennsylvania issued his warrant to bring Cobbett before him. This warrant charged him with publishing false and malicious libels against chief justice Dallas, Jefferson, and others; and not long after, Dr. Rush, a physician of Philadelphia, brought an action against him for slander; upon which Cobbett removed to New York. He next endeavoured to allay the wrath of his enemies, and avert the consequences of the prosecution, by announcing his intention to drop the publication

of his Gazette; but it was too late; he was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000 dollars. Two days after the trial he was arrested for that sum; the whole amount of which was, however, paid by a subscription raised among English gentlemen. The Rush-light was the last work from Cobbett's pen which appeared in America. On the 1st of June, 1800, he sailed for England. On his arrival he started the Porcupine, a daily paper, in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt, and which met with little success. The paper, which had greatly declined in sale, received its death-blow, when, on the peace of Amiens, as the editor refused to illuminate his office, the populace broke his windows. Nor was Cobbett more successful in the bookselling business, which he also attempted in Pall Mall, under the sign of the Bible and Crown. On the discontinuance of the Porcupine, Cobbett commenced his Weekly Register; which for upwards of thirty years was the vehicle of his opinions and feelings, and in the course of its long progress underwent great changes in its character and plan. It originally comprised a report of the parliamentary debates; but that was dropped at the end of the fourth volume.

Cobbett commenced his career as a public writer in England under very favourable circumstances. He was powerfully patronized by the ministry, and enjoyed the confidence of some of the most eminent men of the day. His letters on the subject of the treaty of Amiens produced a great sensation both here and on the continent. Of this production it was said by the celebrated Swiss historian, Müller, that it was more eloquent than any thing that had appeared since the days of Demosthenes. The sale of his writings was at that time so extensive and profitable, as to enable him to purchase a valuable estate at Botley, in Hampshire. A great change, however, subsequently took place in Cobbett's political views, and some articles which appeared in the Register during the year 1803 drew upon the editor a prosecution for libels upon the earl of Hardwicke, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, lord Redesdale, the lord-chancellor of that kingdom, Mr. Justice Osborne, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and Mr. Marsden, under-secretary of state for Ireland. The trial came on before lord Ellenborough and a special jury, on the 24th of May, 1804. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Cobbett was fined 500*l*. Two days after, an action for damages instituted against him by Mr. Plunket, solicitor-general for Ireland (now lord Plunket,) was also tried at Westminster. The alleged libel in this case was part of the same article that formed the subject of the former trial; and a verdict was recorded with 500*l*. damages. From this period a gradual change may be discerned in the tone of Cobbett's political disquisitions—he became one of the foremost of radical reformers.

For some years Cobbett was a grievous thorn in the side of the ministry. At length, however, an opportunity appeared to have arrived for putting him to silence. His remarks in the Register of the 10th of July, 1809, on the flogging of some local militia-men at Ely, under the *surveillance* of a German regiment, drew upon him a government prosecution. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and to pay a fine of 1000*l*. to the king. The fine was paid by a subscription of his friends. During his imprisonment he continued to write with his accustomed spirit and perseverance, one of the chief objects of his attack being the paper-currency. On his liberation, his activity seemed to have received a fresh stimulus. He sought for every possible means of annoying those who sat at the helm of the state. He reduced the price of his Register, and called into existence that Twopenny Trash, the sale of which is said to have reached the unprecedented number of 100,000, but which ultimately led the government to procure the passing of the Six Acts. Cobbett always asserted that these acts were passed for the express purpose of silencing him. He did not, however, wait for their operation, but in April 1817, made a timely flight to America. He remained there, residing principally in Long Island, till the latter end of 1819. He continued the publication of his twopenny Register, which he composed in America, and regularly transmitted to England. In the year 1819, the act which had driven him into exile was repealed, and Cobbett returned, bringing with him the bones of the infidel Paine. During his absence from England, he had parted with Botley; but after his return, renewing his attention to agriculture, he took a farm at Barnes Elms, in Surrey, where he attempted to grow several plants and trees indigenous to America, and to introduce Indian corn as a staple article of English produce.

To further his views, he published a Treatise on Cobbett's Corn, printed a number of his Register on paper made from the husks, and established depôts for the sale of its flour and bread. The project, however, failed; he resigned, after a few years, his farm at Barnes; and returned at last to his native county, where he rented the farm of Normandy, consisting of not more than one hundred and twenty acres, about seven miles from Farnham. In 1820 he made an unsuccessful attempt to be returned member for the city of Coventry, and was one of the most devoted adherents of queen Caroline. He next commenced a series of papers which rank among the best of his productions—his Rural Rides. In 1826 he made an attempt to enter parliament for the borough of Preston, but was again unsuccessful. In 1825 he published The History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, a highly reprehensible work, which the Romish priesthood caused to be translated into all the languages of the continent. In 1829 was printed his Advice to Young Men and Women, which contains many just and useful observations on the necessity of industry and temperance. About this period he delivered, at several places throughout the country, a course of lectures on political economy. In 1831, he was brought into a court of law on a charge of libel. He defended himself in a speech which occupied six hours. The jury, after long consideration, could not agree to a verdict, and were consequently discharged.

On the dissolution of parliament, after the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Cobbett was returned for the new borough of Oldham. His parliamentary career, however, displayed little of the originality which was looked for from the author of the Political Register, and was, on the whole, marked by a sedateness and moderation hardly to be expected. His manner was colloquial and unaffected; and on several occasions he made considerable impression on the house. His most unfortunate step was, a motion for an address to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss Sir Robert Peel from the Privy Council, in consequence of the alteration in the currency, which had been made under the auspices of that Right Hon. Baronet. The house felt the injustice and absurdity of the proposition so strongly, that of three hundred and two members who were present, only four voted with Mr. Cobbett. This affair unquestionably diminished his influence, both within and without the house. At the general election which followed Sir Robert Peel's accession to power, Cobbett was again returned for Oldham; but late hours, the crowded assembly, and the excitement of debate, had already begun to undermine his health. When the marquis of Chandos brought on his motion for the repeal of the malt-tax, Cobbett attempted to speak, but could not make his voice audible beyond the few members who sat round him. He again attended on the evening of the marquis of Chandos's motion on agricultural distress (25th of May, 1835,) but the exertion of speaking and remaining late to vote on that occasion was too much for him. He went down to his farm early on the morning after the debate, and he slightly rallied; he died on the 18th of June following, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Besides the publications already mentioned, Cobbett wrote, The Emigrant's Guide, in Ten Letters; Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend; Cottage Economy; Village Sermons; An English Grammar, in Letters to his Son; A Grammar to teach Frenchmen the English Language; A Translation of Marten's Law of Nations; A Year's Residence in America; Parliamentary History of England to 1803, in twelve volumes; and Debates from 1803 to 1810, in sixteen volumes, royal octavo.

Cobbett's political writings are everywhere marked with energy of thought, and with a homely vigour of expression, that is universally pleasing. He felt keenly and observed accurately, and he never failed to make a strong impression on his readers. His last Register, published on the 13th of July, 1835, is as animated as his first American pamphlet published at the commencement of his career. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years, should never exhibit any symptoms of remissness or exhaustion, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. As an advocate he was without an equal. In that first of requisites—the statement of a case, he particularly excelled. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. As a reasoner, Cobbett does not rank high. He never saw the whole of a subject, and his views were, therefore, always partial. His illustrations were peculiarly forcible;

and whatever he had to describe, he described well. His Rural Rides contains, perhaps, the very best descriptions of English scenery that ever were written. Being an accurate observer, his language was always graphic. His style was always racy and idiomatic. In his earlier productions he was somewhat declamatory, and indicated a familiarity with French writers; but as he advanced in life his style assumed all the robust vigour of the Saxon English.

COBDEN, (Edward,) an English divine, chaplain in ordinary to George II. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, in 1713. He became early in life chaplain to bishop Gibson, to whose patronage he was indebted for the following preferments; viz. the united rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, in London, with that of Acton, in Middlesex; a prebend in St. Paul's, another at Lincoln, and the archdeaconry of London. He published Discourses and Essays, in prose and verse, 1757, 4to. In 1748 he preached a noted sermon before the king at St. James's, entitled A Persuasive to Chastity, a virtue not exemplified at that time in the highest place, and he is said to have lost his situation of chaplain by it. He died in 1764.

COBENTZEL, or COBENZL, (Charles Count de,) counsellor of state, and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, was born at Laybach, in Carniola, in 1712. His services during the commotions in the reign of the empress Maria Theresa were rewarded with the favour of the court; and in 1753 he was placed at the head of the administration of the Austrian Netherlands. He protected the arts and literature, and he was the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. Various plans of reform in the church and state were adopted under his government, during the reign of Joseph II. He died at Brussels in 1770.—Louis Count de Cobentzel, son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1753. At the age of twenty-seven he was sent on an embassy to Catharine II. of Russia, whose favour he secured by his gallantry, and by composing comedies, and himself performing at her private theatre. In 1795 he concluded a grand triple alliance between Russia, England, and Austria, against the French republic. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Campo Formio, between Austria and France, in October 1797; in the month of December he concluded the military convention with Buonaparte at Rastadt; and in the following year he held a conference at Seltz, with Francis de Neufchateau, a member of the executive directory. He then returned to Petersburg, whence he was summoned, and sent to Luneville; and there he concluded a treaty of peace with France, in February 1801. A few months after he was appointed minister of state and conferences, and vice-chancellor for the department of foreign affairs at Vienna. On the formation of a new coalition against France in 1805, the count de Cobentzel was dismissed from office. He died at Vienna, in 1808.—Philip Count de Cobentzel, cousin of the preceding, was born in Carniola, in 1741. He was made a counsellor of finance in 1762, and afterwards privy-counsellor at Brussels. In 1779 he was employed at the negotiations for the peace of Teschen. In 1790 he was sent into Brabant to treat with the insurgent Netherlanders, but the states refused to receive him; on which he retired to Luxembourg, where he published a declaration by which the emperor of Germany revoked all those edicts which had caused the insurrection. His failure on this occasion probably prevented him from being again employed till 1801, when he was sent ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1805. He died in 1810.

COBURG, (Frederic Josiah, duke of Saxe-Coburg,) field-marshal in the Austrian army, was born in 1737. He was commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops opposed to the Turks in 1790, and obtained great advantages over them, in conjunction with the Russian general, Suwarrow. In 1793 he assumed the chief command of the combined armies, destined to act against the French in the Netherlands. Assisted by general Clairfait, he routed the enemy at Aldenhoven, drove them from Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Tirlemont, gained the battle of Nerwinde, and in a short time made himself master of a great part of the Low Countries. Following up his successes, he captured Condé, Valenciennes, and Quesnoy. He was less fortunate before Maubeuge and Dunkirk, and was forced to raise the siege of those places. The campaign of 1794 opened under favourable auspices, and his advanced posts penetrated as far as Guise; but here his success terminated. Pichegru having taken the command of the French army, the prince of

Coburg found himself obliged, after many bloody combats, to abandon at once all his conquests, and he soon after relinquished the command of the combined forces. He died in 1815.

COCCAIO. See FOLENGO.

COCCEIUS, (Henry,) an eminent lawyer, born in 1644, at Bremen. He was professor of law at Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In 1670 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the university of Oxford, at the same time with the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. He was employed in various affairs of importance, and received the dignity of baron of the empire from the emperor, 1713, as a reward for his services. He wrote:—Juris Publici Prudentia, Francfort, 1695, 8vo; Hypomnemata Juris, 1698, 8vo, &c. He died in 1719.

COCCEIUS, (Samuel,) son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, in 1679. He rose, by his profound knowledge of the civil law, to the post of minister of state, and grand chancellor to the king of Prussia, who entrusted him with the reform of the administration of justice throughout his dominions. He also compiled, in 1747, The Frederician Code. He published an edition of Grotius de Jure Belli ac Pacis, Lausanne, 1755, 5 vols, 4to. The first volume, which serves as an introduction to the work, is by Cocceius the elder. He died in 1755.

COCCEIUS, or COCK, (John,) an eminent Hebrew professor, born at Bremen, in 1603. In 1650 he was chosen to teach theology at Leyden. His commentaries on the Bible, and other works, were printed at Amsterdam, 1701, 10 vols, fol. In 1708 was published his Opera Anecdota Theologica et Philologica, 2 vols, fol. He held that there will be a visible reign of Christ upon earth, by which that of antichrist shall be abolished; and that during this reign, the Jews and pagans being converted, the Church will attain its highest glory. He regarded the Old Testament as a representation of the History of Christ and his Church; and maintained that all the Jewish prophecies have a relation to Christ, and that his actions and sufferings, as well as those of his apostles, were types of future events. Cocceius died in 1669.

COCCHI, (Antony,) a physician, born at Mugellano, in Tuscany, in 1695. His studies were commenced at Pisa, and embraced not only medicine, but mathematics and philosophy. At Florence he was a pupil of Puccini and Redi, and acquired an extensive knowledge of languages. He commenced as a practitioner at Porto Longone, where he had charge of the Spanish garrison during a year. On his return to Florence, he formed an acquaintance with several of the English visitors, and accompanied the earl of Huntington on his journey through France and Holland to England. During a residence of three years in London, he acquired the friendship of Newton, Mead, and Clarke, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. Although strongly solicited to remain in England, and offered the patronage of the princess of Wales, he preferred to return to his native country. Having taken his degree of doctor in medicine in 1726, he established himself in Florence. He restored the botanical society of that city, which had fallen into decay; and was appointed professor of anatomy and antiquarian to the court, which offices he continued to hold to the period of his decease, in 1758. His principal works were the first edition of the Greek romance, Xenophontis Ephesii Ephesiacorum Libri V. Græce et Latine, Lond. 1726. Dissertazione sopra l'Uso esterno presso gli antichi dell'Acqua fredda sul Corpo Umano, Florence, 1747. Discorsi sopra Asclepiade, Florence, 1758. He was author also of several smaller treatises on antiquarian and medical subjects, characterised by profound learning and judgment. His life was written by Fabroni, Xavier, Manetti, and by Desgenettes.

COCCIO. See SABELLICUS.

COCHIN, (Henry,) an eminent French lawyer, famed for his rhetorical powers, born at Paris, in 1687, and admitted a counsellor in 1706, in the grand council, where he acquired such reputation, that he was consulted from every part of the kingdom. He died in 1747. His works were published at Paris, 1751, 1752, 6 vols, 4to, with his life prefixed.

COCHIN, (Charles Nicholas,) called the Elder, an engraver, was born in Paris in 1688. Early in life he studied painting, but abandoned it for the art of engraving. He left a son of the same name and known as the Younger. He was instructed in engraving by his father, and executed no less than fifteen hundred plates. He accompanied the marquis Marigny through Italy, and on his return, published his reflections on the works of art he had seen on his tour.

COCHLÆUS, (John,) a Romish controversialist, born at Nuremberg, in 1479.

He disputed with great asperity against Luther, Osiander, Bucer, Melanchthon, Calvin, and the other leaders of the Reformation. In 1539 he received from England a refutation by Richard Morrison, D.D. of the tract he had published against the marriage of Henry VIII., to which he replied in a treatise entitled, The Broom of Johannes Cochlæus for sweeping down the Cobwebs of Morrison. He defends what he had written against the divorce of Henry VIII. and boasts that Erasmus had approved his work. He also wrote:—1. Historia Hussitarum, fol. 2. De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri, 1549, fol. 3. Speculum circa Missam, 8vo. 4. De Vita Theodorici Regis Ostrogothorum, Stockholm, 1699, 4to. 5. Consilium Cardinalium anno 1538, 8vo. 6. De Emendandâ Ecclesiâ, 1539, 8vo. He died in 1552.

COCHRANE, (Archibald, earl of Dundonald,) was born in 1749, and was the eldest surviving son of Thomas, lord Dundonald, by his second wife, Jean, the daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Torrance. In 1764 he obtained a cornet's commission in a regiment of dragoons, but he soon quitted the army for the navy, in which he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, in 1778, when on the death of his father he succeeded to the earldom of Dundonald. He then determined to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits, principally with the view of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the country. In 1785 he published An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal-tar and Coal-varnish; and a pamphlet entitled, The Present State of the Manufacture of Salt explained, in which he recommends that article as a manure. In 1795 he produced A Treatise showing the intimate Connexion that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry, addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Proprietors of West India Estates; and in 1799, The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of the Practice of Agriculture. In 1801 he obtained a patent for a method of preparing a substitute for gum Senegal, and other gums extensively employed in manufacture; and in 1803 he procured another patent for an improved method of preparing hemp and flax. Though he made some useful discoveries, and displayed considerable talents for scientific research, his labours were so unprofitable to himself, that he was reduced to penury, and at one period received pecuniary assistance from the Literary Fund. He died in 1831.

COCHRANE, (John Dundas,) a British naval officer, nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself by travelling on foot, in a very eccentric manner, through France, Spain, and Portugal, and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, to the extremity of Kamtschatka. He subsequently engaged in some of the mining companies in South America, and died in Colombia at a time, it is said, when he was contemplating a journey on foot through the whole of that continent. In January 1820, immediately before he began his journey to Russia, he made an offer of his services to explore the interior of Africa and the course of the Niger, but this offer was declined by government. His object, when he left London for St. Petersburg, was to travel round the globe, as nearly as can be done by land, crossing from northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits. "I also," he adds, "determined to perform the journey on foot, for the best of all possible reasons—that my finances allowed of no other." But at the seaport of St. Peter and St. Paul's, at the end of the Kamtschatkan peninsula, he became enamoured of a young lady of the country, and his marriage, together with some other circumstances, induced him to return to England, whither he brought his wife. A narrative of his journey was published in 1824. He died in the following year.

COCKAINE. See COKAYNE.

COCKBURN, (Catharine,) an ingenious poetess and miscellaneous writer, born in London, in 1679. She was the daughter of captain David Trotter, a native of Scotland, and a commander in the royal navy, in the reign of Charles II. She was educated in the Protestant religion; but an early intimacy with several Roman Catholic families of distinction led her, when very young, to embrace the Romish communion, in which she continued for some years. In her seventeenth year she produced a tragedy, entitled Agnes de Castro, which was acted with applause at the Theatre-Royal in 1695, and was printed the following year in 4to, without her name. In 1697 she addressed some verses to Mr. Congreve on his Mourning Bride; and in 1698 her tragedy, entitled Fatal Friendship, was performed at the new theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was printed the same year in 4to, with a dedication to the princess Anne of Denmark. On the

death of Dryden, in 1701, she joined with other ladies in paying a tribute to his memory in verse. Their performances were published together in that year, under the title of The Nine Muses; or, Poems written by so many Ladies, upon the Death of the late famous John Dryden, Esq. Soon after, before the close of the year 1701, she produced her tragedy, called The Unhappy Penitent, which was performed at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane. She also devoted much of her time to metaphysical studies, and wrote a defence of Mr. Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, against some remarks of Dr. Thomas Burnet, of the Charter-house. This was published in May 1702, and Mr. Locke desired his cousin, Mr. (afterwards lord-chancellor) King, to pay her a visit, and make her a present of books; and upon her owning her performance, he wrote her a letter of acknowledgment. In 1706 her tragedy, entitled The Revolution of Sweden, was acted at the Queen's theatre in the Haymarket, and was printed at London in 4to. She had now for some time begun to entertain doubts concerning the Romish religion; which led her into a thorough examination of the grounds of it, by consulting the best books, and the ablest living authorities among her acquaintance, on both sides of the question; and the result of her inquiries was, a full conviction of the falseness of the pretensions of the Romish church, and a return to the communion of the church of England, about the beginning of 1707; and she continued a firm Protestant during the remainder of her life. In the following year she married a clergyman named Cockburn, who shortly after had the donative of Nayland, in Suffolk, whence he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street; and some time after he was presented by the lord-chancellor King to the living of Long-Horseley, near Morpeth, in Northumberland. In 1726, Mrs. Cockburn published A Letter to Dr. Holdsworth, in vindication of Mr. Locke's views respecting the resurrection of the body; and in 1732 she wrote a poem on occasion of the Busts set up in the Queen's Hermitage, which was followed by Remarks upon some writers in the Controversy concerning the Foundation of Moral Duty and Moral Obligation; particularly the translator of Archbishop King's Origin of Moral Evil, and the author of the Divine Legation of Moses: to which are prefixed, some cursory thoughts on the controversies concerning necessary existence, the reality and infinity of space, the extension and place of spirits, and on Dr. Watts's notion of substance. These remarks continued in manuscript till the year 1743, when they were printed in The History of the Works of the Learned. When Dr. Rutherforth's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue appeared, she undertook to write a confutation of it, and transmitted her manuscript to Mr. Warburton, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, who published it in 1747, under the title of Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of Dr. Rutherforth's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, in vindication of the contrary principles and reasonings, enforced in the writings of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke. She died in 1749. Her works were published, in 1751, by Dr. Birch, 2 vols, 8vo, under the following title: The Works of Mrs. Catharine Cockburn, theological, moral, dramatic, and poetical.

COCKBURN, (John,) an ingenious divine, father of the husband of the preceding, born and educated at Aberdeen. He was an episcopalian, and attached to the fortunes of James II., whom he followed to France; after which he officiated to a congregation at Amsterdam. At length, however, he took the oaths of allegiance, and was collated to the rectory of Northall, in Middlesex, where he died in 1729. He wrote, 1. A volume of Sermons. 2. A Funeral Sermon for Bishop Compton. 3. The History of Duels, 8vo.

COCKBURN, (lieutenant-general Sir William,) entered the army as ensign in 1778. He was actively engaged in the Mysore war, and fought under Abercromby and Cornwallis. After a long life of military service, he, in 1821, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and spent his latter days at Bath, where he died in 1835.

COCKBURN, (Patrick,) professor of the Oriental languages at Paris, of the family of Langton in the Merse, where he was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he studied the belles-lettres, philosophy, the Oriental languages, and philology. After taking holy orders, he went to the university of Paris, where he taught Hebrew and Syriac for several years with great applause. In 1551 he published, Oratio de Utilitate et Excellentia Verbi Dei, Paris, 1551, 8vo; and De vulgari Sacræ Scripturæ Phrasi, Paris, 1552, 8vo, which publications

brought him under the suspicion of favouring the opinions of the reformers, and rendered it necessary for him to leave Paris. The suspicion was fully confirmed when, on his return home, he embraced the doctrines of the reformation. He taught the Oriental languages for some years at St. Andrew's, and in 1555, published, In Orationem Dominicam pia Meditatio, 1555, 12mo. He was afterwards chosen minister at Haddington, being the first Protestant preacher in that place. He died in 1559. Dempster and Bale unite in considering him as one of the greatest scholars and ablest divines of his age. His treatise on the Apostles' Creed was published in London, 1561, 4to.

COCKER, (Edward,) the well-known arithmetician, was born, probably in London, in 1631. He is said to have published fourteen books of exercises in penmanship, some of them engraved by himself on silver plates. One of these is in the British Museum, namely, Daniel's Copy Book, &c. &c. ingraven by Edward Cocker, Philomath, London, 1664. We have also, Cocker's Urania, or the Scholar's Delight, without date; and Cocker's Morals, or the Muses' Spring Gardens London, 1694. Cocker died between 1671 and 1677. His celebrated work on arithmetic was published after his death by John Hawkins, writing-master, near St. George's church, in Southwark. The first edition was in 1677, the fourth in 1682, the thirty-seventh in 1720, the fortieth in 1723. Cocker's work was the first which degraded arithmetic from the dignity of a science, and made it an art purely mechanical. There are two other works which bear the name of Cocker, and both published by the aforesaid John Hawkins:—1. Decimal Arithmetic, accompanied by Artificial Arithmetic and Algebraical Arithmetic, London, 1684 and 1685. 2. Cocker's English Dictionary, the second edition of which bears date London, 1715.

CODA, (Benedetto,) a painter, born at Ferrara about 1460. He studied under Giovanni Bellini, and painted several pictures for the churches at Rimini. His best works are, a Rosary, in the church of the Dominicans, and the Marriage of the Virgin in the dome of the great church in Rimini. He died in that city in 1520. He left a son, Bartolomeo, who surpassed him in the art. His celebrated picture of the Virgin with the Infant is in the church of S. Rocco at Pesaro.

CODAGORA, (Viviano,) a painter, who flourished about the year 1650. He was a pupil in the Academy at Rome, and acquired great reputation by his admirable perspective views, and pictures of architectural ruins. In the latter, he was peculiarly happy in producing that tone of colour which time imparts to buildings. In giving this effect he is without a rival. The figures in his pictures are by other painters, chiefly by Domenico Guargiuoli. The best works of Codagora, who is often confounded with a much inferior artist, Ottavio Viviani of Brescia, are to be found at Naples.

CODINUS, (George,) one of the curopalates, or officers who had the care of the imperial palace of Constantinople, appears to have flourished in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and wrote a treatise concerning the origin of that city, in the Greek language, and another concerning the officers of the palace, and those of the great church. These works were translated into Latin by George Douza and Francis Junius, and were printed in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1615. His Antiquities of Constantinople were published by Goar, at the royal press, in 1648, fol.

CODRINGTON, (Christopher,) a brave soldier, and a distinguished benefactor to All Souls college, Oxford, was born in 1668, at Barbadoes, where he received his earlier education. He afterwards came over to England, and was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1685; and in 1689 was elected a probationer-fellow of All Souls college. He next entered the army, without quitting his fellowship, and soon recommended himself to the favour of William III., was made captain in the first regiment of foot guards, and was at the siege of Namur, in 1695. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, he was made captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands; and in 1703 he distinguished himself at the unsuccessful attack upon Guadaloupe. Some time after, he resigned his government of the Leeward Islands, and led a studious and retired life. For a few years before his death, he applied himself to church history and metaphysics. He died in Barbadoes, in 1701, and his remains were afterwards brought to England, and interred in All Souls chapel, Oxford. Over his grave a black marble stone was soon after laid, with no other inscription on it but "Codrington." By his last will he bequeathed his two plantations in Barba-

does, and part of the island Barbuda, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and left a noble legacy to All Souls college. He was the author of some poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ, printed at London in 1741; and of a copy of verses inscribed to Sir Samuel Garth upon his Dispensary.

CODRINGTON, (Robert,) a miscellaneous writer and translator, born of an ancient family in Gloucestershire, in 1602, and educated at Oxford. He died of the plague in London, in 1665. His publications are:—1. The Life and Death of Robert, Earl of Essex, London, 1646, 4to. 2. A Collection of Proverbs. 3. The Life of Æsop, prefixed to Barlow's edition of the Fables, 1666, fol. 4. A Translation of Du Moulin on the Knowledge of God, London, 1634. He published also translations of Justin, Quintus Curtius, the comedy of Ignoramus, and the prophecies of the German prophets.

COECK, (Peter,) a painter, born at Aelst, in Flanders, in 1500, and hence frequently called Peter van Aelst. He was first instructed by Bernard van Orley, of Brussels, and then visited Rome. On his return to Brussels he joined in a speculation to establish a manufactory for tapestry in Turkey, and proceeded to Constantinople in 1531. Here he remained some time, making designs illustrating the costume, manners, and customs of the Turks, but, as the project in which he had embarked did not meet with success, he returned to Brussels and practised portrait painting. He also executed several works for the churches, and was appointed painter to the emperor Charles V. Van Aelst engraved in wood the designs he had made in Turkey. They consisted of seven large pieces, which, joined together, formed a frieze, and the prints are considered very valuable. He died in 1550.

COEFFETAU, (Nicholas,) a learned and eloquent Dominican, and bishop of Dardania *in partibus*, born at St. Calais on the Maine, in 1574. His principal pieces are a Roman history from Augustus to Constantine, 1647, fol. He translated Florus; and was chosen by Henry IV. of France, at the recommendation of cardinal du Perron, to answer the book which James I. of England had published; and at the instance of Gregory XV. he wrote against Duplessis Mornay, and Marc. Anton. de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro; his answer to the latter was entitled, Pro Sacra Monarchia Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, &c. Libri quatuor Apologetici, adversus Rempublicam M. A. de Dominis, &c. Paris, 1623, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1623.

COELLO, (Alonso Sanchez,) a painter, born in Portugal in 1515. On visiting Madrid he was patronized by Philip II., who employed him at ornamental painting in the Escurial. He was so successful in his portrait of that monarch, that he was called El Ticiano Portugues. The fire at the palace of the Prado destroyed many of his works. Of those that remain, the best is the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in the church of San Geronimo at Madrid. Coello died in 1590. His memory is honoured by an epitaph from the pen of Lopez de Vega.

COELLO, (Claudio,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid. He was a pupil of Francisco Ricci, and was employed by Philip IV. at the Escurial. The convents at Salamanca, Saragossa, and Madrid, are enriched by his productions; but his master-piece is over the altar in the sacristy of San Lorenzo in the Escurial. In this magnificent work, which Rubens has not surpassed, Coello represents the Communion of Saints. The composition is very fine, and a grandeur and solemnity pervade the whole of this splendid performance, which occupied nine years of the painter's life. He died in 1693.

COELMANS, (James,) an engraver, born at Antwerp about 1670. He was instructed by Cornelius Vermeulen, and engraved 118 plates from the pictures in the collection of M. de Boyer d'Aguilles, some of which are much esteemed.

COEN, (John Pieterzoon,) governor of the Dutch East India settlements, and the founder of the city of Batavia, in the island of Java, was born in 1587, at Hoorn. He was sent to Rome at an early age, to be instructed in trade and commerce, and in 1607 he went to India, but returned in 1611. Being appointed next year to go out with two ships under his command, he made himself so useful by his commercial knowledge, that, in 1613, he was entrusted with the whole management of the Indian trade, with the title of director-general, an office next to that of governor-general, and which was established, for the first time, in favour of Coen. He was chosen president of Bantam, where he fixed his residence. In June 1619 he founded Batavia, and declared it the capital of the Dutch settlements in India. In 1622 he obtained leave to revisit Europe; but he returned to Batavia in 1627. Soon after his arrival, the emperor of Java, jealous

of the establishment which the Dutch had formed in his dominions, endeavoured to expel these intruders, and set out in 1629 with a numerous army to besiege Batavia. The vigorous resistance of the besieged, however, forced the Javanese to retire. Coen died soon after.

COEUR, (James,) an eminent and opulent French merchant, in the fifteenth century. He enjoyed an office of trust in the court of Charles VII. of France, and had established the greatest trade that had ever been carried on by any private subject in Europe; and since his time Cosmo de Medicis is the only person that equalled him. He lent 200,000 crowns of gold to his master, Charles VII., by which that monarch recovered Normandy. He was afterwards unjustly accused of having poisoned the beautiful Agnes Sorel, Charles's mistress, and was by the king's order sent to prison, and was condemned to pay a fine of 100,000 crowns. He found means to escape, however, and fled to Rome, where Calixtus III. gave him the command of part of a fleet which he had equipped against the Turks. He died on his arrival at the Isle of Chio, in 1456.

COFFEY, (Charles,) a dramatic writer and performer, a native of Ireland. He composed nine comedies between 1729 and 1745, all of which have been consigned to oblivion, except The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed, which very amusing and still popular farce was altered from an older production. He died in 1745.

COFFIN, (Sir Isaac, bart. admiral of the Red,) a brave English officer, born in Boston, United States, in 1760. He entered the royal navy in 1773, under the auspices of rear-admiral John Montagu, and afterwards served as Midshipman in the *Captain*, *Kingfisher*, *Fowey*, and *Diligent*, on the Halifax station; and from the last-named was removed into the *Romney* of 50 guns, bearing the flag of his patron at Newfoundland. In the summer of 1778 he obtained a lieutenancy, and in November 1779 was appointed to the *Adamant*. He was next appointed to the *London*, 98, the flagship of rear-admiral Graves, on the coast of America; and from her he removed into the *Royal Oak*, a third-rate, under vice-admiral Arbuthnot, to whom he acted as signal lieutenant in the action off Cape Henry, March 16, 1781. In July following he was made commander; and on his arrival at New York joined the *Avenger* sloop. He was afterwards received as a volunteer, by Sir Samuel Hood, on board the *Barfleur*, 98, in which he shared in much active service. In 1788, being irritated by some treatment experienced from the Admiralty, captain Coffin took the extraordinary step of proceeding to Flanders, where he entered into the service of the Brabant patriots; but he soon returned to the service of his king and country; and at the Spanish armament in 1790, he was appointed to the *Alligator* of 28 guns. At the commencement of the war with the French republic, he obtained the command of the *Melampus* frigate, in which he was employed on Channel service until the close of 1794. In October 1795 he proceeded to Corsica, where he served as resident commissioner until the evacuation of that island, October 15, 1796. From thence he removed to Elba, and subsequently to Lisbon, where he continued for two years, actively employed as the head of the naval establishment of that place. Towards the latter end of 1798, when Minorca fell into the hands of the English, he was appointed to the superintendence of the arsenal at Port Mahon. In April 1804 he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and soon after he was created a baronet, was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, April 28, 1808, and became full admiral June 4, 1814. At the general election of 1818 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Ilchester, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1826. In Parliament he constantly paid much attention to naval matters, and not unfrequently in a style of facetiousness that relieved the subject of its dry technicality. He died in 1840. Admiral Coffin was possessed of considerable estates in the Magdalene Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He had crossed the Atlantic, on service or pleasure, no less than thirty times.

COGAN, (Thomas,) an English physician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1575 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where also he practised physic. He died in 1607. He wrote, 1. The Haven of Health, 1586, 4to. 2. A Preservative from the Pestilence. 3. Epistolarum familiarum Ciceronis, &c.

COGAN, (Thomas,) an ingenious physician, and writer on ethical philosophy and theology, born at Rowell, in Northamptonshire. Being designed for the Presbyterian ministry, he received his education at an academy at Kibworth. On completing his studies, he became

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minister to a congregation at Amsterdam; but having married a Dutch lady of fortune, he resigned his situation, and went to Leyden to study physic, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree in 1767. Returning to his native country, he practised as a physician in London, where he was connected with Dr. William Hawes in the foundation of the Royal Humane Society. He again went to the continent, and remained there till the breaking out of the French revolution obliged him to return to England, where he passed the remainder of his life. His principal works are, A Tour on the Rhine, 1794, 2 vols, 8vo; A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions; Theological Disquisitions; and Ethical Questions; and he also translated a physiological treatise of professor Camper, on the Natural Difference of the Human Features. He died in 1818.

COGGESHALLE, (Ralph,) a learned English historian, and monk of the Cistercian order, born about the middle of the twelfth century. He wrote a chronicle of the Holy Land, which was published in 1729, by the fathers Martenne and Durand, in the fifth volume of the Amplissima Collectio Veterum Scriptorum et Monumentorum, &c. In this volume are likewise two other works of the same author; the first entitled, Chronicon Anglicanum ab anno 1066 ad annum 1200; and the second, Libellus de Motibus Anglicanis sub Johanne Rege. He died about the year 1228.

COHAUSEN, (John Henry,) a physician, born at Heidelsheim, in 1665, became doctor of medicine at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and was physician to the bishop of Munster and Padeborn. He died at Munster in 1750. He was the author of several works, chiefly medical. He protested against the use of tobacco in the following: Dissertatio satyrica physico medico moralis de pica nasi sive Tabaci sternutatorii moderno Abusu et Noxâ, Amst. 1716; and, Raptus exstaticus in Montem Parnassum, sive Satyricon novum in novum Tabaci sternutatorii Abusum, Amst. 1726. He with much learning, but extraordinary credulity, promulgated a new mode of prolonging life: Hermippus redivivus, sive Exercitatio physico medica curiosa de Methodo raro ad cxv annos prorogandæ Senectutis per anhelitum Puellarum ex veteri Monumento Romano deprompta, nunc Artis Medicinæ fundamenta stabilita, et rationibus atque Exemplis necnon singulari chymiæ philosophicæ Paradoxo illustrata et confirmata, Frankfort, 1742, 8vo; translated into English, London, 1749.

COHORN, (Memnon,) a most eminent Dutch engineer, born near Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1632, or, according to Saxius, in 1641. His genius for the art of war, and for constructing fortifications, displayed itself early in life. Being engineer and lieutenant-general in the service of the States-general, he fortified and defended the greater part of their places. It was a curious spectacle, says the president Heinault, to see, in 1692, at the siege of Namur, the fort Cohorn besieged by Vauban, and defended by Cohorn himself. He did not surrender till after he had received a wound judged to be mortal, but which, however, did not prove to be so. In 1703, the elector of Cologne, Joseph Clement, having espoused the part of France, and received a French garrison into Bonn, Cohorn kept up such a tremendous fire upon the place, that the commandant surrendered it in three days. Bergen-op-Zoom, which he called his master-piece, but which he left unfinished, was taken, in 1747, by the marshal de Loëwendahl. Cohorn published in 1702, in Dutch, his New Method of fortifying Places. He died in 1704.

COIGNET, (Giles,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1530, and sometimes known as Giles of Antwerp. He was a pupil of Antonio Palermo, and went to Italy, where he met with much encouragement, particularly at Naples. He resided in Holland for some years, and finally settled in Hamburgh, where he died in 1600. Coignet painted small historical subjects, which he generally represented by the light of flambeaux, or by that of the moon. Molenar frequently painted his back-grounds.

COINTE, (Charles le,) a French historian, born at Troyes in 1611. He entered very early into the congregation of the Oratory. He attended Servien, plenipotentiary at Munster, as chaplain to the embassy, and assisted him in making preliminaries of peace, and furnished the memorials necessary to the treaty. Colbert obtained for him the grant of a pension in 1659. In 1662 he began to publish, at Paris, his great work, Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum, in 8 vols, folio, from the year 235 to 835; a compilation of immense labour, and full of curious particulars. The first volume appeared in 1665, and the last in 1679. He died at Paris in 1681.

COITER, or COYTER, (Volcher,) an eminent anatomist, born at Groningen in

1534. He early manifested a decided taste for anatomy, and visited the principal universities of France and Italy. He was a pupil of Fallopius, Eustachius, and Aranzi, and formed an intimate friendship with Rondelet, of Montpellier. On the invitation of the magistrates of Nuremberg he, in 1569, became the salaried physician of that city, but shortly afterwards resigned his office in order to be a physician in the French army. The date of his death is differently stated, being according to Eysson 1600, according to Chalmot 1590, but in the Nuremberg Obituary 1576. He was distinguished by a sound judgment, and is fully entitled to be ranked amongst the founders of our present system of anatomical science. He carefully investigated the formation and growth of the bones in the fœtus. He clearly saw the importance of pathological anatomy, and, in common with the best pathologists of the present time, regrets the general neglect of examining the spinal marrow. He made several observations in comparative anatomy, besides many of great minuteness and originality in human anatomy.

COKAYNE, (Sir Aston,) an English poet, born in 1608, at Elvaston, in Derbyshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1632 set out on his travels through France and Italy, of which he has given an account in a poem to his son. He numbered among his poetical friends, Donne, Suckling, Randolph, Drayton, Massinger, Habington, Sandys, and May, and he appears also to have cultivated the acquaintance of Sir William Dugdale, and other antiquaries. During the civil war, he suffered greatly for his loyalty to Charles I. His poems and plays were printed and reprinted in 1658, and now fetch high prices, chiefly as curiosities. He died in 1684.

COKE, (Sir Edward,) was born at Mileham, in the county of Norfolk, on the 1st of February, 1551. He was the only son of Robert Coke, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Before the death of his father, which took place in 1561, he had been sent to the free grammar-school at Norwich, whence, in 1567, he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. After having spent three years at the university, he returned for a few months to Norwich, and then went to London to commence his legal education at Clifford's Inn, and became a member of the Inner Temple in 1572. He was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1578. In the course of the following year, the society of the Inner Temple appointed him reader at Lyon's Inn, and the intelligence and learning displayed by him, in the conduct of the exercises at which he presided in this capacity, raised for him a high reputation as a lawyer, and opened the way to a rapid and extensive practice. In the next term after he was called to the bar he argued an important case, known to lawyers by the name of lord Cromwell's Case. About three years afterwards he was associated with Popham, the solicitor-general, in arguing before the chancellor and the twelve judges in the case of Edward Shelley, where the important rule in the law of real property, which has since become celebrated as the Rule in Shelley's Case, was laid down so distinctly that it has taken its name from this case, though the rule itself is of much higher antiquity. His practice now became enormous; and professional honours were the consequence of it. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and four years afterwards was called to the bench of the Inner Temple. In January 1592, on the resignation of serjeant Fleetwood, he was elected recorder of London, but he resigned that office in June following on being appointed solicitor-general. In the same summer he became reader of the Inner Temple, and had delivered several readings on the Statute of Uses to a large audience, when the appearance of the plague compelled him to leave London abruptly for his house at Huntingfield, in Suffolk. Such was the honour and respect in which he was held by the profession, that on this occasion he was accompanied on his journey as far as Romford, by a procession composed of nine benchers and forty other members of the Inner Temple. In February 1593, he was elected member for his native county of Norfolk, and at the meeting of parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. In March 1594, he was appointed attorney-general, upon the removal of Sir Thomas Egerton to the seals. The earl of Essex used his most strenuous efforts to induce the queen to bestow the vacant office upon Bacon, whose letters to Essex and others, with relation to this transaction, abound with sarcastic and contemptuous expressions respecting Coke, whose high reputation and great experience pointed him out as a fitter man for the office than his rival. Hence originated the animosity between Coke and Bacon, which prevailed, with little intermission, during the life of the latter.

The duties of the attorney-general at this period were very laborious; upon him devolved the investigation of the plots against the person of the queen, that had been occasioned by the severity of the enactments against the Roman Catholics. The treasons of Lopez, of Patrick Cullen, of Williams and Yorke, and numerous others of inferior moment, occurred about this period; and the business of constant examination at the Tower, added to his Star-Chamber duties and his undiminished practice in the common-law courts, must have imposed an incredible weight of labour and responsibility upon Coke. Whole volumes of examinations in these cases, taken by himself and written with his own hand, which are still preserved at the State Paper Office, sufficiently attest his zeal and assiduity in the service. In 1582 Coke had married the daughter and heiress of John Paston, Esq., of Huntingfield, in Suffolk, through whom he became connected with several families of great opulence and importance, and with whom he received a fortune of 30,000*l*. By this lady he had ten children. She died in June 1598. In the month of November in the same year, Coke contracted a second marriage with the widow of Sir William Hatton, daughter of Thomas, lord Burleigh, and granddaughter of the lord high treasurer, which, though an advantageous alliance in point of connexion and property, was by no means a source of domestic happiness. The marriage itself involved all the parties concerned in it in considerable embarrassment; for having taken place without licence or banns, Coke and his lady, together with the clergyman, lord Burleigh, and all who were present at the ceremony, were cited to appear in the archbishop's court; and it was only in consequence of their making a full submission, and pleading their ignorance of the law, that they escaped the sentence of excommunication. On the death of queen Elizabeth, Coke cooperated cordially with Cecil, and the other members of the late queen's council, in making the necessary arrangements for the peaceable accession of the king of Scotland, who, upon his arrival in London, received Coke into his full confidence and favour, continued him in his office of attorney-general, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

In 1603 Coke conducted the proceedings against Sir Walter Raleigh, at Winchester, on which occasion he displayed a malignity of spirit, and a scurrility of language, which cannot be palliated. On the 27th of January, 1606, at the trial of the gunpowder conspirators, and on the 28th of March following, at the trial of the Jesuit Garnet, he made two very elaborate speeches, which were soon after published in a book entitled, A True and Perfect Relation of the whole Proceedings against the late most barbarous Traitors, Garnet, a Jesuit, and his confederates, &c., 1606, 4to. Cecil, earl of Salisbury, observed in his speech upon the latter trial, "that the evidence had been so well distributed and opened by the attorney-general, that he had never heard such a mass of matter better contracted, nor made more intelligible to the jury." With these trials the career of Sir Edward Coke as an advocate closed. In the month of June in that year he received his appointment as chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and retained the situation upwards of seven years. At this time, too, though he has sometimes been reproached for a haughty and unconciliating deportment on the bench, the bitterness of temper which he had displayed at the bar appears to have been suppressed or softened; and in several constitutional questions of the highest importance which occurred while he was chief-justice of the Common Pleas, he displayed great integrity and independence. With a view to corrupt his uncompromising disposition, his crafty rival, Bacon, who was then solicitor-general, suggested his promotion to the chief-justiceship of the King's Bench; and accordingly he received his patent for that office in October 1613, and, in a few days afterwards, in consequence of a special order from the king, took his seat at the board as a privy-councillor. In the following year he was elected high-steward of the university of Cambridge. The project of making the chief-justice "turn obsequious" by his advancement, which was no doubt entertained by the court, and was expressly avowed by Bacon, altogether failed. In the case of Peacham, who was prosecuted for treason in 1615, Coke, after long hesitation to deliver what he quaintly called an "auricular opinion," seems at last to have declared that the offence was not treason. His exertions in the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury in the same year, though praised by Bacon in conducting the case as attorney-general, gave displeasure to the king; and his independent conduct in the case of Commendams, which occurred in 1616, finally

determined the court to remove him from his office. Accordingly, on the 30th of June he was summoned to appear before the council; upon which occasion he was reprimanded, sequestered from the council-table during the king's pleasure, enjoined not to ride the summer circuit as judge of assize, and ordered to employ his leisure in revising many "extravagant and exorbitant opinions" set down in his Book of Reports. In the course of the vacation he was again summoned before the council to answer a list of twenty-eight objections to doctrines contained in his Reports. In November he received his writ of discharge from the office of chief-justice, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Montague, who was expressly warned by the lord-chancellor, Egerton, "to avoid the faults of his predecessor, who had been removed for his excessive popularity." Low as Sir Edward Coke was fallen, he was afterwards restored to credit and favour; the first step to which was, his proposing a match between his younger daughter by the lady Hatton, and the earl of Buckingham's eldest brother, Sir John Villiers; for he knew no other way of gaining that favourite. This, however, occasioned a violent quarrel between Sir Edward and his wife; who, resenting her husband's attempt to dispose of her daughter without asking her leave, carried away the young lady, and lodged her at Sir Edmund Withipole's house near Oatlands. Upon this, Sir Edward wrote immediately to the earl of Buckingham, to procure a warrant from the privy-council to restore his daughter to him; but before he received an answer, discovering where she was, he went with his sons and took her by force, which occasioned lady Hatton to complain in her turn to the privy-council. Much confusion followed; and this private match became at length an affair of state. The differences were at last made up, and Sir John Villiers was married to Frances Coke, at Hampton-court, where the nuptials were solemnized with all imaginable splendour. Sir Edward Coke, though he never afterwards filled a judicial situation, was soon restored to a certain degree of royal favour. In September 1617 he was reinstated as a member of the privy-council, and in July 1618 he was appointed a commissioner for exercising the office of lord high treasurer of England, jointly with archbishop Abbott, lord-chancellor Bacon, and several others. In the course of the next three years he was employed in several other commissions of a public nature, and until the year 1620 he was constant in his attendance at the board. In the parliament which assembled in that year, he was returned as a member for the borough of Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he distinguished himself as one of the most able and strenuous opponents of the pernicious monopolies by which at that period the freedom of trade was fettered, and took an animated part in that struggle between the prerogative pretensions of James and the freedom of debate, which ended in the celebrated resolution of the commons, "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birth-right and inheritance of the subjects of England." During the year 1621, he attended only three times at the privy-council. His adherence to the popular party gave great offence to the court, and he was accused of various offences and malpractices. The king was so incensed against him, that before he would grant his warrant for a general pardon, at the end of 1621, he expressly commanded the privy-council to consult upon the means of excepting Sir Edward Coke from the benefit of it; and on the 27th of December of that year, Coke was arrested and committed to the Tower, where he remained a close prisoner until the 6th of August, 1622. Upon his enlargement from the Tower, he was ordered to confine himself to his house at Stoke Pogis, and not to repair to the court without express licence from the king. After his disgrace on this occasion, he was never again restored to the council-board. At the end of 1623 he was appointed a commissioner, together with Sir William Jones, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and two other persons, to inquire into the church establishment in Ireland. Some accident, however, prevented him from proceeding on this mission.

In the first parliament of Charles I., called in April 1625, Sir Edward Coke was again returned as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk. On the dissolution of this parliament, the king appointed him, and three other popular leaders, sheriffs of counties, in order to prevent them from serving as members in the next. Coke, however, was again returned as knight of the shire for Norfolk; and though, in consequence of his shrievalty, he did not take his seat in that parliament, no new writ was issued to supply his place. On

occasion of the third parliament summoned by Charles I., in March 1628, Sir Edward Coke was returned for the county of Buckingham. In this parliament, though now in his 79th year, this extraordinary man asserted and defended the constitutional rights of the people of England with all the energy of youth, and all the sagacity of age. By his advice, and with his active cooperation and assistance, the celebrated Bill of Rights was framed; and by his perseverance and reasoning the lords were, after many conferences, induced to concur in the measure, which was, at last, and after many ineffectual attempts at evasion, reluctantly assented to by the king. One of the last acts of Coke's public life was his spirited denunciation of the duke of Buckingham as the cause of all the misfortunes of the country. At the close of the session of parliament, in March 1629, the infirmities of age led him to retire from public life to his estate at Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire, where he is said to have spent the residue of his days in revising his numerous works. He died on the 3d of September, 1633, repeating with his last breath the words, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done;" and was buried in the family burying-place of the Coke family in the church of Titeshall, in Norfolk.

The most celebrated of Sir Edward Coke's works is the treatise commonly known by the name of Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute. The Second Institute contains notes on several ancient statutes; the Third Institute is a treatise on criminal law; and the Fourth Institute treats of the origin and jurisdiction of different courts. He was likewise the author of a treatise on copyhold, entitled, The Complete Copyholder, and a Reading on Fines; he also published a valuable collection of Reports.

Sir Edward Coke was in his person well-proportioned, and his features were regular. He was neat, but not nice, in his dress; and is reported to have said, "that the cleanness of a man's clothes ought to put him in mind of keeping all clean within." He had great alertness of mind, deep penetration, a faithful memory, and a solid judgment. He was wont to say, that "matter lay in a little room;" and in his pleadings he was concise, though in set speeches and in his writings he was too diffuse. He was certainly a great master of his profession, as even his enemies allow; had studied it regularly, and was perfectly acquainted with every thing relating to it. Hence he gained so high an esteem in Westminster-hall, and came to enjoy so large a share in the favour of the great lord Burleigh. He valued himself upon this—that he obtained all his preferments without either begging or bribing. No man ever loved his profession with a more ardent affection than he did. He committed every thing to writing with an industry beyond example, as his works, both published and in MS. sufficiently witness. "His learned and laborious works on the laws," says a certain author, "will be admired by judicious posterity, while Fame has a trumpet left her, or any breath to blow therein."

COKE, (Thomas,) an eminent Wesleyan missionary, born at Brecon, in South Wales, in 1747. He received his education at the college school at Brecon, and was thence removed to Jesus college, Oxford. In 1768 he was chosen common-councilman, and, four years afterwards, chief-magistrate, of the borough of Brecon. In 1775 he took his degree of LL.D. and soon after became acquainted with the celebrated John Wesley, whose principles he embraced, and, in 1780, he was appointed by him to superintend the London district. In 1784 he went as a missionary to North America. His denunciation, however, of negro slavery roused the indignation of the Americans, and it was with difficulty that he escaped their vengeance. On his return to England he had some misunderstanding with Wesley, who expected more submission than Coke was inclined to bestow. He accordingly determined on again crossing the Atlantic to examine the state of religion, generally, both in the West Indies and America. He made, altogether, nine voyages to this quarter of the globe, on the same pursuit. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible; a History of the West Indies; History of the Bible; an Enlargement and Amendment of the Life of Christ; Six Letters addressed to the Methodist Societies in Defence of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith; and the Witness of the Spirit; Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister; and the Life of Wesley, written in conjunction with Henry More. In 1814 he sailed for the East Indies, but died suddenly on the voyage

COLA, (Genarro di,) one of the early painters, was born at Naples in 1320. He was instructed by Maestro Simone, whose style he adopted. Like that of the painters of the age in which he lived, it

was dry and hard, but was not deficient in expression. Of the works that remain by him, the principal are, the altar-piece in the church of S. Maria della Pietá, representing the Mater Dolorosa with the Dead Christ; the Magdalen in a chapel of the same church; and the Annunciation and the Nativity in the tribune of S. Giovanni. He died in 1370.

COLARDEAU, (Charles Peter,) a French poet, born at Janville, in the Orleanois, in 1732. He made a translation of Pope's Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard, which possesses the warmth and splendour of style so conspicuous in the original. He also published a spirited and faithful version of Young's Night Thoughts. His tragedies of Astarbe, and Calista, and his Epistle to Duhamel, though ingenious, had less popularity than his other writings. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1776, but died in the same year, before he had been admitted. His works were collected in 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1779.

COLBATCH, (John,) an apothecary, who practised in London at the end of the seventeenth century. He abandoned pharmacy in order to become a military surgeon, and afterwards became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. He endeavoured to secure the public patronage in favour of a vulnerary powder of his invention, which he set forth as a specific for stopping hæmorrhages, and for removing the stupor or faintness which accompanies gun-shot wounds. He wrote several medical works, in which he endeavours to prove that most diseases arise from an excess of the alkalies in the blood and humours, and his practice principally consisted in the administration of acids. All his treatises were collected together, and published in one vol. 8vo, London, 1704.

COLBERT, (John Baptist,) an eminent French statesman, of Scottish descent, born at Rheims, in 1619. In early life he was employed in commercial pursuits at Lyons, and afterwards went to Paris, where he was introduced to Mazarin, who appointed him steward of his vast fortune, and on his death-bed recommended him to the king. In 1661, on the disgrace of Fouquet, who had been condemned for misappropriating the public treasures, to serve the cupidity of Mazarin, and whose overthrow Colbert had promoted with unbecoming rancour, the finances were committed to his management. Colbert began his charge with reforming abuses. He abolished a vast number of useless places, re-established order in the receipts and payments, and by his economy was able to increase the revenue, while he diminished the burdens of the people. He established a chamber of justice for all matters of finance, which were then in a ruinous condition. The farmers of the revenue were called to a severe account, and all the forms of inquisitorial process, torture not excluded, were employed to convict them. The result was, that Colbert recovered for the king the sources of the public revenue, and reduced the debts of the state by an arbitrary composition, which was, in fact, a real bankruptcy. Having got rid of the burdens, he next applied himself to simplify and improve the collection of the revenue. At his death in 1683, the net revenue of France was ninety-two millions instead of thirty-two, which he had found when he entered on office twenty-two years before. But one half only of this increase was obtained through additional taxation; the other half was the result of better order and economy. Colbert, however, had to deal with a sovereign absolute, young, fond of pleasure, of pomp, and of war, seconded by an ambitious and unprincipled minister, Louvois. In the latter years of his administration he was, therefore, obliged to have recourse to ruinous loans, an increase of the oppressive tailles, the sale of offices and honours, and other extraordinary or war expedients. This took place during the second war of Louis XIV., which began in 1672, and ended by the peace of Nimeguen, 1678-79. Turning his attention to commerce, as the true means of rendering a nation flourishing, he encouraged the freightage of French vessels by an abolition of duty; made free ports of Marseilles and Dunkirk, the latter of which was purchased from Charles II. for seven millions of livres; founded Quebec and Cayenne, made new settlements in India and on the coast of Africa, favoured the colonies of Martinique and St. Domingo, and chartered privileged companies for the East and West Indies. He founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochfort, and improved the navy so as to be able to protect commerce from the depredations of corsairs. Nor was he less attentive to the great source of foreign trade—internal manufactures. Fabrics of silk, of wool, of glass, of steel, rose on all sides, and were carried to their utmost degree of perfection; and there was scarcely a year of his ministry which was

not marked by the introduction of some new manufacture of use or splendour. The canal of Languedoc was begun under his auspices. Having obtained the post of superintendent of the royal buildings, he invited architects, sculptors, and other artists of eminence, from all parts, gave them the most liberal encouragement, and employed them to decorate the capital and the royal residences. He procured many advantages to the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, which gave birth to a number of excellent native artists. The merit of the idea of bestowing pensions upon men of letters and science, not only native but foreign, so honourable to the reign of Louis XIV., is chiefly due to Colbert. He was also greatly instrumental in the establishment of the Academy of Sciences; and that of Inscriptions took its rise from an assembly held in his own house for the purpose of furnishing designs and devices for the king's medals. He employed Perrault to complete the Louvre, built the gates of St. Martin and St. Denys, laid out the gardens of the Tuileries, and raised the Hôtel des Invalides. He also began the structure of Versailles, but did not contemplate so vast an outlay as was expended by the prodigality of the king upon that gorgeous pile. He caused the first statistical tables of the population to be made out, and he collected the old charters and historical records of the kingdom. He removed the king's library from the Rue de la Harpe, placed it in two houses near his own hotel, and increased it from 16,000 to 40,000 volumes. At the same time he formed his own extensive and valuable library, the MSS. of which alone amounted to 14,300 volumes, which his grandson afterwards sold to the king. He instituted a commission of legislation which framed the various ordonnances of civil and criminal process, of commerce, of the woods and forests, and of marine, published in 1670 and the following years, and which constituted the first code of laws for France, and from which the various legislative commissions appointed by Napoleon drew most of their materials. His appearance was not prepossessing. His hollow eyes and black thick eye-brows, his cold and repulsive manner, and his taciturnity, denoted a close and anxious temper. He died on the 6th of September, 1683, at the age of sixty-four, attended in his last moments by Bourdaloue, and honoured with marks of the esteem and attachment of his sovereign. He was buried in the church of St. Eustache, where a noble monument by Girardon, now in the Musée des Monuments Français, was erected by his children.

COLBERT, (John Baptist, marquis de Torcy,) a French statesman, born at Paris, in 1665. He studied at the College de la Marche, and afterwards visited several of the countries of Europe in the capacity of ambassador. He became secretary of state for the foreign department, and was mainly instrumental in urging the war of the Spanish succession. In 1709, after vainly endeavouring to detach Holland from the armed coalition against France, he succeeded in concluding a separate peace with England. He died in 1746. He wrote Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Négociations depuis le Traité de Riswick jusqu'à la Paix d'Utrecht, Paris, 1756, 5 vols, 12mo—a work of acknowledged authenticity.

COLCHESTER. See ABBOT.

COLDEN, (Cadwallader,) a Scottish physician, born in 1688. After having finished his studies at Edinburgh, he went to Pennsylvania. He next settled in the province of New York, of which he was made lieutenant-governor in 1761. During the absence of governor Tryon he displayed his ability in the management of affairs, and formed several benevolent establishments. He held the office again in 1775, and died the following year. His principal works are, A History of the Five Indian Nations; An Account of the Diseases then prevalent in America; An Essay on the Cause and Remedy of the Yellow Fever, so fatal at New York in 1743; A Treatise on Gravitation, subsequently enlarged and republished as Principles of Action in Matter, with a treatise annexed, on the Elements of Fluxions, or Differential Calculus. His favourite study was botany. The Acta Upsaliensia contain his descriptions of several hundred American plants, of which two hundred were new species. He left a long series of meteorological observations, and a daily register of the thermometer and barometer; and several valuable MSS. on the vital movement, properties of light, intelligence of animals, and on the phenomena attending the mixture of metals. Among his correspondents were most of the leading scientific and learned characters of the age, as Franklin, the earl of Macclesfield, Gronovius, and especially Linnæus, who honoured him by naming a new species of plants *Coldenia*.

COLDORE, an engraver of precious stones in the reign of Henry IV. of France, and specially patronized and rewarded by that monarch. He was also invited to England by queen Elizabeth, who commissioned him to engrave her likeness. Coldore's productions are scarce, and are highly prized.

COLE, (Henry,) a Roman Catholic divine of considerable learning in the sixteenth century, born at Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and educated in Wykeham's school, near Winchester, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became perpetual fellow in 1523. After studying the civil law, he travelled into Italy, and studied at Padua. In 1540 he resigned his fellowship, and settled in London, and became an advocate in the court of arches, prebendary of Yatminster Secunda, in the church of Sarum, and archdeacon of Ely. In 1540 he was made rector of Chelmsford, in Essex; and, in October following, was collated to the prebend of Holborn. In 1542 he was elected warden of New college; and in 1545 made rector of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire. Soon after, when king Edward VI. came to the crown, Dr. Cole outwardly embraced the Reformation; but, altering his mind, he resigned his perferments. After queen Mary's accession he became again a zealous Roman Catholic, and in 1554 was made provost of Eton college, of which he had been fellow. The same year, June 20, he had the degree of D.D. conferred on him. He was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the university of Cambridge; was elected dean of St. Paul's the 11th of December, 1556; made, August 8, 1557, vicar-general of the spiritualities under cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury; and the first of October following, official of the arches, and dean of the peculiars; and, in November ensuing, judge of the court of audience. In 1558 he was appointed one of the overseers of that cardinal's will. In the first year of queen Elizabeth's reign he was one of the eight Catholic divines who disputed publicly at Westminster with the same number of Protestants, and distinguished himself then and afterwards by his writings in favour of popery, for which he was deprived of his deanery, fined five hundred marks, and imprisoned. He died in London, in 1579. Leland has noticed him among other learned men of our nation. He is called by Strype "a person more earnest than wise;" but Ascham highly commends him for his learning and humanity. His writings were, 1. Disputation with Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley at Oxford, in 1554. 2. Funeral Sermon at the Burning of Dr. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. Both these are in Fox's Acts and Monuments. 3. Letters to John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her Honourable Council, anno 1560, Lond. 1560, 8vo; printed afterwards among bishop Jewell's works. 4. Letters to Bishop Jewell, upon occasion of a Sermon of his preached at Paul's Cross on the second Sunday before Easter, in 1560. 5. An Answer to the first Proposition of the Protestants, at the Disputation before the Lords at Westminster. These last are in Burnet's History of the Reformation.

COLE, (William,) a botanist, born in 1628, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire. He received his education at Oxford, and then resided at Putney, where he applied himself to botany. In 1660 he was appointed secretary to Duppa, bishop of Winchester. His works are, The Art of Simpling, Lond. 1656; Adam in Eden; Man considered with respect to Theology, Philosophy, Anatomy, and compared with the Universe. He died in 1662.

COLE, (William,) an English physician, who graduated at Oxford in 1666, and practised at Bristol. He wrote Cogitata de Secretione Animali, Oxford, 1674; Practical Essay concerning the late frequency of Apoplexies, Oxford, 1689; Novæ Hypotheseos ad explicanda Febrium Intermittentium Symptomata excogitatæ hypotyposis, Lond. 1693, in which he advocates the use of bark; Disquisitio de Perspirationis Insensibilis materia et peragendi Ratione, Lond. 1702.

COLE, (William,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Little Abington, near Baberham, in 1714. He studied at Eton, whence, after remaining five years on the foundation, he was removed to Clare hall, Cambridge, and afterwards to King's college. In 1739 he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Cambridge, in which capacity he acted for many years. In 1740 his friend lord Montfort, then lord lieutenant of the county, appointed him one of his deputy lieutenants. In 1745 he was made chaplain to Thomas, earl of Kinnoul;

and in 1747 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1749 he was collated by bishop Sherlock to the rectory of Hornsey, in Middlesex; but understanding that the bishop insisted on his residing, he resigned within a month. In 1753 he quitted the university on being presented to the rectory of Bletchley, in Buckinghamshire, which he resigned March 20, 1767, in favour of his patron's grandson. In 1765 he went with Horace Walpole to France; where at first he had some thoughts of remaining; but the visit impressed his mind so strongly with the certainty of an impending revolution, that he determined to return to England. In 1769, after resigning Bletchley, he settled at Milton, near Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his days, and from which he became familiarly distinguished as Cole of Milton. In May 1771, by lord Montfort's favour, he was put into the commission of the peace for the town of Cambridge, and in 1774 he was instituted to the vicarage of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, on the presentation of Eton college. He died in 1782. He contributed to the improvement or enlargement of Grose's Antiquities, Bentham's Ely, Dr. Ducarel's publications, Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, Gough's British Topography, the Memoirs of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, Mr. Nichols's Collection of Poems, Anecdotes of Hogarth, History of Hinckley, and Life of Bowyer. Cole's MS. collections had two principal objects; first, the compilation of a work in imitation of Anthony Wood's Athenæ, containing the lives of the Cambridge scholars; and secondly, a county history of Cambridge; and he appears to have done something to each as early as 1742. Throughout the whole of Cole's MSS. which he bequeathed to the British Museum, his attachment to the Roman Catholic religion is clearly to be deduced, and is often almost avowed, and he never conceals his hatred to the eminent prelates and martyrs who were the promoters of the Reformation.

COLE, (Charles Nalson,) an English lawyer, and legal antiquary, born in the Isle of Ely, in 1722, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having studied law in the Inner Temple, he was admitted to the bar, and became afterwards registrar to the corporation of Bedford Level. He published A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with an Introductory History thereof, 1761, 8vo. In 1772 he edited Sir William Dugdale's History of Embanking and Drayning of divers Fenns and Marshes, &c. originally printed 1662, fol.; to which he added three useful indexes. He also edited the works of his friend Soame Jenyns, who had bequeathed to him all his literary papers. In this edition Mr. Cole has given a life of the author. He died in 1804.

COLE, (Sir G. Lowry,) a distinguished British officer, born in 1772. He entered the service at an early age, and was engaged throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his eminent services throughout that campaign, particularly at the battles of Salamanca in 1812, Vittoria and the Pyrenees the year following, and at Orthes in 1814. He was second in command at the battle of Maida, and was present at the capture of Bordeaux. He was for some time governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and was made, in 1818, governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. He was also governor of the Island of Mauritius. In 1825 he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and in 1830 to that of general. He died in 1842.

COLE, (Sir Christopher,) a brave officer in the British navy, born in 1771. He entered the service in 1780, as a midshipman on board the *Royal Oak*, of 74 guns, from which, in the course of the same year, he was removed into the *Raisonnable*, 64. He afterwards served under Sir Samuel Hood and rear-admiral Graves, in the actions off Martinique and the Chesapeake, April 29th, and September 5, 1781; and in Rodney's battles of April 9th and 12th, 1782. After various other services afloat he, in 1795, joined the *Sans Pareil*, 80, bearing the flag of lord Hugh Seymour, whom he afterwards accompanied to the Leeward Islands, in the *Tamar* frigate. Soon after their arrival on that station, the Dutch colony of Surinam surrendered without opposition to the British forces. He next served under Sir John T. Duckworth, who promoted him into his flag-ship, the *Leviathan*, 74, and afterwards (April 1802,) appointed him to the command of the *Southampton* frigate. In June 1804 he was appointed to the *Culloden*, 74, fitting for the flag of Sir Edward Pellew, with whom he proceeded to the East India station. In 1810 he was removed, at his own request, into the *Caroline*, of 36 guns, with which he proceeded to the assistance of the garrison of Amboyna.

which island had recently been taken by the British; and on the 9th of August he captured Banda Neira, the chief of the Spice Islands. Early in 1811 he greatly distinguished himself at the reduction of the island of Java. He returned to England towards the close of that year, and was received with distinction for his gallant services, and, in May 1812, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. In the course of the same year he received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford; and a piece of plate from the East India Company. His next appointment was, early in 1813, to the *Rippon*, 74; and, in February 1814, he was present at the re-capture of a Spanish treasure-ship of immense value, by the *Menelaus* frigate, off L'Orient. He continued cruising with his usual activity and success till the conclusion of the war, and was put out of commission at the latter end of 1814, after an almost uninterrupted series of constant service afloat for thirty-four years, more than half of which period he had passed in the East and West Indies. In January 1815, he was nominated a K.C.B. He died in August 1836.

COLEBROOKE, (Henry Thomas,) an eminent orientalist, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society, born in 1765. In 1782 he was appointed to a writership in India; and shortly afterwards he obtained a situation in the revenue department. Being sent as one of a deputation to investigate the resources of a part of the country, he published Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal. Soon after this he began the study of the Sanscrit language. The translation of the great Digest of Hindû Law, which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, but left unfinished at his death, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke; and while engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore, where he completed it in 1796. His other works consist of a Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amera Simha, with an English Interpretation and Annotations; the Algebra of the Hindoos; and various treatises on their laws, philosophy, and arithmetic; besides numerous communications to the Asiatic Society. He died in March 1837.

COLERIDGE, (Samuel Taylor,) distinguished as a poet, essayist, and moral philosopher, was the youngest son of the Rev. John Coleridge, vicar of St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, where he was born on the 21st of October, 1772. His father died in 1781, leaving his widow with a family of eleven children, of whom one, the Rev. George Coleridge, eventually succeeded him at St. Mary Ottery. He was sent in July 1782, to Christ's Hospital, where Charles Lamb was among his contemporaries. Here he imbibed a taste for metaphysics and theological controversy, from which, as he informs us in his Biographia Literaria, he was weaned for a time by the perusal of Bowles's Sonnets, which had then just been published. In 1791, he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge. Here he did not distinguish himself by the closeness of his application, or by success in his academical exercises. The only university honour for which his indolence and indifference allowed him to become a candidate, was Sir William Browne's medal for the best Greek ode on a given subject; in this he succeeded. He quitted the university in 1794 without taking a degree. After wandering for a while about the streets of London, in extreme pecuniary distress, he enlisted into the 15th dragoons, under the assumed name of Comberback. One of the officers, however, communicated Coleridge's situation to his friends, who forthwith effected his discharge. He then repaired to Bristol, where Mr. Southey was then residing; and he shortly after set on foot a periodical entitled the Watchman, which was to advocate liberal opinions; and made a tour through the northern manufacturing towns for the purpose of canvassing for subscribers. An account of this amusing tour is contained in the 10th chapter of the Biographia Literaria. This periodical did not live beyond the ninth number. In the autumn of 1795, Coleridge married Miss Sarah Fricker, of Bristol; Southey on the same day wedding himself to her sister. He now took a cottage at Nether Stowey, a village at the foot of the Quantock Hills, in Somersetshire. He was at this time in the habit of contributing verses to one of the London papers, as a means of subsistence; and in 1796 he published a volume of poems, interspersed with some by Charles Lamb; and in 1797 a second edition appeared, containing also some poems by Charles Lloyd. In the conversations on poetry with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, they formed the plan of the afterwards famous Lyrical Ballads; and, in pursuance of this, the Ancient Mariner and the first part of Christabel were written in 1797. His tragedy, the Remorse, was also written about this time. Coleridge was at

this period a Unitarian, and used to preach in a Unitarian chapel at Taunton. In 1798 he was enabled, through the munificence of Messrs. Josiah and Thomas Wedgwood, to visit Germany, for the purpose, as he expresses it, of finishing his education. He was accompanied by Mr. Wordsworth. At Göttingen he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology and natural history, and studied, in the notes of a young German student, Eichhorn's lectures on the New Testament. He took lessons from professor Tychsen in the Gothic of Ulphilas, being anxious to attain a critical knowledge of the German language; and went through a complete historical course of German literature. His acquaintance with the writings of the later German metaphysicians was not formed until some time after his return to England. After his return from Germany, in 1800, Coleridge resided at the Lakes, where Mr. Southey and Mr. Wordsworth had then settled, the one at Keswick, and the other at Grasmere. In this year he published his translation of Schiller's Wallenstein. He now became connected with the Morning Post, and wrote both on politics and literature. From about 1808 to about 1814 he contributed to the Courier. In 1804 he had visited his friend Dr. Stoddart at Malta; and from May of that year to October of the next, he acted as secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, then governor of the island. After his return to England in 1808, he delivered a course of lectures on poetry and the fine arts at the Royal Institution. The Friend appeared in the course of the next year, being then published as a periodical at the Lakes. It did not live beyond the twenty-seventh number. Mr. Wordsworth contributed the Essay on Epitaphs, which is now appended to the Excursion, and the Introductory Essay of the third volume. Coleridge left the Lakes in 1810, and did not afterwards return to them. In 1812 he edited, and contributed several very interesting articles to Mr. Southey's Omniana, in two small volumes. In 1813 the tragedy of the Remorse was acted, but had little success. In 1816 he published the Statesman's Manual; or, the Bible the Best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight; a Lay Sermon; and in the following year a Second Lay Sermon, addressed to the Higher and Middle Classes, on the Existing Distresses and Discontents. In this year also appeared the Biographical Sketches of his Literary Life and Opinions, and his newspaper Poems re-collected under the title of Sibylline Leaves. About this time he wrote the prospectus of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. In 1818 was published the drama of Zapolya; in 1825, Aids to Reflection; and in 1830 a small volume on the Constitution of the Church and State, according to the Idea of each, with Aids towards a right Judgment on the late Catholic Bill. The latter years of Mr. Coleridge's life were made easy by a domestication with his friend, Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove; and for some years he received an annuity from George IV. of 100*l.* per annum, as an academician of the Royal Society of Literature. He contributed one or two able papers to the Transactions of that Society. In the summer of 1828 he made the tour of Holland, Flanders, and up the Rhine as far as Bergen. For some years before his death he was afflicted with great bodily pain, and had contracted the habit of using opium to a mischievous extent, having resorted to it, under a mistaken notion, for medicinal purposes. In June 1833 he was present at the meeting of the British Association of Science at Cambridge. He died on the 25th of July, 1834. In his later years Coleridge was in the habit of holding weekly *conversazioni* on Thursday evenings, at Mr. Gillman's house, at which he was distinguished for his extraordinary conversational powers. Of these, the two volumes of Table Talk, which have been published, give no adequate notion. His conversation was not in fragments, but was wont to continue without aid from others, in the way either of suggestion or of contradiction, for hours at a time. All things human and divine, joined with one another by subtlest links, entered into his discourse; which, though employed upon abstrusest subjects, was a spell whose fascination even the most dull or ignorant could not resist. He was in person, as Mr. Wordsworth has described him, "A noticeable man with large grey eyes." Coleridge's fame will principally rest upon his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts. To establish his reputation in this respect, there are his Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, his review of Mr. Wordsworth's poetry, in the second volume of the Biographia Literaria, and his review of Maturin's Bertram.

COLERIDGE, (Henry Nelson,) nephew of the preceding, was educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became

fellow. He accompanied his uncle, the bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and published Six Months in the West Indies in 1825 and 1832. He was called to the bar in 1826; practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer; and was appointed lecturer on the principles and practice of equity to the Incorporated Law Society. In 1830 he published an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets. In 1836 he published the Literary Remains of Mr. S. T. Coleridge; and edited several other posthumous editions of various portions of his uncle's writings. He also wrote several articles in the Quarterly Review. He died in 1843.

COLES, (Elisha,) author of a Dictionary once in much repute, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640. Towards the end of 1658 he was entered of Magdalen college, Oxford, but left it without taking a degree; and retiring to London, taught Latin there to youth, and English to foreigners, about 1663, with good success, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, and at length became one of the ushers in Merchant-Tailors' School; but being there guilty of some offence, he was forced to withdraw into Ireland, whence he never returned. He wrote:— 1. The Complete English Schoolmaster; or, the most natural and easy Method of Spelling and Reading English, according to the present proper Pronunciation of the Language in Oxford and London, &c. London, 1674, 8vo. 2. The newest, plainest, and shortest Short-hand; containing, first, a brief Account of the Short-hand already extant, with their Alphabets and fundamental Rules. Secondly, a plain and easy Method for Beginners, less burdensome to the Memory than any other. Thirdly, a new Invention for contracting Words, with special Rules for contracting Sentences, and other ingenious Fancies, &c. Lond. 1674, 8vo. 3. Nolens Volens; or, You shall make Latin whether you will or no; containing the plainest Directions that have been yet given upon that Subject, Lond. 1675, 8vo. With it is printed, 4. The Youth's visible Bible, being an Alphabetical Collection (from the whole Bible) of such general Heads as were judged most capable of Hieroglyphics; illustrated with twenty-four copper-plates, &c. 5. An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physic, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematics, and other Arts and Sciences, Lond. 1676, 8vo; reprinted several times since. 6. A Dictionary, English-Latin, and Latin-English; containing all Things necessary for the Translating of either Language into the other, Lond, 1677, 4to; reprinted several times in 8vo; the 12th edition was in 1730. 7. The most natural and easy Method of learning Latin, by comparing it with English; together with the Holy History of Scripture-war, or the Sacred Art Military, &c. Lond. 1677, 8vo. 8. The Harmony of the Four Evangelists, in a metrical Paraphrase on the History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Lond. 1679, 8vo; reprinted afterwards. 9. The Young Scholar's best Companion; or, an exact Guide or Directory for Children and Youth, from the A B C to the Latin Grammar, comprehending the whole Body of the English Learning, &c. Lond. 12mo.

COLES, (Elisha,) uncle to the preceding, also a native of Northamptonshire, but became a trader in London. During the time that Oxford was in possession of the parliamentary forces, we find him promoted to the office of steward to Magdalen college, by Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the famous Independent president of that college. On the Restoration he was obliged to quit this situation, but acquired the appointment of clerk to the East India Company, which he probably held to his death, in 1688. He is known to this day by his Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty, London, 1673, 4to, and often reprinted in 8vo.

COLET, (Dr. John,) a learned English divine, and the founder of St. Paul's school, was born in the parish of St. Antholin, London, in 1466, and was the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, twice lord-mayor. In 1483 he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford. He was at this time a good Latin scholar, but knew nothing of Greek. He was, however, well skilled in mathematics; and having thus laid a good foundation of learning at home, he travelled abroad for farther improvement in France and Italy; but before his departure he was instituted to the rectory of Denington, in Suffolk. He was also presented by his father, in 1485, to the rectory of Thyrning, in Huntingdonshire. On his arrival at Paris he made the acquaintance of Budæus and Erasmus. In Italy he contracted a friendship with several eminent persons, especially with his own countrymen, Grocyn, Linacer, Lilly, and Latimer; who were learning the Greek tongue, then but little

known in England, under Demetrius, Angelus Politianus, Hermolaus Barbarus, and Pomponius Sabinus. He took this opportunity of improving himself in this language; and having devoted himself to divinity, he read, while abroad, Origen, Cyprian, Ambrose, and Jerome, but, it is said, very much undervalued St. Augustine. He looked sometimes, also, into Scotus and Aquinas, studied the civil and canon law, made himself acquainted with the history and constitution of church and state; and, with a view to refinement, not very common at that time, did not neglect to read such English poets, and other authors of the belles-lettres, as were then extant. During his absence from England he was made a prebendary of York, and was also made canon of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and prebendary of Good Easter, in the same church. Upon his return, in 1497, he was ordained deacon in December, and priest in July following. After staying a few months with his father and mother at London, he retired to Oxford, where he read lectures on St. Paul's epistles, without stipend or reward; which, being a new thing, drew a vast crowd of hearers, who admired him greatly. And here he confirmed his friendship with Erasmus, who came to Oxford in 1497. He continued these lectures for three years; and in 1501 was admitted to proceed in divinity, or to the reading of the sentences. In 1502 he became prebendary of Durnesford, in the church of Sarum. In May 1505, he was instituted to the prebend of Mora in St. Paul's, and was made dean of that cathedral. He preached upon Sundays and great festivals, and called to his assistance other learned persons, such as Grocyn and Sowle, whom he appointed to read divinity lectures. These lectures raised in the nation a spirit of inquiry after the holy Scriptures, which had long been laid aside for school divinity, and paved the way for the Reformation, to which Colet was unquestionably, in some measure, instrumental, though he did not live to see it effected. His conduct exposed him to persecution from the bishop of London, Dr. Fitzjames, who accused him to archbishop Warham as a dangerous man, preferring at the same time some articles against him. But Warham, knowing the worth and integrity of Colet, dismissed him, without giving him the trouble of putting in any formal answer. The bishop, however, endeavoured afterwards to stir up the king and the court against him; and we are told in bishop Latimer's sermons, that he was not only in trouble, but would have been burnt, if God had not turned the king's heart to the contrary. These persecutions made him weary of the world, and he began to think of disposing of his effects, and of retiring. Having, therefore, a large estate, without any near relations, he resolved, in the midst of life and health, to consecrate all his property to some permanent benefaction. And this he performed by founding St. Paul's school, in London, of which he appointed William Lilly first master, in 1512. He ordained, that there should be in this school a high master, a surmaster, and a chaplain, who should teach *gratis* 153 children, divided into eight classes; and he endowed it with lands and houses, amounting then to 122*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* per annum, of which endowment he made the Company of Mercers trustees. To further his scheme of retiring, he built a convenient house near Richmond palace, in Surrey, in which he intended to reside; but having been seized by the sweating sickness twice, and relapsing into it a third time, a consumption ensued, which proved fatal September 16, 1519, in his fifty-third year. He was buried in St. Paul's choir, where a simple monument was erected to his memory, merely inscribed with his name. A nobler one was afterwards erected to his honour by the Company of Mercers, which was destroyed with the cathedral in 1666. Besides his dignities and preferments already mentioned, he was rector of the fraternity or guild of Jesus in St. Paul's cathedral, for which he procured new statutes; and was chaplain and preacher in ordinary to Henry VIII.; and, if Erasmus be correct, one of the privy-council. He wrote:— 1. Oratio habita à Doctore Johanne Colet, Decano Sancti Pauli, ad Clerum in Convocatione, anno 1511. 2. Rudimenta Grammatices à Joanne Coleto, Decano Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londin. in Usum Scholæ ab ipso Institutæ, commonly called Paul's Accidence, 1539, 8vo. 3. The Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech, entitled Absolutissimus de Octo Orationis Partium Constructione Libellus; which, with some alterations, and great additions, makes up the syntax in Lilly's Grammar, Antwerp, 1530, 8vo. 4. Daily Devotions; or, the Christian's Morning and Evening Sacrifice. 5. Monition to a godly Life, 1534, 1563, &c. 6. Epistolæ ad Erasmum.

COLEY, (Henry,) a native of Oxford, who, from a tailor, became an eminent

astrological writer, as the assistant of Lilly, and the continuator of his Ephemeris. His pretended knowledge of futurity rendered him very popular, so that his house, in Gray's-inn-lane, was frequented by people of all descriptions. He wrote a Key to the whole Art of Astrology; and died 1690.

COLIGNI, (Gaspard de,) admiral of France, a character of great distinction in the religious wars of his country, was born in February 1517, and was the son of Gaspard de Coligni, lord of Châtillon-sur-Loin, and marshal of France, and of Louise de Montmorency, sister to the famous duke and constable of that name. He served in Italy under Francis I., and was present at the battle of Cerisoles. Henry II. made him colonel-general of infantry, and afterwards, in 1552, admiral of France; after which he was employed in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the success of the battle of Renty. He improved the military discipline of the army; and, being made governor of Picardy and Artois, pursued with vigour the war against the Spaniards in those parts. When St. Quentin was threatened with a siege, he threw himself into the place, and defended it with great valour, but at length it was stormed, and he became prisoner of war to the Spaniards. After the death of Henry II. he joined the party of the Huguenots, and made profession of the Protestant religion in 1560. Next to the prince of Condé, he was the head of the party. He presented their request to the king at the assembly of notables, and took up arms against the Guises. He fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denys, Jarnac, and Moncontour; always unsuccessful in the field, but repairing his losses with the utmost celerity, and unconquerable in the war. By means of his exertions the Huguenots were still rendered so formidable after their defeats, as to be enabled to make an advantageous peace in 1570. This was, however, only meant as a snare by the court, in order to throw the Protestants off their guard, and effect their destruction. Coligni was invited to court; and the king, Charles IX. affected an extraordinary regard for him, and presented him with a considerable sum to repair his losses. By these caresses the prudence of the admiral, great as it was, became suspended; yet suspicions arose in some of his party; and an incident soon gave them strength. On the 22d of August, 1572, a few days after the marriage of the young king of Navarre with the princess Margaret, the king's sister, as the admiral was returning from the Louvre, he received a wound from a musket, fired out of a window. The attempt was made at the instigation of the duchess of Nemours, whose first husband, Francis, duke of Guise, had been assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic at the siege of Orleans in 1563, when Coligni was unjustly suspected of having directed the blow. The king pretended to be highly irritated at this attempt, and promised the admiral full satisfaction. But only two days after, the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew's day broke out (August 24, 1572,) and Coligni was one of its earliest victims. A party, headed by the duke of Guise himself, broke open his doors, and Besme, one of the duke's domestics, entered, with a drawn sword, into the room where the admiral was sitting in an arm-chair. "Young man," said he, undisturbed, "you ought to respect my grey hairs; but do as you please, you can only shorten my life a few days." Besme thrust him through in many places, and then threw his body, still breathing, out of the window into the court, where it fell at the feet of the duke of Guise. His corpse was left exposed to the fury of the populace, and at last was hung by the feet to a gibbet. His head was cut off and sent to Catharine de' Medici. Montmorency, cousin to the admiral, had his body secretly buried in the vaults of the château of Chantilly, where it remained in a leaden coffin till 1786, when Montesquieu asked for the remains of Coligni from the duke of Luxembourg, lord of Châtillon, and transferred them to his own estate of Maupertuis, where he raised a sepulchral chapel and a monument to the memory of the admiral. After the Revolution the monument was transferred to the Musée des Monumens Français, and a Latin inscription was placed upon it by M. Marron, the head of the Protestant consistory at Paris.

COLIGNI, (Henrietta,) countess de la Suze, a French poetess, born in 1626, was the daughter of Gaspard de Coligni, the third of that name. She was very early married to Thomas Hamilton, earl of Haddington. After his death she espoused the count de la Suze. Her works were printed, with those of Pellison and others, in 1695 and 1725, 2 vols, 12mo. She died in 1673.

COLIGNON, (Francis,) an engraver, born at Nancy in 1621. He was instructed by Callot, and has produced

several works executed with wonderful spirit in the style of that artist.

COLLADO, (Diego,) a Spanish Dominican, of Mezzadas, in Estremadura, born about the end of the sixteenth century. After studying at Salamanca, he went as a missionary to Japan in 1621; but his endeavours being obstructed, he made a second attempt in 1635, which was also unsuccessful, and he was recalled by the king to Spain; in his voyage home he was shipwrecked, and lost his life at Manilla in 1638, leaving behind him many works; of these the principal are, A Japanese Grammar and Dictionary in Latin; A Continuation of Hyacinth Orfanel's Hist. Ecclesiastica Japon.; Dictionarium Linguæ Sinensis, cum Explicatione Latina et Hispanica, Charactere Sinensi et Latino.

COLLAERT, (Adrian,) an engraver, born about the year 1520 at Antwerp, where he was instructed in the principles of the art, and then visited Italy for his improvement. He left a son, HANS, who also visited Italy, and on his return assisted his father in several works.

COLLANGE, (Gabriel de,) born at Tours, in Auvergne, in 1524, was valet-de-chambre to Charles IX. He was mistaken for a Protestant, and assassinated in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572. He translated and augmented the polygraphy and the cabalistic writing of Trithemius, Paris, 1561, in 4to, which a Frison, named Dominique de Hottinga, published under his own name, without making any mention either of Trithemius or of Collange, at Embden, 1620, 4to.

COLLANTES, (Francisco,) a painter, a native of Madrid, where he was born in 1599. His works are chiefly historical subjects and landscapes, in the latter of which he excelled. His style is bold and free, like that of Rubens. In his landscapes, which are exquisitely coloured, he invariably introduces the most romantic scenery. The principal historical works of Collantes, are a painting of the Resurrection, and a San Geronimo in the Bueno Retiro. He died in 1656.

COLLE, (Raphael dal,) called also Raffaellino, a painter of the Roman school, who studied under the great master whose name he bore, and was also a pupil of Giulio Romano. His principal works are in the Loggie in the second-floor of the Vatican; and in the Hall of Constantine in that palace is his painting of the Gift of Rome to the Pope. His colouring, which was brilliant, had more in it of the Venetian than the Roman school. He died in 1530.

COLLE, (Charles,) secretary and reader to the duke of Orleans, born at Paris in 1709. Having a propensity to the drama from his earlier years, he cultivated it with success. His Partie-de-Chasse de Henri IV. (from which our Miller of Mansfield is taken,) exhibits a faithful picture of that monarch. His comedies, Dupuis and Desronais, and Truth in Wine, or the Disasters of Gallantry, attest his judgment and talent for burlesque. His skill in song-writing procured him the appellation of the Anacreon of the age; and his song on the capture of Port Mahon was the means of procuring him a pension from the court. He was one of the last survivors of a society of wits who met under the name of The Caveau, and is in as much honourable remembrance as The Kit-Kat Club in London. His works were published in 3 vols, 12mo, under the title of Théatre de Société. He died in 1783.

COLLEGE, (Stephen,) the Protestant joiner, was condemned at Oxford, as guilty of a conspiracy against Charles II., upon the testimony of a worthless informer, and he suffered death, strongly asserting his innocence, in 1681. He was, in his character, a respectable man, and an ingenious mechanic; and his daughter was made sempstress to king William, with a salary of 300*l.* a year.

COLLEONI, (Girolamo,) a painter, born at Bergamo about 1490. Dissatisfied with the small encouragement he met with in his own country, he resolved to leave it. The night previous to his departure he painted on the front of a house the figure of a horse, in admirable style, and under it he placed the motto, *Nemo propheta acceptus in patriâ suâ.* Spain was the country he fixed on to visit, and there his abilities were acknowledged, as he was employed at the Escurial soon after his arrival. His most celebrated work, representing the Virgin and Infant with attendant Saints, is in the church of S. Erasmo at S. Borgo Canale, near Bergamo. In the Carrara Gallery there is a painting of the Marriage of St. Catharine, which the best judges assigned to Titian, but, on discovering the words *Hieronymus Colleo,* 1555, inscribed on it, it was admitted to be the work of that master.

COLLET, (Peter,) a French divine, of the congregation of the mission of St. Lazare, born at Ternay, in Vendomois, in 1693. He published A System of Moral Theology, 17 vols, 8vo, 1744;

an abridgment of this work, 5 vols, 12mo; and an abridgment of the Dictionary of Cases of Conscience, Pontas, 2 vols, 4to.

COLLET, (Philibert,) a learned Frenchman, remarkable for the freedom of his writings, born in 1643, at Châtillon-les-Dombes. He studied in the Jesuits' college at Lyons, but quitted it at the age of twenty-two, and, pursuing the profession of the law, became an advocate in the parliament of Dombes. He published:—1. A Treatise on Excommunications, written on occasion of his having himself undergone that ecclesiastical penalty, on account of the forcible opposition he gave to the interment of a corpse in a chapel of the parochial church of Dombes, of which he was patron. The work contained a history of excommunication from age to age. 2. Treatise on Usury. 3. Discourses on the Tithes, Alms, and other Liberalities, conferred on the Church; in these he endeavours to prove, that modern tithes are neither of divine, nor ecclesiastical, but merely of demesne right. Collet was likewise a student in botany, and wrote two letters on Tournefort's History of Plants; and a Catalogue of the Plants in the Vicinity of Dijon, which he classes in a manner peculiar to himself. He died in 1718.

COLLETET, (William,) a member of the French Academy, born at Paris in 1598. Richelieu appointed him one of the five authors whom he selected to write for the theatre; and Harlay, archbishop of Paris, rewarded him for his hymn on the Immaculate Conception, by sending him an Apollo of solid silver. His works appeared in 1653, in 12mo. He died at Paris, in abject poverty, in 1659.

COLLIER, (Jeremy,) an eminent English non-juring bishop, born at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650. He was educated under his father, who was master of the free-school at Ipswich, whence, in 1669, he was sent to Cambridge, and admitted a poor scholar of Caius college. In 1676 he was ordained deacon, by Gunning, bishop of Ely; and priest the year after, by Compton, bishop of London. He officiated for some time at the countess-dowager of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent, whence, in 1679, he removed to the rectory of Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk; but resigned it, and came to London in 1685, and was appointed lecturer of Gray's-inn; but when the Revolution took place, he not only refused to take the oaths to the new government, but engaged as a zealous and active partisan, in support of the pretensions of the dethroned monarch, and in defence of the conduct of his non-juring brethren. The first treatise he produced was, The Desertion discussed, in a Letter to a Country Gentleman, 1688, designed to counteract the influence of a pamphlet of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, the object of which was to show, that James II. by his desertion of his people, particularly after the series of injustice and violence by which his reign had been distinguished, ought no longer to be considered or treated with as king. For this Collier was confined for some months in Newgate; whence he was afterwards liberated without being brought to a trial. He then published A Translation of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Books of Sleidan's Commentaries, 4to, 1689; Vindiciæ Juris Regii, or Remarks upon a Paper entitled An Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority, in 4to, in the same year; Animadversions upon the modern Explanation of 2 Henry VII. cap. 1. or a King *de facto*, in the same year; A Caution against Inconsistency, or the Connexion between Praying and Swearing, in relation to the Civil Powers, 4to, 1690; A Dialogue concerning the Times, between Philobelgus and Sempronius, in the same year; a petition, on a half-sheet, To the Right Honourable the Lords, and to the Gentlemen convened at Westminster, in the same year, for an Enquiry into the birth of the Prince of Wales; Dr. Sherlock's Case of Allegiance considered, with some Remarks upon his Vindication, in 1691; and A Brief Essay concerning the Independency of Church Power, in 1692. By these publications, and by a suspicion that a journey undertaken by the writer to the coast of Kent, in 1692, was with the design of maintaining a correspondence with the exiled king, the jealousy of the government was once more alarmed, and he was brought in the custody of messengers to London, where, after an examination before the earl of Nottingham, he was committed prisoner to the Gate-house, but was in a short time admitted to bail.

Soon after this event, Collier, considering his conduct to be indefensible in entering into a recognizance in a court the authority of which his political scruples pronounced to be founded on usurpation, went and surrendered himself in discharge of his bail, before the lord chief-justice Holt, by whom he was

committed to the King's-bench prison. He was released, however, within a few days, on the application of some of his friends. On this occasion he published The Case of giving Bail to a pretended Authority examined; A Letter to Sir John Holt; and A Reply to some Remarks upon the Case of giving Bail, &c. In the year last mentioned he published, A Persuasive to Consideration, tendered to the Royalists, particularly those of the Church of England, in 4to, which was afterwards reprinted in 8vo, together with a vindication of it against a treatise entitled The Layman's Apology, &c.; and Remarks upon the London Gazette, relating to the Straits Fleet, and the Battle of Landen, in Flanders, in 1693, in 4to. Collier does not appear again to have excited particular notice until the year 1696, when, jointly with Cook and Snatt, two non-juring clergymen, he openly, and in the most solemn manner, absolved, at the place of public execution, Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, who had been condemned for engaging in what was called the Assassination Plot. This proceeding the two archbishops and ten of their suffragans pronounced to be insolent, irregular, and inconsistent with the constitution of the Church of England, as established at the Reformation, in A Declaration of the Sense of the Archbishops and Bishops, &c. Collier, however, justified his own and his brethren's conduct, in A Defence of the Absolution given to Sir William Perkins at the Place of Execution, April 3, with a farther Vindication thereof, occasioned by a Paper entitled, A Declaration of the Sense of the Archbishops, &c.; to which is added, a postscript, in relation to a paper called An Answer to his Defence, &c.; A Reply to the Absolution of a Penitent, according to the Directions of the Church of England, &c.; and An Answer to the Animadversions on two Pamphlets lately published by Mr. Collier, &c.; which all appeared in 1696. Collier and his associates were also prosecuted in the secular courts, as enemies to the government; and Cook and Snatt were committed to Newgate, but were afterwards released without being brought to a trial; but Collier having still his old scruple about putting in bail, and absconding, was outlawed, and so continued to the time of his death. Collier next employed himself in reviewing and finishing several miscellaneous pieces, which he published under the title of Essays upon several Moral Subjects. They consist of 3 vols, 8vo; the first of which was printed in 1697, and its success encouraged the author to publish a second in 1705, and a third in 1709. These were written with such a mixture of learning and wit, and in a style so easy and flowing, that, notwithstanding the prejudice of party, which ran strong against him, they were in general well received, and have passed through many editions since. But the work of Collier which produced the greatest effect, and secured to him the most lasting celebrity, was his Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage, together with the Sense of Antiquity upon this Argument, published in 1698, in 8vo. In this work, with truth and justice on his side, and armed with sufficient learning, united to keen and sarcastic wit, our author attacked most of the living dramatic writers, from Dryden to Durfey, with a degree of force and dexterity, which the power and skill of the ablest of them who ventured to meet him in the field were unable to resist. Collier completely triumphed, not only in the judgment of the wise and pious, but in the public opinion; and is entitled to the merit of having contributed, by his animadversions, to produce considerable reformation in the sentiments and language of the theatre. The next work undertaken by Collier was a translation, with the addition of new articles, of Moreri's Great Historical Dictionary, under the title of The Great Historical, Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary, which was at first published in two volumes, fol. 1701, and met with such a favourable reception, that the author was encouraged to enlarge it by the publication of a third volume, in 1705, under the title of A Supplement, &c., and of a fourth volume, in the year 1721, called in the title-page An Appendix, &c. About the time when the first volume of this dictionary appeared, the author also published, in 8vo, The Emperor Marcus Antoninus, his Conversation with himself, together with the Preliminary Discourse of the learned Gataker, &c.; to which is added, The mythological Picture of Cebes the Theban, translated into English from the respective Originals. In 1702 he published the first volume of his Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, collected from the best ancient Historians, Councils, and Records, fol. The second volume did not make its appearance till 1714. This work, upon which the author had bestowed

much labour, was severely censured by Dr. Nicholson, bishop of Derry, bishop Burnet, and bishop Kennet. Against their animadversions Collier resolutely defended himself. In 1713 he had been privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who was himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. During his latter years his health was much interrupted by frequent attacks of the stone, to which he fell a victim on the 26th of April, 1726, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Pancras, London. Collier appears to have possessed a bold, intrepid spirit, indefatigable industry, and unstained integrity. His morals were unexceptionable and exemplary; and his manners, notwithstanding the asperity which pervades his writings, were distinguished by liveliness, innocent freedom, and amenity.

COLLIN, (Henry de,) an eminent German poet. He was aulic counsellor, and a member of the department of finance at Vienna. He wrote six tragedies in Iambic verse, with chorusses after the ancient model. He also composed war songs, designed to excite the martial spirit of the Germans on the calling out the *landwehr*, or national militia, at the declaration of hostilities against France in 1809. He died in 1811.

COLLIN, (Henry Joseph,) a medical writer, born at Vienna. He succeeded baron Stoerck as physician to the public hospital at Vienna, where he died in 1784. He published Nosocomii civici Pazmaniani Annus Medicus tertius; sive Observationum circa Morbos acutos et chronicos, pars i—vi. Vien. 1764—1781, 8vo. He contributed much to the introduction among the materia medica of some powerful remedies of the vegetable kind.

COLLIN DE BAR, (Alexander Giles Henry,) attorney-general of the superior court of the Indies, born at Pondicherry, in 1768. He published, Hist. de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne, Paris, 1814, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1820.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, (John Francis,) a French dramatist, designed originally for the bar. He first attempted to write satire, in which he did not succeed; but, in 1786, he commenced his dramatic career with the comedy of the Inconstant, which was performed with great applause, and was followed by some others, previous to the appearance of Le Vieux Celibataire, which was very successful. He afterwards produced a great number of dramas, and an allegorical poem, entitled Melpomène et Thalia, 1799, 8vo. Some of his pieces are inserted in the Almanack of the Muses. He died in 1806. He published an edition of his works in 4 vols, 8vo, 1805.

COLLINGS, (John,) a nonconformist divine, born at Boxstead, in Essex, in 1623, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He had the living of St. Stephen's, Norwich, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in the reign of Charles II., and was a man of various learning, of great industry, and of exemplary life. He wrote many books of controversy and practical divinity, the most singular of which is his Weaver's Pocket-book, or Weaving Spiritualized, 8vo. Calamy has given a very long list of Collings's publications. In Poole's Annotations on the Bible, he wrote those on the last six chapters of Isaiah, the whole of Jeremiah, Lamentations, the four Evangelists, the Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, Timothy and Philemon, and the Revelation. He died in 1690.

COLLINGWOOD, (Cuthbert, admiral lord,) was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, September 26, 1750. After being educated under the care of the Rev. Mr. Moises, along with lord-chancellor Eldon, he entered into the naval service in 1761, under the protection and patronage of his maternal uncle, captain, afterwards admiral, Braithwaite, who superintended his nautical education with extraordinary care. In 1772 he was taken into the *Lenox*, under admiral Roddam. In February 1774, he went in the *Preston*, under the command of vice-admiral Graves, to America, and in the following year was promoted to the rank of fourth lieutenant in the *Somerset*, on the day of the battle at Bunker's-hill, where he was sent with a party of seamen to supply the army with what was necessary. In 1776 he was sent to Jamaica in the *Hornet* sloop, and soon after the *Lowestoffe* came to the same station, of which his favourite companion, Nelson, was at that time second-lieutenant. Upon the arrival of vice-admiral Sir Peter Parker to take the command upon that station, the two young naval heroes found in him a stedfast patron; for it is deserving of remark, that whenever the one got a step in rank, the other succeeded to the station which his friend had left; first in the *Lowestoffe*, in which, upon the pro-

motion of lieutenant Nelson into the admiral's own ship, the *Bristol*, Collingwood succeeded to the *Lowestoffe;* and when the former was advanced in 1778 from the *Badger* to the rank of post-captain in the *Hinchinbrooke*, the latter was made master and commander in the *Badger;* and again upon Nelson's promotion to a larger ship, Collingwood was made post in the *Hinchinbrooke*, a 28-gun frigate. In this ship capt. Collingwood was employed, in the spring of 1780, upon an expedition to the Spanish main; and in December he was appointed to the command of the *Pelican* of 24 guns, which, on the 1st of August, 1781, was wrecked upon the Morant-keys, in the West Indies, but the captain and crew happily got on shore. Collingwood was next appointed to the command of the *Samson*, 64, in which he served to the peace of 1783, when he was appointed to the *Mediator*, and was sent to the West Indies, where he remained with his friend Nelson until 1786. Upon his return to England, after twenty-five years' uninterrupted service, he visited his native county, and remained there until 1790, when, on the expected rupture with Spain, on account of the seizure of our ships at Nootka Sound, he was appointed to the *Mermaid* of 32 guns, under the command of admiral Cornish, in the West Indies; but the dispute with Spain being adjusted without hostilities, he once more returned to Northumberland, where, in June 1791, he married Sarah, daughter of John Erasmus Blackett, Esq., of Newcastle, by whom he had two daughters. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France, in 1793, he was called to the command of the *Prince*, and afterwards of the *Barfleur*, until lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, in which action he greatly distinguished himself. On the 7th of August, he was appointed to the command of the *Hector*, and afterwards to the *Excellent*, 74, in which he was employed in the blockade of Toulon; and in this ship he gained fresh laurels in Jarvis's victory off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797. So justly did Nelson estimate the value of his help, that, when Collingwood's ship was sent to reinforce the squadron, he exclaimed with irrepressible joy, "See, here comes the *Excellent*, which is as good as two added to our number!" On the 14th of February, 1799, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the white; and in 1801 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and commanded the *Barfleur* on the Channel station. The peace of Amiens, for which he had earnestly prayed, restored him to his wife and children for a few months in 1802; but the renewal of hostilities in the spring of 1803 recalled him to service, and he never again returned to his happy home. On the 23d of April, 1804, he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and resumed his former station off Brest. In May 1805 he was detached with a reinforcement of ships to the blockading fleet at Ferrol and Cadiz. Left with only four ships of the line, to keep in nearly four times the number, he continued, by a skilful disposal of his force, to delude the enemy, and led them to conclude that these were only a part of a larger force that was not in sight. On the return of Nelson in September, he resumed the command, and Collingwood was his second. Arrangements were now made to draw the combined fleets out and bring them to action. At length the opportunity offered. The plan that was laid to lure them out succeeded. The English fleet was so disposed as to lead the enemy to believe it to be not so strong as it was. On the 19th of October Nelson received the welcome intelligence that the combined fleet had put to sea; and on the 21st, at day-light, he had the satisfaction to discover them six or seven miles to the eastward, and immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns. It fell to the lot of Collingwood, in the *Royal Sovereign*, to lead his column into action, and first to break through the enemy's line, which he did in a manner that commanded the admiration of both fleets, and drew from Nelson the enthusiastic exclamation, "Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!" while the vice-admiral, with equal justice to the spirit and valour of his friend, was enjoying the proud honour of his position, and saying to those about him, "What would Nelson give to be in our situation!" Upon Nelson's death, Collingwood finished the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. He was now raised to the peerage. After a long and most wearying blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the adjacent coasts, during which, for nearly three years, he hardly ever set foot on shore, and showed a degree of patience and conduct never surpassed, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where his position involved him in difficult political transactions, which he generally managed with ability. The letters to foreign princes

and ministers, the despatches of this sailor, who had been at sea from his childhood, are admirable even in point of style. Completely worn out in body, but with a spirit intent on his duties to the last, Collingwood died at sea, on board the *Ville de Paris*, near Port Mahon, on the evening of the 7th of March, 1810. His remains were brought to England, and interred with great solemnity, on the 11th of May, in St. Paul's cathedral. As a scientific seaman and naval tactician, Collingwood had few, if any, equals. His mind was enlightened to an astonishing degree, considering the circumstances of his life. His letters to his wife on the education of his daughters are full of wholesome advice and affectionate feeling.

COLLINS, (John,) an eminent mathematician, born at Wood Eaton, near Oxford, in 1624. His father, who was a nonconformist minister, apprenticed him to a bookseller at Oxford; but during the civil war he went to sea, where he spent the greatest part of seven years in an English merchantman, which became a man-of-war in the Venetian service against the Turks. On coming home he embraced the profession of an accountant, and composed several useful treatises upon practical subjects. He published An Introduction to Merchants' Accompts; The Sector on a Quadrant, containing the description and use of four several quadrants, each accommodated for the making of sun-dials, &c. with an appendix concerning reflected dialling, from a glass placed at any reclination; Geometrical Dialling; and Mariner's plain Scale new plained. In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was now become a member, he fully explained and demonstrated the rule given by the Jesuit De Billy. It is to him that the world is indebted for the publication of Barrow's Optical and Geometrical Lectures; his abridgment of Archimedes's works, and of Apollonius's Conics; Branker's Translation of Rhonius's Algebra, with Pell's additions; Kersey's Algebra; Wallis's History of Algebra; Strode on Combinations; and many other excellent works. He died in 1683. Collins, though occupying the station of an humble accountant, held a constant correspondence for many years with all the eminent mathematicians of his time. The principal result of this epistolary intercourse is the work on the invention of Fluxions, entitled, Commercium Epistolicum D. Joannis Collins et aliorum de Analysi promota: jussu Societatis Regiæ in Lucem editum, 1712, 4to.

COLLINS, (Anthony,) an infidel writer, born at Heston, near Hounslow, in Middlesex, in 1676. His father was a gentleman in good circumstances, having an income of 1800*l.* a year. Collins was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he had for his tutor Francis Hare, afterwards bishop of Chichester. Upon leaving college he went to London, and was entered a student in the Temple; but feeling a distaste for the study of the law, he applied himself to general literature. In 1700 he published a tract entitled, Several of the London Cases considered. He corresponded with Mr. Locke, who had a great esteem for him, and who left a letter, to be delivered to him after his decease, full of expressions of confidence and the warmest affection. From this letter it is plain that this great man regarded Collins as an impartial and disinterested inquirer after truth, and not, as he afterwards proved, disingenuous, artful, and impious. In 1707 he published An Essay concerning the use of Reason in Propositions, the evidence whereof depends upon Human Testimony, as is the case in all his other writings, without his name. In the same year he engaged in the controversy between Dodwell and Clarke, concerning the natural immortality of the soul, and wrote, 1. A Letter to the learned Mr. Henry Dodwell, containing some Remarks on a pretended Demonstration of the Immateriality and Natural Immortality of the Soul, in Mr. Clarke's Answer to his late Epistolary Discourse, &c. 2. A Reply to Mr. Clarke's Defence of his Letter to Mr. Dodwell; with a Postscript to Mr. Milles's Answer to Mr. Dodwell's Epistolary Discourse. 3. Reflections on Mr. Clarke's Second Defence of his Letter to Mr. Dodwell. 4. An Answer to Mr. Clarke's Third Defence of his Letter to Mr. Dodwell, 1708. In December 1709, he published Priestcraft in Perfection; or, a Detection of the Fraud of inserting and continuing that clause, "The Church hath power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and authority in controversies of Faith," in the Twentieth Article of the Articles of the Church of England; and soon after, Reflections on a late Pamphlet, entitled, Priestcraft in Perfection, &c. These publications occasioned great and earnest inquiry, and were censured in various pamphlets,

sermons, and treatises, which were answered by Collins in 1724, in An Historical and Critical Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, wherein it is demonstrated that this clause, "The Church," &c. inserted in the Twentieth Article, is not a part of the Articles, as they were established by Act of Parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, or agreed on by the Convocations of 1562 and 1571. This essay was principally designed as an answer to A Vindication of the Church of England from Fraud and Forgery, by a Priest, 8vo, 1710; and to a long-delayed and elaborate Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles, by Dr. Bennet, 8vo. His next work was entitled, A Vindication of the Divine Attributes, being remarks on a sermon of the archbishop of Dublin, which asserted the consistency of divine foreknowledge and predestination with human free-will. In 1711 Collins went to Holland, where he formed a friendly intercourse with Le Clerc, and other leading characters among the learned of that country. On returning to England he published, in 1713, his Discourse on Freethinking, which excited much animadversion among the clergy, and was severely chastised by Dr. Bentley, in Remarks on the Discourse of Freethinking, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. There are several French editions of Collins's work, and it was reprinted at the Hague, with some additions and corrections suggested from Bentley's Remarks. On the continent it was answered by Crousaz and several others. The Clergyman's Thanks to Phileleutherus, 1713, is by bishop Hare. Collins, on returning from a second residence in Holland, was made justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Essex; and in 1715 he published his Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and Necessity, which was reprinted in 1717, in 8vo, with corrections. It was translated into French, and is printed in the Recueil de Pièces sur la Philosophie, &c. by Des Maizeaux, 2 vols, 12mo, 1720. Dr. Samuel Clarke replied to the necessarian doctrine of Collins. In 1718 he was chosen treasurer for the county of Essex. In 1724 he published A Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion; to which is prefixed, An Apology for Free Debate and Liberty of Writing. This discourse was replied to by Whiston, bishop Chandler, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. Sykes, and Dr. Sherlock.

In 1726 Collins published his Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered; in a view of the Controversy occasioned by a late book, entitled, A Discourse of the Grounds, &c. printed at the Hague, in 2 vols, 12mo, and reprinted at London, with corrections, in 1727, 8vo. This was answered in A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, by Edward Chandler, D.D. in The Necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Truth of the Christian Revelation asserted, in eight Sermons: to which is prefixed a Preface, with some Remarks on a late book, entitled The Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered, &c. by John Rogers, D.D. 1727, 8vo; and in A Letter to the Author of the London Journal, April 1, 1727, by Dr. Sykes. Collins replied to the last two pieces in A Letter to Rogers, on occasion of his Eight Sermons, &c. to which is added, A Letter printed in the London Journal, April 1, 1727; with an answer to the same, 1727. His health began to decline several years before his death; and he suffered greatly from the stone, which at last put an end to his life, December 13, 1729. His library, which was very large and curious, was sold by Ballard, in 1730. The catalogue was drawn up by Dr. Sykes. Collins, in 1698, married Martha, the daughter of Sir Francis Child, who was the year following lord mayor of London; and by her he had two sons and two daughters; and after her death he married, in 1724, Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, bart. but had no children by her.

COLLINS, (Arthur,) an eminent antiquary, born in 1682. He received a liberal education, and at a very early age began to cultivate that branch of antiquities to which he dedicated the remainder of his life. The first edition of his Peerage was published in 1708. It afterwards, by various additions and under other editors, was extended to seven volumes, and with a supplement to nine. The last and most improved of all was published in 1812, with valuable additions, by Sir Egerton Brydges. Collins's Baronetage was first published in 1720, in two volumes, and was extended in 1741 to five. He also published, 1. The Life of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1732, 8vo. 2. Life of Edward the Black Prince, 1740, 8vo. 3. Letters and Memorials of State, collected by Sir Henry Sidney and others, 1746, 2 vols, fol. 4. Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles,

Vere, Harley, and Ogle, 1752, folio. George II. granted him a pension of 400*l.* a year, which, however, he enjoyed but a few years. He died in 1760.

COLLINS, (David,) judge advocate and historian of the new settlement in South Wales, was born in 1756, and received a liberal education at the grammar-school of Exeter. In 1770 he was appointed lieutenant in the marines, and in 1772, was instrumental in rescuing the unfortunate Matilda, queen of Denmark, and in conveying her to her brother's (George III.) Hanoverian dominions. In 1775 he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's-hill. When the loss of our transatlantic dependencies made it necessary to found a penal colony at Botany Bay, Collins was appointed judge advocate to the settlement, and in that capacity sailed thither in 1787. Soon after his return, in 1797, he published his History of the Settlement; and was then offered the government of the projected settlement on Van Diemen's Land, which he accepted; and after remaining there eight years, he died on the 24th of March, 1810.

COLLINS, (William,) an excellent English poet, born in 1720 at Chichester, where his father was a hatter. In 1733 he was sent to Winchester school, whence he went to Queen's college, Oxford; and in July 1741 he removed to Magdalen, on being elected a *demy*, or scholar, of that society. Here he published an epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakspeare, and the Persian, or Oriental Eclogues. About 1744 he suddenly left the university, and came to London, a literary and needy adventurer. He published proposals for a History of the Revival of Learning, but the project was dropped. In 1746, he published his Odes Descriptive and Allegorical, which, notwithstanding their great merit, were not popular at first: About this time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who tells us, that "the appearance of Collins was decent and manly, his knowledge considerable, his views extensive, his conversation elegant, and his disposition cheerful." "By the death of an uncle, who left him about 2000*l.*, he was relieved from his embarrassments; but Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities—disease and insanity. He languished some years under that depression of mind which enchains the faculties without destroying them, and leaves reason the knowledge of right without the power of pursuing it. These clouds, which he perceived gathering on his intellects, he endeavoured to disperse by travel, and passed into France; but found himself constrained to yield to his malady, and returned. He was for some time confined in a house of lunatics, and afterwards retired to the care of his sister in Chichester, where death, in 1756, came to his relief." (Johnson's Lives of the Poets.) The Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands, mentioned in Dr. Johnson's account as having been lost, has been recovered, and was first published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with the fifth stanza and part of the sixth, which were lost, supplied by Mr. Mackenzie. Though there are evident proofs that it was hastily composed it evinces at the same time the vigour of the author's imagination, and the ready command he possessed of harmonious numbers. In 1795 a monument by Flaxman, with an inscription by Hayley, was erected to the memory of Collins in Chichester cathedral.

COLLINS, (William,) an ingenious artist and mechanician, born in 1751. He was engaged for many years in the improvement of machinery connected with the docks; and he long held a contract for the supply of these with pumps for the use of the royal navy. In ship-sheathing, also, he produced effects highly beneficial. The chemical action of the iron bolts, when in contact with the copper which they were intended to fasten, produced corrosion; this inconvenience he effectually remedied by a most ingenious but simple contrivance. He died in 1819.

COLLINSON, (Peter,) a naturalist, born in 1693. He early showed a love of botany, and having made the acquaintance of Sir Hans Sloane, enjoyed the opportunity of examining his collection, and of associating with the most eminent naturalists at that time in England. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1728, and was one of the most active members, although carrying on the trade of a mercer, at the sign of the Red Lion, in Gracechurch-street. He maintained a scientific correspondence on a most extensive scale; and it was to him that Dr. Franklin communicated his first essays on electricity. Linnæus was also one of his correspondents; and it is well known that we

are indebted to his exertions for the introduction of many of our most ornamental and valuable shrubs and trees from America. He also was known as an antiquarian, and communicated some papers on subjects relating to antiquities to the Royal Antiquarian Society, of which he was a member. When on a visit to lord Petre, in 1768, he was seized with a suppression of urine, which baffled every attempt to relieve it, and proved fatal to him in his seventy-fifth year. A genus of labiate plants has been named after him *Collinsonia*.

COLLIUS, (Francis,) a learned doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, who flourished at the commencement of the seventeenth century. He published a singular treatise, De Animabus Paganorum, 2 vols, 4to, Milan, 1622, 1623. In this work he inquires into the final state in the world to come of several illustrious pagans. He has awarded salvation to the Egyptian midwives, the queen of Sheba, Nebuchadnezzar, &c.; and does not despair of the salvation of the seven sages of Greece, nor of that of Socrates; but he condemns Pythagoras, Aristotle, and several others; though he acknowledges that they knew the true God. This work, properly speaking, seems to be nothing more than a vehicle for the display of the author's erudition, and is now ranked among literary curiosities. He also wrote, Conclusiones Theologicæ, 1609, 4to, and a treatise, De Sanguine Christi, Milan, 1617, 4to.

COLLOT, (Germain,) a French surgeon in the reign of Louis XI., supposed to have invented an operation for the stone. He is said to have tried his skill at first on a criminal condemned to death, who was pardoned on condition of submitting to the operation. It was attended with complete success, and Collot continued to practise it for many years with great reputation. The secret of his peculiar mode of lithotomy was long preserved by his descendants.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, (J. M.) a native of Maintenon, near Chartres, and one of the most distinguished agents in the French revolution, was originally a strolling player, who exhibited, with little success, on the theatres of Geneva, the Hague, and Lyons. The hisses and disapprobation which attended his appearance at Lyons, made him vow vengeance on that unfortunate city; and as he had represented the character of tyrant on the stage to the best advantage, he was soon to exhibit it in real life, when admitted member of the Convention, and sent as deputy to punish its revolt. Invested with absolute power against the devoted Lyonese, he seemed determined to destroy every vestige of their city; not only the walls were battered down with cannon shot, but the unfortunate inhabitants were slaughtered with insulting cruelty, and not less than 209 perished in one evening. Collot, thus stained with blood, and deservedly called the Tiger, returned to Paris to become the associate of Robespierre. He voted for the abolition of monarchy, and the death of Louis, because that unfortunate monarch had refused to appoint him his minister; but when his friend Robespierre was accused, he changed sides, and, as president of the Convention, he exerted all his influence to procure his condemnation. On the 28th of August, Lecointre, of Versailles, denounced Collot, Billaud de Varennes, Barrere, and others, as accomplices of the tyrant they had destroyed. This accusation was ineffectual; but in March 1795 they were arrested on fresh charges, and soon after condemned to be exiled to Cayenne. Some measures were adopted to prevent the execution of this sentence; but Collot and Billaud had already embarked for Guiana, where they both arrived. The former endeavoured to excite an insurrection of the negroes, for which he was confined in the fortress of Sinamari, where he died on the 8th of January, 1796. He wrote a considerable number of dramatic pieces, which require no particular notice.

COLLUTHUS, a presbyter of Alexandria, was the founder of a Christian sect, at the commencement of the fourth century. Inspired with the warmest zeal against the principles of Arius, and dissatisfied with the leniency of the treatment shown by Alexander, patriarch of Alexandria, towards that person, he withdrew from the communion of the patriarchal church, and assumed and exercised the episcopal office, under the plea that, armed with its dignity and authority, he could most successfully oppose the spread of heterodoxy. Among other distinguishing tenets which were propagated by him, he taught that God was not the creator of the wicked, and that he is in no sense to be considered as the author of the evils and afflictions of this life. These opinions were condemned by the council held at Alexandria, in the year 324, under the presidency of Osius, bishop of Corduba; which also deposed Colluthus from the

episcopal office, and degraded the presbyters whom he had ordained. As far as we are able to ascertain, Colluthus submitted without resistance to a decree of the council, enjoining him to return to the duties of his office as a parochial presbyter, and the greater part of the sectaries who had joined him reunited themselves to the orthodox church.

COLLYER, (Joseph,) an industrious compiler and translator, whose principal work was a History of England, in 14 vols, 12mo. He assisted in writing a Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Dictionary of the World, 1772, 2 vols, fol.; and he also continued a prose translation from the German of Klopstock's Messiah, which his wife had commenced, and left imperfect at her death; and translated, entirely from the same language, Bodener's Noah, and The History of Sophia Sternheim, a novel, written by Madame la Roche. He died in 1776.

COLLYER, (Mary,) wife of the preceding, and, like him, engaged in writing for the press. In 1750 she published Letters from Felicia to Charlotte, two vols, 12mo, which introduced her to the acquaintance of Mrs. Montagu; but she is chiefly distinguished as the translator of Gesner's Death of Abel, 1762, and since reprinted. The success of this publication induced her to undertake a version of the Messiah of Klopstock, which was interrupted by her death, in 1763.

COLLYER, (Joseph,) an English engraver, born in London in 1748. He was the son of the preceding, and had for his master Anthony Walker, an engraver of considerable note. In 1786 he was admitted an associate of the Royal Academy, on producing his fine engraving of Sir Joshua Reynolds' picture of Venus. The best works by Collyer, in addition to the foregoing, are, a Review of the Irish Volunteers, after Wheatley; a portrait of George IV.; and a Flemish Wake, after a painting by Teniers, in the Houghton collection. He died in London, in 1827.

COLMAN, (George,) an eminent dramatic author and manager, born at Florence, about 1733. From Westminster school, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford. At school, or at the university, he made the acquaintance of Lloyd, Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, Cowper, and other celebrated wits of that period. During his residence at Oxford he engaged with his friend, Bonnel Thornton, in publishing the Connoisseur, a periodical paper, which appeared once a week, and was continued from January 31, 1754, to September 30, 1756. On leaving college he came to London, fixed upon the law for his profession, was entered of the society of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar; but he soon abandoned law for poetry. His first poetical performance was a copy of verses addressed to his cousin, lord Pulteney, written in 1747, while he was yet at Westminster, and published in the St. James's Magazine, a work conducted by Robert Lloyd; in conjunction with whom he wrote, Odes to Oblivion and Obscurity. In 1760 his first dramatic piece, Polly Honeycomb, was acted at Drury-lane with great success; and next year he published The Jealous Wife. About the same time he became joint-proprietor with Thornton of The St. James's Chronicle, to which he contributed a series of essays and humorous sketches on occasional subjects. He also wrote a paper called The Genius, which he published at irregular intervals as far as the fifteenth number. In July 1764, lord Bath, who had been his patron, died, and left him an annuity, and he now found himself in circumstances fully sufficient to enable him to follow the bent of his genius. The first publication which he produced, after this event, was a spirited translation of the comedies of Terence. The successor of lord Bath, general Pulteney, died in 1767, leaving to Colman a second annuity. In the following year he became joint-manager with Harris, Powell, and Rutherford, of Covent-garden theatre; but, in a short time, in consequence of his aspiring to a greater authority than the other patentees were disposed to grant, Colman, after a severe literary contest, which was published, sold his share and retired. Soon after, Foote, then proprietor of the Haymarket theatre, having been induced to withdraw from the stage, disposed of his theatre to Colman; who, on the death of Foote, shortly after, obtained the licence, and conducted the theatre with great ability, occasionally supplying many dramas of his own, as well as many translations from the French. In 1783 he published a translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, accompanied with a commentary, and an ingenious conjecture respecting the design of the poem. In 1785 he had a paralytic stroke; and in a short time afterwards he gave evident signs of insanity. He died in 1794. His dramatic

pieces have been published in 4 vols, 8vo.

COLMAN, (George,) "the younger," son of the preceding, was born October 21, 1762. At the age of eight, he was sent to Mr. Fountain's academy in Marylebone, whence, in his tenth year, he was removed to Westminster. His holidays he spent at his father's houses at Richmond and in Soho-square, where he was accustomed to meet with Johnson, Goldsmith, Foote, Gibbon, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, the two Whartons, Beauclerck, and other wits of the day. After having passed through Westminster, he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford; whence he was soon after removed to King's college, Aberdeen. He applied himself, during the latter part of his residence, to classical and other studies, and more than made up the time which he had lost at Westminster and Oxford. At Aberdeen he published a little poem, entitled, The Man of the People, the hero of which was Charles Fox. He then finished a musical farce, in two acts, which he called The Female Dramatist, and transmitted it to his father. This was brought out, at the Haymarket, anonymously; but it was condemned. Undismayed by this failure, he proceeded to the composition of a three-act comedy, entitled Two to One, which was the first of his publicly-avowed dramas; it was performed in 1784, with considerable success. He immediately afterwards returned to London. He next went to Paris, whence, after a few weeks, he returned to commence, much against his inclination, the study of the law; but the bent of his inclination being towards dramatic composition, he gave up the law for pursuits more congenial to his taste. In September 1785, his father was seized with paralysis of the limbs, which soon afterwards attacked the brain. The younger Colman was, accordingly, during the remaining years of his father's life, appointed to preside over the Haymarket theatre; and he exercised with zeal and ability the arduous duties of management. He afterwards disposed of shares in the property of the theatre; when, disputes arising, a Chancery suit ensued, and he eventually got entirely rid of it. For many years previously, however, owing, it is believed, to the law's delay, and its expenses, he was resident within the "rules" of the King's Bench; but, afterwards, through the intercession, it is said, of the duke of York, and the friendship of George IV., the place of licenser and examiner of plays was bestowed upon him, which gave to his latter years leisure with competency. In this office he did not entirely acquit himself to the satisfaction of his former colleagues, whose writings he revised with a fastidiousness incompatible with the lenity his own had met with. He was the author of many dramas, of every kind and grade, except, perhaps, tragedy; though he took flights in that way, but engrafted upon the stock, as Shakspeare has done, comic parts in prose; the loftier personages assuming the more dignified tone of blank verse. Of these plays, as they were denominated, The Iron Chest is a memorable instance. On its first representation it was condemned; which the irritated author attributed entirely to the bad acting of Mr. Kemble in Sir Edward Mortimer; and for which he visited that gentleman with the infliction of a severe and biting preface. This play, after curtailment, met with better success, and still continues upon the stock list of the acting drama; and, after some years, a reconciliation having been effected between the poet and the performer, Colman endeavoured, as much as possible, to suppress the preface, which makes a copy containing it a literary curiosity of some value. In consequence of the condemnation of this play, he ever afterwards added "the younger" to his name; in order that the reputation of his father might not by possibility suffer by being confounded with his own.

He wrote, besides the Iron Chest, Turk and no Turk; Inkle and Yarico; Ways and Means; Poor Old Haymarket; The Mountaineers; New Hay at the Old Market (since cut down to Sylvester Daggerwood); Blue Beard; Feudal Times; Poor Gentleman; John Bull, for which he received the largest sum of money perhaps ever paid for any drama; Who wants a Guinea? We fly by Night; The Battle of Hexham; Surrender of Calais; Heir at Law; Blue Devils; Review; Gay Deceivers; The Africans; Love laughs at Locksmiths; X. Y. Z.; Actors of all Work; with numerous interludes, prologues, and epilogues. He was also the author of three poems, distinguished more by wit than by decorum, published under the title of My Nightgown and Slippers, which he enlarged and republished under the title of Broad Grins; also a volume of doggrel, called Poetical Vagaries, another, entitled Vagaries vindicated; another, called Eccentricities for Edinburgh; and, lastly, his Random Records,

in two volumes; being memoirs of his early life and times. He died on the 25th of October, 1836.

COLOCCI, (Angelo,) an eminent Italian writer, descended of an ancient and noble family, was born at Jesi, in the marche of Ancona, in 1467. He was a disciple of Georgius Valla and Scipio Forteguerri, under whom he made great progress in philosophy, but particularly in polite literature. For political reasons, the family of Colocci were obliged, in the pontificate of Innocent VIII. to abandon the city of Rome; and Angelo, in consequence, repaired to Naples, where he became a member of the Pontana academy, under the assumed name of Angelus Colotius Bassus, and became acquainted with Pontano, Sannazzaro, Altilio, and other distinguished men. Six years afterwards, he was permitted to return to his country, and, in 1498, was sent as ambassador to Alexander VI. He then took up his residence at Rome, where he formed a noble collection of statues, inscriptions, and other remains of classic antiquity. The senate of Rome bestowed on him the title of patrician, which extended to his family; and he was held in the highest estimation by the popes Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III. Leo made him his secretary, and gave him the reversion of the bishopric of Nocera in 1521. This gift was afterwards confirmed by Clement VII., who also appointed him governor of Ascoli. When Rome was sacked in 1527, his house was burnt, his gardens were pillaged, and he was obliged to pay a large sum for his life and liberty. In 1537 he took possession of the bishopric of Nocera; and died at Rome in 1549. His Latin and Italian poems were published in 1772; the former are reckoned equal in elegance to any of the age.

COLOGNE, (Peter de,) a native of Ghent, educated at Paris and at Geneva, where he became the friend of Calvin and of Beza. He went to Metz, and afterwards settled at Heidelberg, where he died in the early part of his life. He vindicated the Protestants against the bishop of Metz, and wrote also on the Eucharist.

COLOMBIER, (John,) a physician, born at Toul, in 1736, and educated in the Jesuit's college, at Besançon. After passing through his medical education, he was appointed surgeon to a regiment of cavalry, and in 1780 became inspector-general of the hospitals and prisons of France. He effected great improvements in military surgery, and died in 1789. He left several works on the department of the public service to which his life was dedicated, amongst which is particularly to be recorded, as the most original and important, Préceptes sur la Santé des Gens de Guerre, ou Hygiène militaire, Paris, 1775.

COLOMBIERE, (Claude de la,) a learned and eloquent Jesuit, born at St. Symphorien, near Lyons, in 1641. He was preacher for two years at the court of the duke of York, afterwards James II. of England; but falling under the suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy, he was banished, and went to Parai, in the duchy of Burgundy. In conjunction with Marie Alacoque, he recommended the celebration of the solemnity of The Heart of Jesus, and composed an office for the occasion. His sermons were published at Lyons in 1757, in 6 vols, 12mo. He had an impetuous and lively imagination, and he has been equalled by few in the art of affecting his hearers. The celebrated Patru speaks of him as the best skilled of his time in the refinements and niceties of the French language. He also wrote Moral Reflections and Spiritual Letters. He died in 1682.

COLOMBO, (Matthew Realdus,) of Cremona, was at first an apothecary, but having become a pupil of Plazzi and Vesalius, he acquired a taste for anatomy. In 1540 he became professor at Padua, and after having acted for Vesalius during his absence in 1542, he in two years became his successor. He was also appointed to a professorship in the university of Pisa in 1546; but, on the invitation of the pope, Paul IV. he went to Rome, where he is believed to have died in 1577. Although he lies under the imputation of ingratitude towards Vesalius, whose reputation he endeavoured to assail, yet he ranks among those anatomists of the sixteenth century to whom that branch of science is most indebted for its revival. He has described the pulmonary circulation with much more clearness and precision than Servetus. His work, De Re Anatomica, was published at Venice in 1559, fol. and has often been reprinted. In the two last books are instructions on the mode of conducting vivisections.

COLOMIES, (Paul.) a learned French Protestant, born at Rochelle, in 1638, where his father was a physician. His great intimacy and high regard for Vossius induced him to visit England, where

the latter was then canon of Windsor, and through his recommendation he was appointed librarian at Lambeth. This office, however, he lost at the revolution, when his patron, archbishop Sancroft, was deprived for not taking the oaths to the new government. His principal works are,—1. Gallia Orientalis, Hamburgh, 1709, in 4to. 2. Hispania et Italia Orientalis. 3. Bibliothèque Choisie, reprinted at Paris, 1731, with notes of M. de la Monnoye, 12mo, and of great erudition. 4. Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon, in which he shows his attachment to episcopacy, and for which he was attacked by Jurieu, in a book entitled, De l'Esprit d'Arnauld. 5. Des Opuscules Critiques et Historiques, collected and published in 1709, by Fabricius. 6. Mélanges Historiques, &c. 7. La Vie du Père Sirmond, &c. His Colomesiana make a volume of the collection of Anas. He died, in a state of indigence, in 1692.

COLONNA, (Giovanni,) a noble Italian, sent as papal legate to the Christian army in Palestine. He was made prisoner by the Saracens, and was cruelly condemned to be sawn in two: but the fortitude with which he bore the insults of his enemies disarmed their vengeance, and procured his liberty. He died in 1245.

COLONNA, (Giles,) an Augustin monk, bishop of Bourges. He was a learned man, and a theological professor, and he wrote some works in philosophy and divinity, and died at Avignon in 1316.

COLONNA, (Fabricio,) son of the duke of Amalfi, was a celebrated warrior against the Ursini. He was constable of Naples, and was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. He died in 1520.

COLONNA, (Prospero,) son of Anthony, prince of Salerno, assisted, in company with his relation Fabricio, Charles VIII. of France in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards he exerted his influence and his military powers to reconquer it for the house of Arragon. He was made prisoner at the battle of Villa Franca, in 1515; but when restored to liberty by the French, he renewed the war with astonishing vigour, and, after gaining the battle of La Bicoque, he was enabled to relieve Milan, in 1522. This distinguished warrior died in 1523.

COLONNA, (Pompeo,) nephew of Prospero, was brought up to the church, and made bishop of Rieti, and a cardinal, though his inclinations tended to the military profession. Ever restless, dissatisfied, he raised an insurrection Rome on the reported death of Julius II. 1512, and, with his accomplice Savillo, he seized the Capitol; but, though pardoned, and restored to his ecclesiastical honours, he again, in 1526, engaged in another conspiracy to seize the chief power and to put the pope to death. This perfidious conduct, which brought misery on the Romans, by the sacking of the city by the constable Bourbon, was not punished as it deserved, but Colonna, whose intrigues assisted the pope's escape from the castle of St. Angelo, was again pardoned, raised to new honours, and made viceroy of Naples. He died in 1532.

COLONNA, (Vittoria,) daughter of Fabrizio, duke of Paliano, was born at Marino in 1490, and married, 1507, the marquis of Pescara. In 1525, on her husband's death, she retired to a monastery, and died at Rome in 1547. Her beauty, her talents, and her virtue, were extolled by her contemporaries, and, among others, by Michael Angelo, and by Ariosto, in canto 37 of the Furioso. She was styled "a model of Italian matrons." Her elegant poems, entitled Rime della divina Vittoria Colonna di Pescara, have often been printed, and are deservedly admired.

COLONNA, (Marc'Antonio,) duke of Paliano, distinguished himself so much in the defeat of the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, that the pope permitted him to enter Rome in a triumphal procession. He was afterwards made constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily. He died in 1584.

COLONNA, (Ascanio,) son of the preceding, was made a cardinal, and showed his learning and the powers of his eloquence in the defence of the pope in his dispute with the Venetians. He died at Rome in 1608.

COLONNA, (Fabius,) a celebrated naturalist, born at Naples, in 1567. He was the third son of Jerome Colonna, who had distinguished himself in literature, and who was grandson of cardinal Pompey Colonna, one of the illustrious house of that name in Italy. From his youth he showed the strongest predilection for botany, and was induced to cultivate it afterwards with peculiar assiduity in order to discover a remedy for epilepsy, a disease to which he was subject. He engaged in the examination of plants with a view to compare them with

the descriptions of the ancient botanists, and in this way he identified a species of valerian as a remedy for epilepsy. He was invited to Rome to assist in the formation of the Academy of the Lyncei; and afterwards, at the request of prince Cesi, he returned to Naples, in order to preside over a kind of colony of the Lyncei established in that city. He died at Naples in 1660, in a state of imbecility, produced by repeated attacks of epilepsy, which as he advanced in age resisted the powers of valerian, although at a former period it had proved successful. His works are, *Φυτοβασανος*, sive Plantarum aliquot Historia, Naples, 1592, 4to, with thirty-seven plates; reprinted at Florence, in 1744. In this we have the first botanical engravings executed on copper plate; their accuracy is admirable; and Colonna shows his knowledge of the true foundations of systematic botany by giving separate figures of the fructification. His attempts to identify the plants mentioned by the ancients are however very generally unsuccessful. Minus Cognitarum rariorumque nostro Cœlo Orientium Stirpium *Εκφρασις*. Item de Aquatilibus Conchis aliisque Animalibus, Rome, 1606, 4to, with 160 figures descriptive of the first establishment of botanical genera. De Purpurâ ab Animali Testaceo fusâ, Rome, 1616, 4to, with 44 figures. He describes the animal which produced the purple of the ancients. An edition was published at Kiel, in 1675, with some useful additions by Major. Sambuca Lincea overo dell' Instrumento Musico perfetto, lib. iii. Naples, 1618, 4to. In this rare book he describes a musical instrument with fifty strings, of his own invention, which was severely criticised by Povius in his Præstantia Musicæ Veterum, with all due acknowledgments, however, to Colonna's great and varied attainments. He also contributed to Recchi's Abridgment of the Natural History of Mexico by Hernandez, published at Rome, 1651, in fol., and added an appendix of his own observations, in which he has laid down the principles of systematic botany with great clearness and ability. He has also given fifteen figures of plants, and among them we recognise the *Lobelia cardinalis*, the trivial name having been given by him on account of the colour resembling that worn by cardinals. The name *Columna* has been assigned to a genus of plants by Plumier.

COLONNA, (Francis,) a Venetian Dominican, who is chiefly known as the author of a scarce book, which once occasioned much idle discussion among the learned, entitled, Poliphili Hypnerotomachia, Venice, 1499, fol. It is an extraordinary jumble of fable, history, allegory, architecture, mathematics, antiquities, &c., written in a language compounded of Greek, Latin, Lombard, Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee words. It appears to have been first printed by Aldus in 1499. A French translation of it was published in 1546, and was several times reprinted. Both the original and translation have been in great request among collectors of books, on account of their scarcity, and especially on account of the beauty of the numerous wood cuts with which the work is decorated. Many of these relate to architecture, in which art it appears that the author was very conversant. He died in 1527, in the eightieth year of his age.

COLONNA, (Michael Angelo,) a painter, born at Ravenna, in 1600. He was first instructed by Gabrielle Ferrantino, and then became a pupil of Girolamo Curti, a distinguished painter of perspective and architecture, known also by the name of Dentone. There are several pictures of their joint production, the figures being by Colonna. The most celebrated are the perspective of S. Michael in Bosco, the gorgeous decorations of the Ferrara theatre, and the saloon in the Palazzo Grimaldi. He went to Spain on the invitation of Philip IV., for whom he executed several fresco paintings at Madrid. He died in 1687.

COLOTES, or COLOTHES, a Grecian sculptor, born at Paros, and contemporary with Phidias. He is said to have been a disciple of that celebrated artist, and to have assisted him in making the statue of Jupiter Olympius. He also displayed his skill in the construction of a buckler for a statue of Minerva; but his masterpiece was a figure of Esculapius in ivory. The table of ivory and gold, upon which the crowns designed for the victors in the Olympic games were placed at Elis, was also his workmanship.

COLQUHOUN, (Patrick,) a clever writer on criminal jurisprudence, born in the borough of Dumbarton, in 1745. In his sixteenth year, on the death of his father, he determined to go abroad in search of independence. He accordingly embarked for Virginia, for the purpose of following commercial pursuits. Here his health became impaired, and he returned to his native country in 1766, after a residence in America of about

five years. Soon after this he settled in Glasgow, where he formed many useful commercial connexions. He took an active part in politics at the commencement of the American war, and in the year 1776 he became one of the fourteen principal contributors to a fund for raising a regiment for the king's service. In 1782 he was elected chief magistrate of Glasgow. He now devised a plan for a chamber of commerce and manufactures, for which he afterwards obtained a royal charter; and so indefatigable was he, that he acted, at one and the same time, as lord provost of Glasgow, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, chairman of the Tontine Society, chairman of the Committee of Management of the Firth and Clyde Canal, besides several other public institutions. During the interval from 1785 to 1788 he devoted a large portion of his time to the improvement of the trade and manufactures of North Britain. In November 1789 he settled in London; and in 1792, when seven public police offices were established, with three justices to each, he was appointed to one of them, through the patronage of viscount Melville. He next published a treatise on the police of the metropolis, which soon passed through six editions, and obtained the praise of the select committee of finance, and particular marks of approbation from the duke of Portland, then secretary of state for the home-department. In 1800 appeared his treatise on the police of the river Thames, a work fraught with important information, and containing plans and suggestions for the protection of floating property in the port of London, and all parts adjacent. He next submitted to the consideration of government a plan for the general protection of commerce, which was afterwards fully carried into effect. In 1797 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the university of Glasgow, in consequence of his services in that portion of the kingdom; and in 1798, on being appointed a magistrate of Queen-square office, he removed his residence to the city of Westminster. He published, in 1806, A New System of Education for the Labouring People; and a Treatise on Indigence, in which the institution of a provident bank is strongly urged. He died in 1820.

COLRANE. (See HARE.)

COLSTON, (Edward,) born in Bristol in 1636. He was brought up to trade, by which he made a large fortune, which, having no near relations, he disposed of, for the most part, in acts of charity. He built and endowed several charitable institutions in his native city. He also gave 6000*l.* for the augmentation of sixty small livings, and gave liberal gifts to several of the hospitals in London. Before his decease he retired from business. He died in 1721, and was buried in the church of All Saints, Bristol.

COLTON, (Caleb,) a clergyman, vicar of Kew and Petersham, in Surrey, of considerable talent, but of disreputable habits. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He wrote *A Plain* and Authentic Narrative of the Stamford Ghost, and a poem on Napoleon, and a satirical poem, entitled Hypocrisy. His best known and most popular production was his Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, published in 1820. A passion for gaming at length involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and on his absconding, in 1828, his living was declared void, and a successor was appointed. He then went to America, and thence returned to Paris, where he is said to have gained by play, in two years, no less than 25,000*l.* He died by his own hand, at Fontainebleau, in 1832.

COLUCCIO, (Salutato,) an ancient Italian poet and philosopher, born at Stignano, in Pescia, in 1330. He was educated at Bologna, and studied law, but on his father's death he quitted that profession for eloquence and poetry. His reputation for knowledge and eloquence procured him the greatest offers from popes, emperors, and kings; but his love for his native country made him prefer, to the most brilliant prospects, the office of chancellor of the republic of Florence, which was conferred on him in 1375, and which he filled for thirty years. He died in 1406; and his remains, after being decorated with a crown of laurel, were interred with extraordinary pomp in the church of St. Maria de Fiore. He wrote, 1. De Fato et Fortuna. 2. De Sæculo et Religione. 3. De Nobilitate Legum et Medicinæ. 4. Tractatus de Tyranno. 5. Tractatus quod Medici Eloquentiæ studeant, et de Verecundia an sit Virtus aut Vitium. 6. De Laboribus Herculis. 7. Sonetti. And, lastly, various Epistles. His Epistles have appeared in two editions; the one by Mehus, Florence, 1741, with a learned preface and notes; the other by Lami, in the same year.

COLUMBA, (St.) a native of Ireland, who founded the monastery of Iona, or

Icolmkill. About 565 he went into Scotland, and was favourably received by the king, Bridius, who gave him the isle of Hy, where he established his famous seminary. He died in 597, having acquired great influence.

COLUMBANUS, (St.) an eminent Christian missionary in the sixth century. He was a native of Ireland, according to Jonas and others; but Mackenzie maintains that he was a North Briton. He first visited England, where he continued some time, and in 589 he proceeded to France, and founded the monastery of Luxevil, near Besançon, which he governed for twenty years. In 598 he engaged in a controversy with pope Gregory concerning the proper time of keeping Easter; but he at length submitted to the court of Rome. From France he was banished for censuring the immoralities of Theodoric and his queen; he then went to Switzerland, where he was kindly received by Theodebert, king of that country, and was successful in converting the pagans; but the Swiss army being defeated by the French, he was obliged to remove to Italy, where, under the protection of the king of the Lombards, he founded, in 613, the abbey of Bobio, near Naples. Over this monastery he presided but a short time; he died on the 21st of November, 615.

COLUMBUS, (Christopher,) the discoverer of the new world, was born at Genoa, in 1445 or 1446. The name was Latinized from the Italian Colombo, and the Spanish Colon. At an early age he was sent by his parents to the university of Pavia, where he applied himself to those sciences which are applicable to navigation. He went to sea at fourteen years of age, and was on several occasions under the command of an old relation, Colombo, who carried on a predatory warfare against the Mahomedans and Venetians. About the year 1470 he settled at Lisbon, then the great resort of navigators, under the patronage of prince Henry, who established a naval college and observatory. Here a young lady, who was pensioner in a monastery where he used to go to mass, having taken a fancy to him, he married her. She was daughter to an Italian, called Patestrello, who had been a distinguished navigator, and had colonized the island of Porto Santo, and had acted as governor of it to the time of his death. As Colombus resided with his wife's mother, he inspected the charts and journals of Patestrello. These were highly serviceable to him in the occasional expeditions which he made to Madeira, the Canaries, the Azores, and the Portuguese settlements of Africa, and for the construction of maps and charts, which he sold to support his family, and his aged father at Genoa, as well as to defray the education of his younger brothers.

This connexion with Patestrello appears to have led him to the great discovery which has immortalized his name. Porto Santo had been but lately known, and (as we learn from his son) he now began to reflect that the Portuguese had sailed only to the south, while there was no reason why land should not be as well found by sailing to the west. From the same authority we learn that having been convinced that the earth was a sphere, he saw that the distance between the eastern parts of India as described by Ptolemy, and the Cape de Verde Islands, could not be above a third part of the great circumference of the globe. A Portuguese pilot told him that once, when 450 leagues westward of Cape St. Vincent, and after the wind had been westerly for several days, he found in the sea a piece of wood curiously wrought, but not with iron. And his brother-in-law also informed him that at Porto Santo he also had seen a piece of wood wrought in the same manner, taken from the sea after westerly winds, and also canes so thick that each joint would hold above four quarts of wine. The recent application of the astrolabe to navigation inspired confidence in the possibility of reaching land. It is related by other authorities that he was prompted by religious feelings, and by a hope that he should be the instrument for accomplishing the universal diffusion of the gospel according to the prophecies in different portions of the sacred Scriptures; and moreover, that he designed to employ the treasures which he hoped to discover in equipping an army for the recovery of the holy sepulchre. Having become thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the undertaking, but at the same time being too poor to engage in it without the patronage and assistance of some crowned head, he applied to king John of Portugal. The treatment he received was singularly mean and perfidious. An objection was raised on the pretext of the expenditure likely to be incurred, but in secret a caraval was equipped, and sent in the course pointed out by Columbus; but his knowledge and noble persevering spirit were

wanted. After wandering many days on the sea, the expedition returned to the Cape de Verde islands, the captain and crew laughing at the undertaking, and saying that it was impossible that there should be any land in those seas. Disgusted with the Portuguese government, and having lost his wife, he sent his brother Bartholomew to England, to solicit the assistance of Henry VII., and in the meantime he went with his son into Spain. In 1484 he arrived at Palos de Moguer, in Andalusia. Having stopped one day at a Franciscan convent, to beg some bread and water for his child, the guardian, or superior, Marchena, entered into conversation with him, and was so struck by the vast extent of his views, that he sent for the physician to discuss them. The result was that Marchena took charge of his son, and gave the father a letter of introduction to the court, which was then at Cordova. The matter was referred to the archbishop of Granada and others supposed to be well versed in geography, who gave the most conflicting opinions, and the proposal was declined. A second attempt, made through the confessor of the queen, was attended with no better success. After seven years spent in attendance on the Spanish court, Columbus at length was on the point of applying to the king of France, from whom he had received a letter of encouragement, when Marchena exerted himself anew in his behalf, and made him acquainted with a distinguished navigator, Alonzo Pinzon, who not only approved of the enterprise, but offered to engage in it with his money and in person. A new application was now made to the queen Isabella. Having heard Columbus, she was much interested; offers were made to him, which he considered beneath the importance of the undertaking, and he was again on the point of finally quitting Spain, when the queen succeeded in overcoming the indifference of the king (Ferdinand), by offering her own jewels to defray the expenses of the expedition; and stipulations were at last signed by Ferdinand and Isabella at Granada, on the 17th of April, 1492.

Having been appointed admiral of the seas and lands which he hoped to discover, Columbus, on the 3d of August, 1492, set sail from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, with three vessels, and ninety men, who were partly pressed into the service. Two of those vessels were caravals, or light barques, no better than our coasting craft, which, however, he considered as an advantage, to enable him to explore bays and rivers. On his arrival at the Canaries he had scarcely time to refit, when he received an account of a Portuguese expedition having been sent to intercept him; he therefore sailed away in haste on the 6th of September. When out of sight of land the courage of the men began to fail, and the admiral found it necessary to hold out to them the most brilliant prospects of the countries to be discovered. In order to diminish their apprehensions, he pretended that they had sailed only fifteen and not eighteen leagues that day, and he continued the same method, in order that they should not think themselves so far from Spain as they really were. On the 12th of September he discovered the trunk of a large tree floating; but on the 13th, towards night, a circumstance occurred enough to appal the highest order of courage; this was the variation of the needle, when at about 200 leagues west of the island of Ferro. He forbade it to be mentioned to the crew till it was noticed also by his pilots, when he succeeded in allaying their terrors by ascribing it to the movement of the pole star. Continuing still their course steadily to the westward, they frequently met indications of approaching land, as weeds and flights of birds; but, although their expectations were thus kept up, every day added to their discontent at being so far removed from land. It is also to be recollected that, in some of the discussions on the enterprise before the expedition sailed, it had been asserted by high authorities that, as the world was a sphere, sailing to the west would bring them downwards, and that in order to return they would have to ascend, which would be impossible. Accordingly on the 20th of September, when the wind veered to the south-west, the crews were cheered, as it seemed to show a possibility of their return. Discontent, however, progressively increased; and on the evening of the 10th of October there were violent exclamations against the obstinacy of the admiral, and the seamen at length began to talk of throwing him overboard, and of directing their course homeward. Columbus, sometimes by threats, and at other times by encouragements, kept them to their duty. Once a cloud was mistaken for land, and they were desirous that he at least should steer sideways; but he, taking advantage of the wind, steadily continued his course to the west-

ward. Once, when on the point of open mutiny, they were restrained by the appearance of a flight of sparrows and other birds. Those manifestations of land soon afforded hope even to the most dejected; and on the 11th a green rush was seen, and a branch of a thorn full of red berries, which seemed to have been newly broken off. After the evening prayer the admiral ordered a careful look-out, and proclaimed a reward to the first who should see land. He himself remained on the high stern of his vessel, and at about ten at night saw a glimmering of light, which disappeared; but at two in the morning the caraval, *Pinta*, which was ahead, gave the signal of land. All the ships now lay to till day-break, when they perceived an island, fifteen leagues in length, with a flat surface full of trees, a lake in the middle, and numerous inhabitants. This was Guanahani, or San Salvador, one of the Bahama islands.

The naked and painted natives, when they had recovered from their fright, regarded the white men, by whose confidence they were soon won, as visitors from the skies which bounded their horizon; they received from them with transport toys and trinkets, fragments of glass and earthenware, as celestial presents possessing a supernatural virtue. They brought in exchange cotton yarn and cassava bread. On the 24th of October, Columbus set out in quest of gold and Cipango. After discovering Concepcion, Exuma, and Isla Larga, Cuba broke upon him like an elysium; he no longer doubted that this beautiful land was the real Cipango. When this delusion was over, he fancied Cuba (which, to the time of his death, he supposed to be part of the main land of India), to be not far from Mango and Cathay, so brilliantly depicted in his great oracle, Marco Polo. He next took Hayti, or Santo Domingo, for the ancient Ophir, the source of the riches of Solomon; but he gave it the Latin diminutive of Hispaniola, from its resembling the fairest tracts of Spain. Leaving here the germ of a future colony, he set sail homeward on the 4th of January, 1493. A dreadful storm overtook him on the 12th of February. Fearing the loss of his discovery more than the loss of life, he retired to write two copies of a short account of it. He wrapped them in wax, enclosed them in two separate casks, one of which he threw into the sea, and the other he placed on the poop of his vessel, that it might float in case she should sink. Happily the storm subsided, but another drove him off the mouth of the Tagus on the 4th of March; and he was obliged to take shelter there. At last he landed triumphantly at Palos, on the 15th of March, 1493. In his journey through Spain he received princely honours all the way to Barcelona, whither the court had gone. His entrance here, with some of the natives, was a triumph as striking and more glorious than that of a conqueror. Ferdinand and Isabella received him seated in state, rose as he approached, raised him as he kneeled to kiss their hands, and ordered him to be seated in their presence. On the 25th of September, 1493, he left Cadiz on a second expedition, with seventeen ships and 1500 men. He discovered the Caribbee Islands, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica; and after repeated mutinies of his colonists, and great hardships, he returned against the trade-winds to Cadiz, June 11, 1496. Having confuted all the calumnies that had been uttered against him, he embarked on the 30th of May, 1498, at San Lucar de Barrameda, on a third expedition, with only six vessels. In this voyage he discovered La Trinidad, the mouths of the Orinoco, the coast of Paria, and the Margarita and Cubagua Islands. On the 14th of August he bore away for Hispaniola, to recruit his shattered health. But fresh calumnies against Columbus induced Ferdinand, in July 1500, to despatch Francisco Bovadilla to supersede him, and bring him back in chains. The officer who had him in charge, and the master of the caraval, would have taken his chains off; but Columbus indignantly refused to have them removed; "I will wear them," said he, "till the king orders otherwise, and will preserve them as memorials of his gratitude." He hung them up in his cabinet, and requested they should be buried in his grave. The general burst of indignation at Cadiz, which was echoed throughout Spain, on the arrival of Columbus in fetters, compelled Ferdinand himself to disclaim all knowledge of the transaction. But still the king kept Columbus in attendance for nine months, wasting his time in fruitless solicitations for redress; and at last appointed Nicholas Ovando governor of Hispaniola in his place. With a spirit undepressed by persecution, but with a frame wasted by over-exertion and sickness, Columbus sailed from Cadiz again on the 9th of May, 1502, with four caravals and 150 men, in search of a

passage to the East Indies near the Isthmus of Darien. Being denied relief, and even shelter, at Santo Domingo, he was swept away by the currents to the N.W.; he, however, at last reached Truxillo, whence he coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, Veragua, as far as the point which he called El Retrete. But here, on the 5th of December, he yielded to the clamours of his crews to return in search of gold to Veragua, a country which he himself mistook for the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients. Finally, the fierce resistance of the natives and the crazy state of his ships forced him, at the close of April 1503, to make the best of his way for Hispaniola with only two crowded wrecks, which came, on the 24th of June, to anchor at Jamaica. After famine and despair had occasioned a series of mutinies and disasters far greater than any that he had yet experienced, he at last arrived, on the 13th of August, at Santo Domingo. Sailing homewards on the 12th of September, he anchored at San Lucar, on the 7th of November, 1504. From San Lucar he proceeded to Seville, where he soon after received the news of the death of his patroness Isabella. He was detained by illness till the spring of 1505, when he arrived, wearied and exhausted, at Segovia, to have only another courtly denial of redress, and to linger a year longer in neglect, poverty, and pain, till death gave him relief, at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506. His remains were honoured with solemn funeral rites, and upon his tomb was inscribed this inscription:—

"A Castilla y a Leon
Nuevo mundo dio Colon."

COLUMBUS, (Don Bartholomew,) elder brother of the preceding, whose tutor he had been in cosmography, acquired a reputation by the construction of sea-charts and spheres. He had a share in the bounty bestowed on his brother by the king of Castile. He underwent with Christopher the fatigues and dangers of the deep, and built the town of St. Domingo. He died in 1514.

COLUMELLA, (Lucius Junius Moderatus,) a native of Cadiz, who lived at Rome in the time of the emperor Claudius. He wrote a celebrated work on agriculture, entitled De Re Rustica, in twelve books, which are come down to our times, and are the most valuable relic of antiquity on that subject. Pliny attributes to him a work on ancient sacrifices for obtaining the fruits of the earth; but this is lost. His extant writings have been published in Gesner's collection of the Rei Rusticæ Scriptores, Leips. 1735.

COLUMNA, (Guy,) was a native of Messina, who followed Edward I. into England, on his return from the Holy Land. About 1287 he compiled a chronicle of 36 books, and wrote several historical tracts in relation to England. His most curious work is, The History of the Siege of Troy, in Latin, Cologne, 1477, 4to; and Strasburg, 1486, fol.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, a native of Lycopolis, a city of Thebais, in Upper Egypt, who lived, according to Suidas, in the reign of Anastasius, who succeeded Zeno in the government of the Eastern empire, about the year 491. He wrote Caledonics, Persics, and Encomia; but none of his works now remain, except an imperfect one, entitled The Rape of Helen; the first edition of which is that of Aldus, 8vo, without a date, along with Quintus Calaber. There are English translations of this poem by Sherborne and Fawkes.

COLVIUS, (Andrew,) a Protestant divine, born at Dort, in 1594. After having officiated as minister in different Walloon churches in the United Provinces, he was appointed pastor of the Walloon church in his native city. In 1620 he went, in the capacity of chaplain to the ambassador, to Venice, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the celebrated father Paul, whose treatise on the Inquisition he translated from the Italian into the Latin language. This translation was printed at Rotterdam in 1651. He likewise made considerable progress in astronomical and philosophical knowledge, and was a good poet. He was also an industrious and curious collector of rarities of every description; and printed, in 1655, Catalogus Musæi Andreæ Colvii. He died in 1671.—Nicholas Colvius, son of the preceding, was born at Dort, in 1634, and became colleague with his father in the Walloon church in that place, in 1655. He afterwards exercised his ministerial functions at Amsterdam for fifty-five years. He died in 1717.

COLWILL, (Alexander,) was born near St. Andrew's, and educated at Edinburgh, of which he became principal in 1662. Besides some tracts, he wrote the Scotch Hudibras, after the manner of Butler, a ludicrous poem, which severely ridiculed the Presbyterians, and which is still admired in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh in 1676.

COMBALUSIER, (François de Paule,)

a French physician, born at St. Andeol in 1713. He obtained his medical degree at Montpellier, when only seventeen years of age, and became a professor at the university of Valence. In 1750 he went to Paris, where he was not admitted into the faculty of medicine till after a severe contest, in consequence of his not being possessed of some of the required qualifications. He was afterwards appointed professor of pharmacy, and became famous as a lecturer both in Latin and French. He also took a distinguished part in the controversy between the physicians and surgeons. He died in 1762.

COMBE, (Charles,) an eminent classical scholar and physician, born in London in 1743. His father, an apothecary in Bloomsbury, designed him for the medical profession, and sent him to Harrow school, where he had for his contemporaries Sir William Jones and Dr. Parr. On leaving Harrow, he returned to his father's house, and under the paternal roof applied himself both to the study and practice of medicine. In 1768, when he was only twenty-five years of age, he, in consequence of the demise of his father, succeeded to his practice. In 1771 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1776 was nominated a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1783 he obtained his degree at the university of Glasgow; and became, first, physician in ordinary, and then physician extraordinary, to the British Lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street. He now turned his attention to the study of ancient medals, as connected with ancient manners and ancient history, and formed a noble collection of Greek and Roman medals and coins. Long after, in concert with the Rev. Henry Homer, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, he published an edition of Horace, with notes. It was published in 1793, and was dedicated to lord Mansfield. This work was severely handled by Dr. Parr in the British Critic. Dr. Combe died in 1817.

COMBE, (Taylor,) son of the preceding, director of the Society of Antiquaries, and keeper of the antiquities and coins at the British Museum, was born in 1774. He was educated at Harrow school, whence he was removed to Oriel college, Oxford. He succeeded to an appointment in the British Museum in 1803, upon the death of the Rev. Richard Penneck, when he had the especial charge delivered to him of the cabinet of coins; and, in 1807, was placed at the head of the new department of antiquities. He showed an early partiality for the investigation of classical antiquities, and had a profound and accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman, as well as British and Saxon coins. Thirty-three of the plates of Ruding's Annals of Coinage, containing the British and Anglo-Saxon coins, were engraved under his direction. Upon the completion of the building, and final arrangement of the terra cottas and marbles of the Townley Gallery, the trustees of the British Museum employed him to describe the stores with which that collection had enriched them. Accordingly, in 1811, his Description of the Terra Cottas was published, with engravings. In 1812 appeared, Part I. of his Description of the Collection of Ancient Marbles; in 1815, Part II.; in 1818, Part III.; and in 1820, Part IV.; the last part exclusively confined to the description of the sculptures which adorned the temple of Apollo Epicurius, on Mount Cotylion, near the ancient city of Phigalia, in Arcadia. He also published a catalogue of the Greek coins in the Museum, entitled, Veterum Populorum et Regum Nummi qui in Museo Britannico adservantur, 4to, Lond. 1814. He died in 1826.

COMBEFIS, (Francis,) a learned Dominican, born in 1605 at Marmande. He published the works of St. Amphilochus, St. Methodius, St. Andrew of Crete, and several Opuscula of the Greek Fathers, and an addition to the library of the Fathers, 3 vols, fol. Gr. and Lat. He also contributed to the edition of the Byzantine history, Historiæ Bizant. Script. post Theophanem, 1685, fol.; and there is a library of the Fathers by him, 1662, 8 vols, fol. He died in 1679.

COMBER, (Thomas,) an able divine, was born in Sussex, in 1575; admitted scholar of Trinity college in 1593; chosen fellow of the same in 1597; preferred to the deanery of Carlisle in 1630; and sworn in master of Trinity college in 1631. In 1642 he was imprisoned, and deprived of all his preferments. He was a man of very extensive learning, particularly in the classical and oriental languages; and Neal, in his History of the Puritans, bears testimony to the excellence of his character in this and other respects. He died in 1653.

COMBER, (Thomas,) a learned, pious, and eloquent divine, born at Westerham, in Kent, March 19, 1644. His father was so persecuted for his loyalty, as to be compelled to take refuge in Flanders, leaving young Comber entirely under the

care of his mother. He received his earlier education at the school of his native place, where his progress was so rapid that he could read and write Greek before he was ten years old. Thence he removed, in 1653, to London, and passed some time under a schoolmaster, a distant relation; and in 1656 he returned to his first master at Westerham. In 1659 he was admitted of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he was placed under the care of the Rev. Edmund Matthews, B.D., senior fellow and president of the college, to whom he acknowledges his obligations for the pains he took in instructing him in science and in the languages. In 1662 he was chosen scholar of the house. Having been admitted to the degree of A.B. in 1662, he was obliged, by the narrowness of his circumstances, to leave the university, and retire to his mother's house. In this situation, however, he was befriended by a Mr. John Holney, of Eden-bridge, who, discerning his talents, made him a handsome present, and signified to him his wish that he would draw upon him at any time for any sum he might require.

Early in 1663 he accepted an invitation to the house of the Rev. William Holland, rector of Allhallows Staining, London, whose assistant he became. Soon after he was invited to be curate to the Rev. Gilbert Bennet, who held the living of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire. At Stonegrave, his character having recommended him to the notice of Mr. Thornton, of East Newton, he was invited to reside at that gentleman's house, and he afterwards married one of his daughters. In 1669 Mr. Bennet resigned to him the living of Stonegrave, as he had promised to do when he engaged him as his curate. Having long been an admirer of the church-service, he determined to recommend it to the public, which at that time was frequently interested in disputes respecting set forms and extempore prayer; and with this view he published, about 1672, the first part of his Companion to the Temple; in 1674 the second part; and in 1675, the third part, of which a different arrangement was adopted in the subsequent editions. In 1677 he was installed prebend of Holme, in the metropolitan church of York; and the same year a third edition of his Companion to the Temple was published, together with a new edition of a very useful tract, entitled, Advice to the Roman Catholics, and his first book of The Right of Tithes, &c., against Elwood, the Quaker. The same year appeared his Brief Discourse on the Offices of Baptism, Catechism, and Confirmation, dedicated to Dr. Tillotson. In 1678 he was presented to the living of Thornton, by Sir Hugh Cholmeley. In 1680 he published, in answer to Selden's History of Tithes, the first part of his Historical Vindication of the Divine Right of Tithes, and in 1681 the second part. Some time in this year he published a tract, entitled, Religion and Loyalty, intended to convince the duke of York that no person in succession to the throne of England ought to embrace popery; and to persuade the people of England not to alter the succession. In 1683 he was made precentor of York, and boldly denounced those imprudent and arbitrary measures, which at length roused that national spirit which drove James II. from his throne. And when the prince and princess of Orange had been called to the throne, Comber vindicated the legality of the new government. His exertions were rewarded by his promotion, in 1691, to the deanery of Durham. He would, probably, have been at length advanced to the episcopal dignity, had not a consumption terminated his life in 1699, before he had completed his fifty-fifth year. Besides the works already noticed, Dr. Comber wrote,—1. A Scholastical History of the primitive and general Use of Liturgies in the Christian Church; together with an Answer to Mr. David Clarkson's late Discourse concerning Liturgies, Lond. 1690, dedicated to king William and queen Mary. 2. A Companion to the Altar; or, an Help to the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper, by Discourses and Meditations upon the whole Communion-office. 3. A brief Discourse upon the Offices of Baptism, Catechism, and Confirmation, printed at the end of the Companion to the Altar. 4. A Discourse on the Occasional Offices in the Common Prayer, viz. Matrimony, Visitation of the Sick, Burial of the Dead, Churching of Women, and the Commination. 5. A Discourse upon the Manner and Form of making Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, London, 1699, 8vo, dedicated to archbishop Tenison. 6. Short Discourses upon the whole Common Prayer, designed to inform the judgment, and excite the devotion of such as daily use the same, chiefly by way of paraphrase, London, 1684, 8vo, dedicated to Anne, princess of Denmark, to whom the author was chaplain. 7. Roman Forge-

ries in the Councils during the first four centuries; together with an Appendix, concerning the Forgeries and Errors in the Annals of Baronius, *ibid.* 1689, 4to.

COMBER, (Thomas, LL.D.) grandson to the preceding, was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was rector of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire, and afterwards rector of Morborne and Buckworth, in Huntingdonshire. He was a man of considerable learning, and wrote, 1. The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered, 1747, 8vo. 2. An Examination of a late introductory Discourse concerning Miraculous Power. 3. A Vindication of the great Revolution in England in 1688, &c., 1758, 8vo. 4. A Free and Candid Correspondence on the Farmer's Letter to the People of England, &c., with the Author, 1770, 8vo. 5. A Treatise of Laws, from the Greek of Sylburgius's edition of Theodoret, Bishop of Cyprus, &c. 1776, 8vo. 6. Memoirs of the Life and Death of the Right Hon. the Lord Deputy Wandesforde, Cambridge, 1778, 12mo. He died in 1778.

COMENIUS, (John Amos,) a learned Protestant divine, born in Moravia, in 1592. Having studied in several places, particularly at Herborn, he returned to his own country in 1614, and was made rector of a college there. He was ordained minister in 1616, and, two years after, became pastor of the church of Fulnec; at which time he was appointed master of a school lately erected. The ministers of Bohemia and Moravia being outlawed by an edict in 1624, and the persecution increasing the year after, Comenius fled to Lesna, a city in Poland, and taught Latin. There he published, in 1631, his book entitled, Janua Linguarum reserata, which has not only been translated into twelve European languages, but into Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and even the Mogul. It was afterwards reprinted under the title of Orbis Sensualium Pictus. This book gained Comenius such reputation, that, in 1638, the government of Sweden offered him a commission for new modelling all the schools in that kingdom; which offer, however, he did not think proper to accept. He next translated into Latin a piece which he had written in his native tongue, concerning the new method of instructing youth, a specimen of which appeared under the title of Pansophiæ Prodromus, or, The Forerunner of Universal Learning, printed at London, 1639, 12mo; and translated by Jeremy Collier, 1651. The parliament of England desired his assistance in reforming the schools of this kingdom; and he, accordingly, arrived in London, in September 1641, but the rebellion then commencing, he went to Sweden, whither he had been invited by Louis de Geer, who settled a considerable stipend upon him. Having spent six years at Elbing in framing his plans, he then was obliged to return to Lesna. In 1650 he took a journey to the court of Sigismund Ragotski, prince of Transylvania, to whom he gave some suggestions for regulating the college of Patak, pursuant to the maxims laid down in his Pansophia; and, during four years, he was allowed to propose whatever he pleased with regard to the government of that college. After this he returned to Lesna, and did not leave it till it was burnt by the Poles. He fled into Silesia, thence to Brandenburg, afterwards to Hamburgh, and, lastly, to Amsterdam, where he met with so much encouragement, that he was tempted to continue there for the remainder of his life. He printed there, in folio, in 1657, the different parts of his new method of teaching. He soon after published certain wild fancies concerning the millennium and the reign of antichrist; but towards the close of his life he saw and acknowledged the erroneousness of his views upon those subjects, and published, in 1668, at Amsterdam, his Unius Necessarii, in which he avows his resolution of employing all his future thoughts wholly on his salvation. He died at Amsterdam, in 1671. In the burning of Lesna, part of his apocalyptic treatises, and some other pieces relating to his Pansophia, escaped the flames; but his Lexicon Bohemicum, a work upon which he had spent above forty years of his life, was totally destroyed. Besides the works already mentioned, Comenius wrote,—1. Synopsis Physicæ, ad Lumen Divinum reformatæ, Amst. 1643 and 1645, 12mo, published in English, 1651, 12mo. This book has procured him a place in Brucker's class of Scriptural philosophers. Comenius, according to his analysis of the work, supposes three principles of nature—matter, spirit, and light: the first, a dark, inactive, corporeal substance, which receives forms; the second, the subtle, living, invisible substance, which animates material bodies; the third, a middle substance between the two former, lucid, visible, movable, capable of penetrating matter, which is the instrument by which spirit acts upon

matter, and which performs its office by means of motion, agitation, or vibration. Of these three principles he conceived all created beings to be composed.

COMES, (Natalis,) the Latinized designation of Noel Conti, an Italian writer, born at Venice, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, and greatly distinguished for his classical learning. He translated into Latin the Deipnosophistæ of Athenæus, the Rhetoric of Hermogenes, and he published original poems in Greek and Latin. He wrote a history of his own times from 1545 to 1581, 1572, 4to, and 1612, fol. His principal work is entitled, Mythologiæ, sive Explicationes Fabularum, Lib. X. Padua, 1616, 4to, often reprinted. He died in 1582.

COMESTOR, (Peter,) surnamed *Le Mangeur*, an ecclesiastical historian, born, at the beginning of the twelfth century, at Troyes, of which he became dean, was afterwards appointed professor of the school of theology at Paris, and lastly, in 1164, became a canon of St. Victor. He died in 1178, according to some; according to others, in 1185. He is known only for his Historia Scholastica, an abstract of the Old and New Testaments, from Genesis to the Acts of the Apostles, with glosses from the works of the Fathers, and with remarks from profane authors.

COMIERS, (Claude,) canon of Embrun, his native place, was professor of mathematics at Paris, and was employed some time on the Journal des Savans, but becoming blind, he entered the Quinze-Vingts of Paris. The chief of his works are, 1. The new Science of the Nature of Comets. 2. A Discourse on Comets. 3. Three Discourses on the Art of prolonging Life. 4. A Treatise on Prophecies, Vaticinations, Predictions and Prognostications, against M. Jurieu, 12mo. 5. A Treatise on Speech, on Languages, and Writings, and on the Art of secret Speaking and Writing, Liege, 1691, 12mo.

COMINES, or COMMINES, (Philip de,) Lord of Argenton, was born of a noble family in Flanders, in 1445. His great abilities, added to his illustrious birth, recommended him early in life to the notice of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with whom he lived in intimacy for about eight years. He was afterwards invited to the court of France by Louis XI. who made him his chamberlain, and seneschal, or chief magistrate, of the province of Poitou. Comines married Helène, of the family of the Counts of Monsoreau in Anjou, who brought him as her marriage-portion the fiefs of Argenton, Coppoux, Brisson, and others. Comines was employed by Louis XI. in several diplomatic missions to Savoy and other places. After the death of Louis, Comines having joined the party of the duke of Orleans, (afterwards Louis XII.) who aspired to be regent during the minority of Charles VIII., was arrested in 1486 on a charge of treason, and shut up for several months in an iron cage at Loches, and was afterwards transferred to Paris. He was tried, and condemned to banishment, and his property was confiscated; but the sentence was not executed, and the fame of his abilities induced Charles VIII. to employ him in several important negotiations. He accompanied Charles in his Italian campaign, of which he gives a good account in his Memoirs. Previous to the return of the king through North Italy, in the midst of the hostile armies of the Italian princes, Comines was sent to Venice to endeavour to detach that state from the league, but he did not succeed. The battle of Fornovo, July 1495, secured the retreat of the French across the Alps. After his return from Italy, Comines retired to his estates, where he began to write his Memoirs. He returned into the country, and died at Argenton, in Poitou, August 16, 1509, at the age of sixty-four. His body was transferred to Paris, and buried in the church des Grands Augustins, where he had built himself a chapel. His monument has been transferred to the Musée des Monuments Français. The Memoirs of Comines contain the history of his own times, from the year 1464 to the death of Charles VIII. in 1498. He gives a faithful picture of that singular character, Louis XI., whom he greatly extols for his political art. He is also a great admirer of the Venetian government. He was a cool and sagacious observer, and seems to have fully understood the crooked policy of those times. The great value of Comines' Memoirs consists in their frankness and sincerity. They have been often reprinted, and translated into various languages. There are many editions of the Memoirs in French, enumerated by Le Long; the best is that of Lenglet du Fresnoy, Paris, 1747, 4 vols, 4to, under the title of London. It was translated into English in 1596. The last English translation was that of Uvedale, 1712, 2 vols, 8vo.

COMMANDINE, (Frederic,) a celebrated mathematician and Greek scholar, was born in 1509, at Urbino, of a good family. He was at first in the service of Clement VII., after whose death he studied medicine at Padua. Dissatisfied with the state of this science, he applied himself to mathematics, and finally settled at Verona as the instructor of the duke of Urbino and his son. He died there in 1575. His writings attest that he is to be placed at the head of all the commentators on the mathematics of the Greeks, whether as respects the care which he took to select and print valuable remains (several of which would probably have been lost but for him), or the knowledge which he displayed in the treatment of difficult and corrupt texts. His principal works are, 1. Commentarius in Planisphærium Ptolomæi, 1558, 4to. 2. De Centro Gravitatis Solidorum, Bonon. 1565, 4to. 3. Horologiorum Descriptio, Rom. 1562, 4to. He translated and illustrated with notes the following works, most of them beautifully printed, in 4to, by Aldus:—1. Archimedis Circuli Dimensio; de Lineis Spiralibus; Quadratura Parabolæ; de Conoidibus et Sphæroidibus; de Arenæ Numero, 1558. 2. Ptolomæi Planisphærium; et Planisphærium Jordani, 1558. 3. Ptolomæi Analemma, 1562. 4. Archimedis de iis quæ vehuntur in Aquâ, 1565. 5. Apollonii Pergæi Conicorum libri quatuor, una cum Pappi Alexandrini Lemmatibus, et Commentariis Eutocii Ascalonitæ, &c. 1566. 6. Machometes Bagdadinus de Superficierum Divisionibus, 1570. 7. Elementa Euclidis, 1572. 8. Aristarchus de magnitudinibus et distantiis Solis et Lunæ, 1572. 9. Heronis Alexandrini Spiritualium Liber, 1583. 10. Pappi Alexandrini Collectiones Mathematicæ, 1588.

COMMELIN, (Jerome,) a learned French printer, of the reformed religion, born at Douay, where he took up his residence for the convenience of consulting the MSS. in the Palatine library. He settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelberg. He printed S. Chrysostomus in Nov. Testamentum, 1596, 4 vols, fol., and many other books; those without his name are known by his mark, which represents Truth sitting in a chair. His edition of Apollodorus was completed in 1599 by his assistant, Bonutius. He also published a handsome edition of Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores Vetustiores ac Præcipui, fol., under the fictitious date of Lyons, 1587, dedicated to Frederic, Elector Palatine. This collection consists of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Pontius Virunnius, Gildas, Bede, Gulielmus Neobrigensis, Froissart, and Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos. He has been praised for his accuracy and learning by Scaliger, Casaubon, and De Thou. He died in 1598.

COMMELIN, (John,) a botanist, born in 1629, at Amsterdam. He filled an office in the magistracy of the city, and was, in consequence of his botanical knowledge, appointed to superintend the formation of the botanic garden, which, under his care, became one of the greatest at that time in Europe. He died in 1698. Plumier has named after him a genus of plants *Commelina*. He published a catalogue of the indigenous plants of Holland, in 1683, amounting to 776. A Dutch Treatise on the Management of Orange and Lemon Trees, 1676; translated into English, London, 1684. Description of Rare Plants in the Garden at Amsterdam; translated into Latin, and published after his death by Ruysh at Amsterdam, 1697—1701, 2 vols, folio.

COMMELIN, (Gaspard,) a botanist, nephew of the preceding, born at Amsterdam, in 1667. He became professor of botany at the garden when Hotton removed to Leyden. He also practised medicine. He died in 1731. His works were useful, and contributed much to the advancement of botany. He was concerned in the publication of the Hortus Malabaricus, and of the splendid work of Mad. Lybilla de Mérian on the Insects of Surinam.

COMMELINUS, (Isaac,) born at Amsterdam, in 1598, wrote several historical works in the Dutch language, among others, Hollandsch Placaat Boek, or Collection of the Acts of the Government of Holland, 2 vols, fol. Amsterdam, 1644; also a History of the Dutch East India Company, 4to, 1646; the Lives of the Stadtholders, William I. and Maurice of Nassau, fol. 1651; and the Life of Frederic Henry of Nassau, which was translated into French. Histoire de la Vie et Actes Mémorables de Fréderic Henri de Nassau, Prince d'Orange, fol. Amsterdam, 1656; which is an interesting historical work. He also collected the materials for a description of Amsterdam, which was published by his son, Caspar Commelyn, 1694, 2 vols, fol. He died in 1676.—His brother, James Commelyn, collected many curious and scarce historical documents concerning Holland.

COMMENDONE, (Gianfrancesco,)

July, 1644, when the parliament's forces came before the town, he returned answer to their summons, "That he kept the castle for his majesty, and as long as one man was left alive in it, willed them not to expect to have it delivered." He was so vigilant in his station, that during the siege, which lasted thirteen weeks, he never went into bed. At length his brother, the earl of Northampton, raised the siege on the 26th of October. He continued governor of Banbury till the king left Oxford, and the whole kingdom was submitting to the parliament, and then, on the 8th of May, 1646, surrendered upon honourable terms. In 1648 he was major-general of the king's forces at Colchester, where he was so much taken notice of for his admirable behaviour, that Oliver Cromwell called him "the sober young man," and "the godly cavalier." At the Restoration he was made one of the privy-council, and master-general of the ordnance, and died October 19, 1663, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

COMPTON, (Henry,) an eminent prelate, youngest son of the preceding Spencer, second earl of Northampton, and born at Compton, in 1632. He received his earlier education at a grammar-school, and was, in 1649, entered a nobleman of Queen's college, Oxford, where he continued till about 1652, and soon after travelled on the continent. At the Restoration he returned to England, and became a cornet in a regiment of horse, raised about that time for the king's guard; but soon quitting that post, he went to Cambridge, where he was created M.A., and entering into orders when about thirty years of age, he was admitted canon-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, in the beginning of 1666. In April of the same year he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, holding at that time the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1667 he was made master of St. Crosse's hospital, near Winchester. In May 1669 he was installed canon of Christ Church. In December 1674 he was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and about a year after he was made dean of the Chapel Royal, and was also translated to the see of London. Charles II. caused him to be sworn one of his privy-council, and committed to him the education of his two nieces, the princesses Mary and Anne, whose attachment to the Protestant religion was owing in a great measure to their tutor. Compton had early indulged the vain hope of bringing the dissenters to a *sense of the* necessity of a union among Protestants; to promote which, he held several conferences with his own clergy, the substance of which he published in July 1680. He further hoped, that dissenters might be the more easily reconciled to the Church, if the judgment of foreign divines should be produced against their needless separation; and for that purpose he wrote to M. le Moyne, professor of divinity at Leyden, to M. de l'Angle, one of the preachers of the Protestant church at Charenton, near Paris, and to M. Claude, another eminent French divine. Their answers are published at the end of bishop Stillingfleet's Unreasonableness of Separation, 1681, 4to; all concurring in the vindication of the church of England from any errors in its doctrine, or unlawful impositions in its discipline, and therefore in condemning a separation from it as needless and uncharitable. But popery was what the bishop most strenuously opposed; and while it was gaining ground at the close of Charles II.'s reign, under the influence of the duke of York, he left no method untried to arrest its progress. On the accession of James II. he was dismissed from the council-table, and from the deanery of the Chapel Royal. Dr. John Sharp, rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, afterwards archbishop of York, having in some of his sermons vindicated the doctrine of the church of England against popery, the king sent a letter to Compton, "requiring and commanding him forthwith to suspend Dr. Sharp from further preaching in any parish church or chapel within his diocese, until he had given the king satisfaction." On refusing to comply with the royal mandate, Compton was cited to appear before the new ecclesiastical commission; and upon their refusing to suffer their jurisdiction to be called in question, he was suspended, on the 6th of September, 1686, from the function and execution of his episcopal office, and from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction, during his majesty's pleasure; and the bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Peterborough, were appointed commissioners to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese of London. The princess of Orange now thought it became her to interpose in the bishop's favour; and wrote to the king, earnestly praying that Compton might be leniently dealt with. The bishop in the meantime acquiesced in his sentence; but being suspended

only as a bishop, and remaining still whole in his other capacities, he made another stand against the king, as one of the governors of the Charter-House, in refusing to admit one Andrew Popham, a papist, into the first pensioner's place in that hospital. While he was thus sequestered from his episcopal office, he applied himself to the improvement of his garden at Fulham; and having a great genius for botany, enriched it with a variety of curious plants, native and exotic. When, however, there was an apprehension of the approach of the prince of Orange, the court restored the bishop on the 23d of September, 1688, to his episcopal functions. But he made no haste to resume his charge. On his return to London, he discovered his zeal for the revolution, and waited on the prince of Orange, at the head of his clergy, and, in their names and his own, thanked his highness for his very great and hazardous undertaking for their deliverance; and upon January 29th following, when the House of Lords, in committee, debated the question, "Whether the throne, being vacant, ought to be filled by a regent or a king?" Compton was one of the two bishops (Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Bristol, being the other,) who made the majority for filling up the throne by a king. On February 14 he was again appointed of the privy-council, and made dean of the royal chapel; and was afterwards chosen by king William to perform the ceremony of his and queen Mary's coronation, April 11, 1689. The same year he was constituted one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy, and in the convocation that met on the 21st of November, he was appointed president. In 1690 he attended William III. to the congress at the Hague, where the grand alliance against France was concluded. But, notwithstanding the zealous part he acted in the revolution, though the metropolitan see of Canterbury was twice vacant in that reign, yet he still continued bishop of London. At the accession of queen Anne he was sworn of the privy-council, and was put in the commission for the union of England and Scotland. He greatly promoted the act for making effectual the queen's intention for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her majesty to grant the revenues of the first-fruits and tenths. He maintained an amicable correspondence with the foreign Protestant churches, as appears from letters, afterwards printed at Oxford, which passed between him and the university of Geneva in 1706. It was this spirit of moderation which rendered bishop Compton less popular with the clergy, and probably hindered his advancement to Canterbury. Towards the close of his life he was afflicted with the stone and gout; which, turning at length to a complication of distempers, carried him off on the 7th of July, 1713, in the eighty-first year of his age. His remains were interred the fifteenth of the same month in the churchyard of Fulham, according to his particular direction; for he used to say, that "the church is for the living, and the churchyard for the dead." Bishop Compton was a man of great and diffusive benevolence, and an eminent example of virtue and piety. His works are,—1. A Translation from the Italian, of the Life of Donna Olympia Maldachini, who governed the Church during the Time of Innocent X. which was from the year 1644 to 1655, London, 1667. 2. A Translation from the French, of the Jesuits' Intrigues, with the private Instructions of that Society to their Emissaries, 1669. 3. A Treatise of the Holy Communion, 1677. 4. A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, concerning Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Catechizing, dated April 25, 1679. 5. A Second Letter, concerning the Half-Communion, Prayers in an Unknown Tongue, Prayers to Saints, July 6, 1680. 6. A Third Letter, on Confirmation, and Visitation of the Sick, 1682. 7. A Fourth Letter, upon the 54th Canon, April 6, 1683. 8. A Fifth Letter, upon the 118th Canon, March 19, 1684. 9. A Sixth Letter. upon the 13th Canon, April 18, 1685.

COMTE, (Louis le,) a Jesuit of Bordeaux, who was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician, in 1685. He published Mémoires sur la Chine, 2 vols, 12mo, which were censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris, because of his prejudices in favour of the Chinese, whom he equalled to the Jews, and maintained that they had worshipped the true God during two thousand years. The parliament ordered the work to be burnt, by a decree passed in 1762. Le Comte died in 1729.

CONANT, (John,) an English divine, born at Yeaterton, in Devonshire, in 1608, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. During the civil wars he left the university, but in 1649 he was unani-

mously elected rector of his college; he was also divinity professor, and in 1657 was admitted vice-chancellor. At the Restoration he appeared in London, at the head of the university, to congratulate the king; but though he assisted at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, he refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity, and was consequently deprived of all his preferments in 1662. He was afterwards readmitted into the church in 1670, being ordained by Reynolds, bishop of Norwich, whose daughter he had married. He was soon after made minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which he exchanged for All Saints, in Northampton. He became archdeacon of Norwich in 1676, and in 1681 had a prebend in the church of Worcester. In 1686 he had the misfortune to lose his sight, and died seven years after, on the 12th of March, 1693. He was a man of great piety, of extensive learning, and of singular modesty. Six volumes of his sermons have been published, 1693—1722.

CONCA, (Sebastiano,) a painter of the Neapolitan school, born at Gaeta in 1679. He was a pupil of Francesco Solimene, who had such a high opinion of his abilities, that he took him to Monte Casino, to have his assistance in painting a chapel in fresco, on which he was employed. Conca, on his return to Naples, commenced painting portraits in a small size, which he finished with surprising expedition. This added largely to his fortune, though it did not much advance his reputation. In after life he found it difficult to divest himself of a certain littleness of style he acquired from this practice, and for which he received the caustic rebuke of Mengs. He next visited Rome, and though he was upwards of thirty years of age at the time, he resumed his port-crayon to draw after the antique, and the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the Caracci. He spent five years at this study, which greatly improved his style; and being introduced to pope Clement XI., that pontiff employed him to paint several works in fresco. These he executed so much to the satisfaction of Clement, that he conferred on him the honour of knighthood before the assembled members of St. Luke's Academy. In 1757 a patent of nobility was granted to him and his descendants by the king of Naples; and Philip IV. invited him to Spain, but he could not be prevailed upon to leave the country where he was so highly honoured. He was a laborious artist, and continued painting till a short period before his death, which occurred at Naples, in 1764. In the collection of lord Pembroke, at Wilton, there is a picture of Diana and Actæon by this master. His most celebrated works in Italy, are, the Assumption of the Virgin, in SS. Martino e Luca, and the Giona, in S. Giovanni Laterano at Rome; La Probatica, in the hospital at Sienna; and the S. Niccolo, at Loretto.

CONCANEN, (Matthew,) an ingenious miscellaneous writer, a native of Ireland, whence he came over to London; he soon commenced writing as an advocate for the government. He was for some time concerned in the British and London Journals, and in a paper called The Speculatist. In these he took occasion to abuse, not only lord Bolingbroke, who was naturally the object of it, but also Pope, by which he procured a place in the Dunciad. His wit and literary abilities recommended him to the favour of the duke of Newcastle, through whose interest he obtained the post of attorney-general of the island of Jamaica in 1732, which office he filled for nearly seventeen years. He died in London in 1749. Malone published (in his Supplement to Shakspeare, vol. i. p. 222,) a letter addressed to Concanen by Warburton, from which it appears that, in 1726, Warburton, then an attorney at Newark, was intimate with Concanen, and an associate in the attacks made on Pope's fame and talents. In 1724 Concanen published a volume of Miscellaneous Poems, original and translated.

CONCHILLOS, (Juan,) a Spanish painter and engraver, born at Valencia, in 1641. He was instructed by Stephen Marc, a painter of some note, and went to Madrid to perfect himself in the art. He opened a school of painting in his native city, but loss of sight compelled him to relinquish this employment; and he sunk under the melancholy privation, dying in 1711.

CONCINA, (Daniel,) a celebrated Dominican, born in the Venetian Friuli, about the year 1686. He was distinguished by his pulpit eloquence, which drew after him numerous admirers in the principal cities of Italy. He was also considered as an able writer in support of the papal church, and a powerful opponent to the sentiments and reasonings of lax casuists. He was frequently consulted by Benedict XIV. He died at Venice, in 1756. He was the author of numerous publications, in the Latin and

Italian languages, of which the following were the principal:—Defensio Concilii Tridentini, et Apost. Const. Eccl. Rom. in Causa paupertatis Monasticæ, &c. 1745, in 4to; In Epistolam Encyclicam, Bened. XIV. adversus Usuram Commentarius, &c. 1746, 4to; De Sacramentali Absolutione impertienda aut differenda recidivis Consuetudinariis, &c. 1755, 4to; Theologia Christiana, Dogmatico-moralis, 1746, in 12 vols, 4to; The Ancient and Modern Discipline of the Church of Rome relative to the Fast of Lent, &c., with Historical, Critical, and Theological Observations, 1742, 4to; Theological, Moral, and Critical Dissertations, relative to the Logic of Probability, with supplementary Observations and Defences, 1743 and 1745, 4to; and, A Defence of Revealed Religion against Atheists, Deists, Materialists, and the Unconcerned, 1754, 4to.

CONCINO CONCINI, (Marshal d'Ancre,) a native of Tuscany, who, with his wife Leonora Galigai, accompanied Mary, de Medicis, queen of Henry IV. into France in 1600. By means of his own intrigues, and the unbounded influence of his wife over the queen, he rose to the highest fortune; became first gentleman of the bedchamber, governor of Normandy, and marshal of France. During the minority of Louis XIII. he was all-powerful. The immense wealth he had accumulated, joined with the circumstance of his being a stranger, and the insolence of his wife, rendered him the object of envy and hatred. The young king was at length urged, by his favourite, Luynes, to give an order for arresting the marshal, and killing him in case of resistance. The captain of the guard, Vitri, demanded his sword as he was passing the drawbridge of the Louvre, and, upon his hesitation, shot him dead with a pistol. His body, after being interred, was taken up by the enraged populace, who dragged it through the streets, and hung it up by the feet on a gibbet. His wife was afterwards tried, and condemned to the flames as a sorceress. Her answer, when asked by her prejudiced and ignorant judges what sorcery she had used to captivate the queen, is well known: "My sorcery has only been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one." This event happened in 1617.

CONDAMINE, (Charles-Marie de la,) knight of St. Lazare, an eminent traveller and natural philosopher, born at Paris in 1701. Early in life he travelled into the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, Lesser Asia, Egypt, and Turkey. Becoming a member of the Academy of Sciences, he proposed to that body a voyage to the equator in order to measure a degree of the meridian. In 1736 he was joined to Messrs. Godin and Bouguer in a commission for that purpose sent to Peru. On his return he descended the river of the Amazons, in which enterprise he encountered hardships and dangers almost incredible. He published accounts of his travels, in his Relation abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amerique Méridionale, 1745, 8vo; and in his Journal du Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi à l'Equateur, avec un Supplement, en deux parties, 1751, 4to. He next paid a visit to Italy, where he was received with distinction by pope Benedict XIV. who gratified his dearest wishes by a dispensation for marrying his niece. This union, notwithstanding the difference of age, proved to him a source of much happiness. He published his remarks on the curiosities of art and nature which he had observed in his Italian tour, in 1762. He afterwards made a journey to England. He was made a member of the French academy. He also obtained the honour of association to several foreign learned societies, as those of London, Berlin, Petersburg, and Bologna. He died in 1774.

CONDE, (Louis I. de Bourbon, prince of,) was born in 1530. He served with distinction under Henry II., after whose death he joined the party of the reformed. In the reign of Charles IX. he put himself openly at the head of the Huguenots, and shared their confidence with admiral Coligni. He was excellently fitted for the active leader of a party, by his enterprising courage and engaging manners, which made him adored by his soldiers. After several successes, he was wounded and taken in the battle of Dreux in 1562. He lost that of St. Denys in 1567; and was killed at that of Jarnac in 1569. [The house of Condé was a branch of the house of Bourbon. The town of Condé, in Hainault, from which it took its title, came to the house of Bourbon in 1487, by the marriage of Francis of Bourbon, count of Vendôme, with Mary of Luxembourg, heiress of St. Paul, Soissons, Enghien and Condé. Charles de Bourbon, the son of Francis, had many children; the eldest, Antoine, became king of Navarre by marrying Jeanne d'Albret, by whom he had Henri IV.; Louis de Bourbon, the subject of the present article,

another son of Charles, was the first who assumed the title of prince of Condé.]

CONDE, (Louis II. de Bourbon, prince of, duke of Enghien,) usually called the Great Condé, son of Henry II. prince of Condé, was born at Paris in 1621. He early displayed a superiority of talents, which led the cardinal de Richelieu to predict his future greatness. Being entrusted, at the age of twenty-two, with the command of the army opposed to the Spaniards, who had invaded France and attacked Rocroi, he fought with them, contrary to the orders of the court, gained a complete victory, and ruined that famous Spanish infantry which had gained the first military reputation in Europe, May 1643. The reduction of Thionville and other places followed; and in the next year he marched into Germany, and defeated general Merci, who was entrenched at Friburg. Returning to Paris, he left Turenne in the command, who was surprised and beaten at Mariendal. Condé hastened back, attacked Merci in the plains of Nordlingen, August 1645, and totally routed him. He then took Dunkirk in sight of the Spanish army. He was sent to besiege Lerida, in Catalonia, with an inadequate force, where he failed. Being recalled to Flanders, in 1648, where the archduke Leopold, brother to the emperor Ferdinand III., was besieging Lens, Condé did not hesitate, with inferior forces, to attack the enemy, and the archduke's army was entirely destroyed or dispersed. Turenne had a great share in this victory. After peace was restored abroad, the discontents against the ministry of cardinal Mazarin produced the civil war of the Fronde. Condé was first engaged on the side of the court, and with a small body of men brought back to Paris the young king, Louis XIV., the queen-mother, and the cardinal, who had been obliged to quit it (August 1649). Dissatisfied, however, with his recompence, and despising the minister, he braved the queen, insulted the government, and united with the malcontents. In consequence, he was arrested in 1650, and detained a year in prison. Soon after his liberation, he broke out into open revolt. He now displayed all the enterprise and activity of his character, and would, probably, have proved more than a match for the court, had he not been opposed by Turenne. The two great chiefs met in the fauxbourg of St. Antoine, where Condé's party, being inferior, would have been defeated, had not Mademoiselle, daughter of the duke of Orleans, caused the cannon of the Bastile to be fired against the king's troops. Paris afterwards received the king (1652,) and a temporary peace was restored; but the prince of Condé refused to enter into it, and took refuge in the Low Countries. There he was seen fighting against his country in the service of the Spaniards, its inveterate foes! He fought, in 1654, at Arras against Turenne, who obliged him to retire, but the retreat was effected with great skill. In 1656 Condé, with Don Juan of Austria, defeated the marshal de la Ferté, and obliged Turenne to retire from before Valenciennes. In 1658 Condé was defeated by Turenne near Dunkirk, which town was taken by Louis XIV., and given up to the English according to an agreement with Cromwell. At the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, the re-establishment of the prince of Condé was made a condition. The unwilling consent of Mazarin was obtained by a threat, that, in case of refusal, the Spaniards would give the prince an establishment in the Low Countries. In 1668 he materially contributed to the conquest of Franche-Comté. He took part in the invasion of Holland in 1672, and received a wound in the famous passage of the Rhine. In 1674 he fought the bloody battle of Senef, against the prince of Orange, (William III. of England,) in which, after three attacks, the victory remained undecided. He, however, relieved Oudenarde. After the death of Turenne, who was slain near Sassbach, in 1675, Condé was sent to check the progress of the imperial general Montecuculi, in Alsace. He forced the enemy to cross the Rhine; and then, resigning the military profession, to the fatigues of of which repeated attacks of the gout rendered him unequal, he retired to Chantilly, and spent the remainder of his life in cultivating letters and the fine arts. Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and Bourdaloue, were often his guests. He died at Fontainebleau in 1686, leaving by his wife, niece of cardinal Richelieu, two sons.

CONDE, (Henry Julius, prince of,) son of the great Condé, distinguished himself under his father at the passage of the Rhine, and at the battle of Senef. He was a liberal patron of men of letters, and died in 1709, aged sixty-six. [The line of Condé became extinct in 1830, by the death of the duke of Bourbon, son of the last prince of Condé, who, in the wars of the Revolution, commanded a corps of French emigrants on the Rhine. The

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duke of Bourbon never assumed the title of prince of Condé. His only son, the young duke d'Enghien, was put to death by Bonaparte in 1804. The duke de Bourbon himself died at Chantilly, soon after the revolution of July 1830, in a mysterious manner, which was much commented upon in the newspapers of the time.]

CONDE, (Louis Joseph de Bourbon, prince of,) the only son of the duke of Bourbon, born in 1736. Louis XV. conferred on him the post of grand-master of the household, and also the government of Burgundy; both which appointments were held in trust for him till he came of age. In the seven years' war he distinguished himself greatly; particularly at the battles of Hastenbeck and Minden; but his most brilliant exploit was in the defeat of the hereditary prince of Brunswick, at Johannesburg, in 1762. After the peace he cultivated literature. He was also fond of architecture, and erected the Bourbon Palace, one of the noblest ornaments of the French capital. His principal residence was in the village of Chantilly, where, in 1775, he supported the people, during a dearth, by purchasing a large quantity of corn for their benefit. At the breaking out of the revolution he quitted France, and went to Turin, and from thence removed to Germany. In 1792 he headed an army of royalists, and signalized his bravery in the battle of Burstheim. On the restoration of peace between Austria and the Republic, he entered into the service of Russia; but after the campaign of 1800 he came to England, where he married the princess of Monaco. In 1814 he returned to France with the rest of his family, and afterwards accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. At his leisure hours he wrote the life of his illustrious ancestor, the great Condé, which has been translated into English. He died at Paris, in 1818.

CONDE, (Jose Antonio,) a learned Spaniard, born about 1765. He was employed in the royal library, was a member of the Spanish Academy, and was intimately acquainted with Arabic literature. He published Descripcion de España, hecha por Zerif Aledris, conocido por el Nubiense, con Traduccion y Notas, 1799; Hist. de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España, Madrid, 1820-21, 3 vols, 4to. He died in 1820.

CONDER, (John, D.D.) a dissenting minister, born at Wimple, in Cambridgeshire, in 1714, and educated in London. His first appointment was at Cambridge, where he had a considerable congregation for about sixteen years. In 1755 he was placed at the head of the academy at Mile End, for preparing young men for the ministry. In 1759 he was chosen one of the preachers of the Merchants' Lecture, at Pinner's hall; and, in May 1760, he became assistant to Mr. Hall, in the meeting on the Pavement, near Moorfields, where he continued to officiate till his death, in 1781. He published an Essay on the Importance of the Ministerial Character, and Occasional Sermons.

CONDILLAC, (Stephen Bonnot de,) an ingenious philosophical writer, born at Grenoble, in 1715. He entered into the church, and became abbot of Mureaux; and the reputation he acquired by his writings caused him to be appointed preceptor to the infant Don Ferdinand, prince of Parma, and also to be elected member of the French academy, and that of Berlin. The works of Locke chiefly attracted his attention, and led to his publishing, in the year 1746, his Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances Humaines, which was followed, in 1749, by his second work, the Traité des Systèmes, which was designed to oppose the theories of Leibnitz, Spinosa, and others, as based upon abstract principles, rather than on what he conceived the more solid foundation of experience. His third work, Traité des Sensations, is his masterpiece. He published, for the use of his royal pupil, his Cours d'Etudes, divided into L'Art d'Ecrire, l'Art de Raisonner, l'Art de Penser, and Histoire générale des Hommes et des Empires, a series of works calculated to promote his own philosophical views. It begins with a prefatory discourse on the different modes of communicating instruction, of which he prefers the gradual advance from fact to fact, up to general principles, instead of making the latter take the lead. He proceeds to some preliminary metaphysical lessons, a general philosophical grammar, a course of rhetoric, the art of reasoning, and nature of evidence, and the art of thinking, with the nature and causes of our ideas. Having thus grounded his pupil in the philosophy of the mind, he introduces him to the study of history, an abridgment of which, ancient and modern, is given in the next eleven volumes; and the work closes with a volume of political reflections. In 1768 he was admitted a member of the academy in the room of Abbé l'Olivet. He published his Logique but a few

months previous to his death, which happened in 1780. His Langue des Calculs, a posthumous work, did not appear till the year 1798.

CONDIVI, (Ascanio,) a painter, who lived about the year 1553. He did not attain any eminence in the art; and is merely noticed here as being the biographer of Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He lived on terms of the closest intimacy with that great man, and the account he gives of him is therefore valuable. It first appeared in 1553, and was reprinted at Florence in 1740.

CONDORCANQUI, (Joseph Gabriel,) an American-Spaniard, who, in 1780, in consequence of political provocation, incited the Indians to insurrection against the Spanish government. With a view to conciliate the Indians he assumed the name of the Inca Tupac-Amaru, professing a design to restore the ancient dynasty of Manco-Capac in Peru, a project which had been entertained by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The scheme was at first very successful. The spirit of revolt extended far and wide into the interior of the country; the contest lasted three years, and the pretended Tupac-Amaru was hailed Inca of Peru. His slender force, however, was overcome by the Spanish troops, and being deserted by his followers, he was taken and put to death.

CONDORCET, (Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, marquis de,) an eminent French writer and political character, descended from an ancient family, originally from the principality of Orange, was born at Ribemont, near St. Quentin, in Picardy, in 1743. His uncle, the bishop of Lisieu, superintended his earlier education, and sent him to the college of Navarre, where he early distinguished himself by his attachment to mathematical and physical science. On entering into life he connected himself with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and others of similar sentiments, who formed a powerful party among the men of letters in France, and whose efforts to promote their opinions in religion and politics had such disastrous effects at the close of the last century. It was, however, as a mathematician that Condorcet first made himself known to the public. At the age of twenty-two he wrote a work, entitled Essai sur le Calcul Intégral, which was much applauded. This was followed in 1767 by his Problème des Trois Corps, and in 1768 by the first part of his Essay on Analysis. In 1769 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, the Mémoires of which he enriched with several papers in the profound mathematics. During the administration of Turgot, his reputation caused him to be joined with D'Alembert and Bossut, in aiding the operations of that eminent financier by arithmetical calculations. In 1773 he was appointed secretary to the Academy of Sciences, in which capacity he wrote eulogies of several deceased members omitted by Fontenelle. Having united, like some others, the character of an elegant writer with that of a man of science, he was received in 1782 into the French Academy, on which occasion he pronounced a harangue concerning the influence of philosophy. From the time of D'Alembert's death in 1783, Condorcet occupied the place of secretary to that academy. His eulogy on Euler afforded him an opportunity of making a clear and scientific statement of the specific improvements and inventions introduced into a peculiar branch of knowledge by one man. His Life of Turgot was published in 1786, and was followed in the next year by his Life of Voltaire. An eulogy which he pronounced on Franklin, in 1790, completed the list of his tributes to the memory of eminent men. He was the principal conductor of a work entitled, La Bibliothèque de l'Homme Public, intended as an analysis of the works of all the most esteemed political writers. He was the editor of a newspaper called Le Chronique de Paris, said to be replete with declamations against royalty; and had a considerable share in the Journal de Paris, a paper written on the same principles. At the time of the king's flight to Varennes he projected a paper called Le Républicain. He was an assiduous member of the Jacobin club, and a frequent, though not a powerful, speaker in it. At the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, he was elected a deputy for Paris, and pursued the general political career of the Brissotines. He also drew up the manifesto addressed by the French people to the powers of Europe, on the approach of a war. When president of the Assembly, he wrote an expostulatory letter to Louis XVI., and attempted to justify the insults offered by the Parisians to their sovereign. When the trial of the king came under consideration, Condorcet was one of those who thought that he could not legally be brought to judgment; his conduct, however, with respect to the sentence was equivocal, and betrayed that timidity and irresolution which characterised his

public life. After the king's death he was employed by the Girondists to frame a new constitution; and his plan was presented to the Convention, and approved. During the contest between the Girondists and the Mountain, he kept aloof; and he was not included among those victims who fell with their leader, Brissot; but, afterwards, having written against the proceedings of the triumphant party, he incurred the animosity of Robespierre, and a decree of accusation was issued against him in July 1793. Proscribed by the Convention as a Girondist, he voluntarily quitted the house of his friend, madame Verney, which had afforded him an asylum during eight months of the first revolution, rather than expose her to the consequences of a decree which might have made it a capital crime to harbour or conceal an outlawed deputy. Houseless, and wandering about the country round Paris, he endeavoured to conceal himself in the numerous quarries with which its neighbourhood abounds. At last the pressure of hunger drove him into a small inn in the village of Clumart, where he incautiously betrayed himself by exhibiting a pocket-book obviously too elegant for one in so destitute a condition. He was arrested, and though exhausted by want and fatigue, and with a sore foot occasioned by excessive walking, he was conveyed to Bourg-la-Reine, and thrown into a dungeon. On the morrow (28th of March, 1794,) he was found dead in his cell, having put a period to his existence by swallowing poison, which he always carried about him in order to avoid the ignominy of the scaffold. His mathematical works are numerous, consisting in great part of memoirs in the Transactions of the Academy. In pure mathematics he devoted himself mostly to the development of the differential and integral calculus: he lived during the time when the higher parts of that science began to assume their present powerful form; and his labours on the subject of differential equations must preserve his name in connexion with their history. Besides his numerous works (of which he had not time to undertake a regular and careful revision), he contributed several articles to the papers entitled the Feuille Villageoise, and the Chronique de Paris. But his great work was his Esquisse du Progrès de l'Esprit humain, which he wrote while he was seeking refuge from proscription, and for which he had no other materials except such as he had treasured up in his memory; it is a work more remarkable for depth of thought than brilliancy of style. Another of his most remarkable productions was his Plan for a Constitution, which he presented to the Convention, at whose request he had undertaken to draw up a report on public instruction. If he was deficient in anything, it was in imagination. His outward deportment was cold and reserved, and characterised by a certain degree of awkwardness and timidity; nevertheless he possessed more warmth of feeling and elevation of mind than those unacquainted with him would have suspected. D'Alembert used to characterise him as "a volcano covered with snow."

CONDREN, (Charles de,) a distinguished French ecclesiastic, born near Soissons, in 1588. He was designed by his father, who was a favourite of Henry IV., for the military profession; but the bent of his mind was towards theology, and after prosecuting his studies at the Sorbonne, he was ordained a priest, and admitted a doctor of that society in 1614. In 1617 he became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; and he was afterwards appointed by Mary de Medicis as confessor to the duke of Orleans. In that situation his abilities as a statesman, as well as confessor, were successfully employed in effecting a reconciliation between the duke and the king. He was elected general of his order in 1629. Satisfied with a life of privacy, he nobly refused the offer of a mitre and of a cardinal's hat. He died in 1641, leaving behind him some controversial and moral treatises, published under the title of Discourses and Letters, &c. 2 vols, 12mo, in 1648; and An Explanation of the Priesthood of Jesus Christ, published in 1677, by Quesnel, 12mo.

CONECTE, (Thomas,) a French Carmelite monk, a native of Bretagne, who rendered himself conspicuous, towards the beginning of the fifteenth century, by the boldness with which he denounced not only the fashionable follies, but the ecclesiastical corruptions, of the age. The freedom of his rebukes aroused the resentment of the papal see, and he was tried and condemned for heresy, and burnt at Rome in 1434.

CONEGLIANO, (Giovanni Battista,) a painter, whose family name was Cima; but he is better known by the name we have prefixed, which is that of his native town, situate near Trevigi, in the Venetian States. He adopted the style of

Giovanni Bellini, whom he equalled in colour and expression, but to whom he was far inferior in general effect. His most celebrated work, which was formerly at Parma, but is now in the Louvre, is a Madonna, with St. John the Baptist. There is also a picture by him, which is much admired; it is in the church of S. Giovanni, at Venice, and represents the Baptism of Christ. Conegliano, who flourished about 1495, had a son named Carlo Cima, who painted after his manner.

CONEI, or CAWNE, (George,) a native of Scotland, of the Romish church. He was removed at an early age to Italy, and, after having made some stay at Modena, he settled at Rome, during the pontificate of Paul V. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Urban VIII., who entrusted him with the delicate office of nuncio to Maria-Henrietta, queen of England. After an absence of three years he returned to Rome, where he died in 1640. He wrote, The Life of Mary Stuart; De Institutione Principis; De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos, &c.

CONEY, (John,) a clever engraver, born in London, in 1786. He was apprenticed to an architect, but never followed architecture as a profession. In 1815 he published his first work, a series of eight views of the exterior and interior of Warwick Castle, drawn and etched by himself. In the following year he was engaged by Mr. Joseph Harding to draw and engrave the fine series of exterior and interior views of the cathedrals and abbey churches of England, to illustrate the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, edited by Sir Henry Ellis. These plates occupied him for fourteen years. In 1829 he commenced a series of Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, and other public buildings of celebrity in France, Holland, Germany, and Italy. In 1831 he commenced another similar undertaking, half the size of the former. He died in 1833.

CONFUCIUS, the Latinized form given by the Jesuits to Koong-foo-tse, the name of the most distinguished of the Chinese philosophers, and a descendant from the imperial family of the dynasty of Shang. He was born in the kingdom of Loo, now the province of Shang-tung, about 550 years B.C. While he was yet very young he manifested extraordinary abilities, which were cultivated with uncommon application under the direction of able instructors. As soon as he had arrived at the years of manhood, he had made astonishing proficiency in all the learning of his time. He was particularly praised for his humility, sincerity, temperance, disinterestedness, and contempt of riches. His object in acquiring knowledge was to turn it practically to the purposes of good government, and he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to moral and political science. When he thought himself sufficiently qualified to become an instructor, he quitted his solitude for the courts of princes. China was not united under one emperor until two or three centuries after the philosopher's death. But when Confucius began his mission, there seem to have been several independent kings in China. The neighbouring states made war upon each other, and every part of the Celestial Empire was in its turn deluged with blood. But at the time when Confucius commenced his travels, a powerful international confederacy had been formed, under which the whole of China was comparatively tranquil. He journeyed through these various states in a condition of simplicity and poverty, devoting himself to the instruction of all ranks in his precepts of virtue and social order. His fame and his virtues soon procured him three thousand disciples, who continued firmly attached to his person and doctrine, and of whom he sent six hundred into different parts of the empire, for the purpose of enlightening and reforming the people. Seventy-two of his disciples were distinguished from the rest, and are celebrated in the Chinese annals on account of the superiority of their attainments; and ten of these, called "the ten wise men," were distinguished above the others for their complete knowledge of the principles and doctrines of their master. His disciples were divided by him into four classes. The more immediate province of the first class was the study of the moral virtues; of the second, that of the arts of reasoning and eloquence; of the third, that of the rules of good government, and the duties of the magistracy; and the appropriate business of the fourth was, the delivery of correct and polished popular discourses on moral subjects. In his visits to the different princes he endeavoured to prevail upon them to establish a wise and peaceful administration. His wisdom, his birth, and his popularity, recommended him to the patronage of the kings, but his laudable designs were frequently thwarted by envy and interest. After many wan-

derings and disappointments, he became prime minister, with a recognised authority to carry his theories into practice in his native country, Loo. At this time he was fifty-five years old. In three years he is said to have effected a thorough change in the moral condition of the kingdom. The happiness and prosperity created by the philosophic prime-minister excited the jealousy of the neighbouring kings; the sovereign of Loo was soon induced to abandon his benefactor, and Confucius was obliged to flee to the northern parts of China. He withdrew, at length, to the kingdom of Chin, where he lived in great poverty. He went again to Loo, his native country, but vainly solicited to be re-employed in the government. His zeal endangered his life more than once, but he regarded death with a stoical eye. At last, full of years, he retired from the world, in company with a few of his chosen disciples, to write or complete those works which became the sacred books of the Chinese, and which have survived twenty-two centuries. He died in his seventy-third year. His sepulchre was raised on the banks of the Soo river, and many of his disciples, repairing to the spot, deplored the loss of their great master. His writings were looked upon as of paramount authority in *all* matters; and to mutilate, or in any way to alter their sense, was held to be a crime deserving of the severest punishment. Though Confucius was left to end his life in obscurity, the greatest honours and privileges were heaped upon his descendants, who have existed through sixty-seven or sixty-eight generations, and may be called the only hereditary nobility in China. They flourish in the very district where their great ancestor was born; and in all the revolutions that have occurred their privileges have been respected. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century, under the great emperor Kang-hy, the total number of his descendants amounted to eleven thousand males. In every city, down to those of the third rank, styled Hien, there is a temple dedicated to Confucius. The mandarins, all the learned of the land, the emperor himself, are bound to do him stated service, which consists in burning scented gums, frankincense, tapers of sandal-wood, &c., and in placing fruit, wine, flowers, and other agreeable objects, before a plain tablet, on which is inscribed,—"O Confucius, our revered master, let thy spiritual part descend and be pleased with this our respect, which we now humbly offer to thee." Arnauld and other writers have asserted that Confucius did not recognise the existence of a God. In his physics Confucius maintains, that "out of nothing there cannot possibly be produced anything; that material bodies must have existed from all eternity; that the cause (*lee*, reason) or principle of things must have had a co-existence with the things themselves; that, therefore, this cause is also eternal, infinite, indestructible, without limits, omnipotent, and omnipresent; that the central point of influence (*strength*) whence this cause principally acts, is the blue firmament (*Tien*), whence its emanations spread over the whole universe; that it is, therefore, the supreme duty of the prince, in the name of his subjects, to present offerings to *Tien*, and particularly at the equinoxes; the one for obtaining a propitious seed-time, and the other a plentiful harvest." He taught his disciples that the human body is composed of two principles,—the one light, invisible, and ascending; the other gross, palpable, and descending: that on the separation of these two principles, the light and spiritual part ascends into the air, whilst the heavy and corporeal part sinks into the earth. The word *death* never enters into his philosophy; nor, on common occasions, is it employed by the Chinese. When a person dies they say, "he has returned to his family." According to Confucius, the spirits of the good were permitted to visit their ancient habitations on earth, or such ancestral halls or other places as might be appointed by their children and descendants, upon whom, while they received their homage, they had the power of conferring benefactions. Hence arose the indispensable duty of performing sacred rites in the hall or temple of ancestors. The moral doctrines of Confucius include that capital one, which, however neglected in practice, has obtained, in theory, the universal assent of mankind; he taught his disciples "to treat others according to the treatment which they themselves would desire at their hands." In his doctrines there is an evident leaning to predestination or fatalism, and to fortune-telling, or predicting events by the mystical lines of Fo-shee. The body of his laws and instructions is still followed, not only by the Chinese, but by the Coreans, Cochin-Chinese, and other people, who, taken collectively, are estimated at 400,000,000 of souls.

The works written and compiled by

Confucius and his disciples, are nine in number, and embrace what are called the Four Books, and the Five Canonical Books. The first of the Four Books is the Ta-heo, or The School of Adults; the second, the Choong-yoong, or Infallible Medium; the third, the Lun-yu, consisting of the conversations and sayings of Confucius, recorded by his disciples, and which, according to Mr. Davis, is "in all respects a complete Chinese Boswell;" and the fourth, the Meng-tse, which contains the additions and commentary of Meng-tse, or Mencius, as he is called by Europeans, who lived about a century after Confucius. The Five Canonical Books, all said to be written or compiled by Confucius himself, are, the Shy-king, or book of Sacred Songs; the Shoo-king, which is a history of the deliberations between the ancient sovereigns of China; the Ly-king, or Book of Rites and Ceremonies, which is considered as the foundation of the present state of Chinese manners, and one of the causes of their uniform unchangeableness; and lastly, the Chun-tsieu, which is a history of the philosopher's own times, and of those which immediately preceded him.

CONGREVE, (William,) an eminent dramatic writer, was the second son of Richard Congreve, of Congreve, in Staffordshire, and was born at Bardsa, near Leeds, in 1669. His father, who held a commission in the army, took him over to Ireland at an early age, and placed him first at the great school at Kilkenny, and afterwards at Trinity college, Dublin. After the Revolution he returned to England, and was entered as a student in the Temple. His first play, written at the age of nineteen, was the Old Bachelor, which was produced with great applause at Drury-lane in 1693, and of which Dryden remarked, "that he never saw such a first play in his life." Its success acquired for the author the notice of lord Halifax, who immediately made Congreve a commissioner for licensing hackney-coaches; soon after gave him a place in the Pipe Office; and finally conferred on him an office in the customs, worth 600*l.* per annum. His next play was The Double Dealer, which, however, did not receive much applause. Betterton having opened a new theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Congreve, who espoused his cause, gave him, in 1695, the powerful aid of his comedy of Love for Love, one of the most entertaining and popular of his pieces. He next ventured to try his powers in tragedy, and brought out, in 1697, his Mourning Bride, which, notwithstanding the turgid inflation of its style, met with a very favourable reception. About this period he was joined with Dryden, Vanbrugh, and others, in the attack made by Jeremy Collier upon the "Immorality of the English Stage." He did not choose, however, to submit to the charge in silence, but wrote a reply, entitled, Amendments of Mr. Collier's false and imperfect Citations, &c., which, Dr. Johnson says, "has his antagonist's coarseness, but not his strength." Collier replied, and Congreve seems to have thought it better to say no more. He soon after concluded his career as a dramatic writer with the comedy of The Way of the World, which, though composed with much care, and reckoned by several critics the most perfect of his comedies, was very coldly received. A masque, entitled The Judgment of Paris, and Semele, an opera, the first of which only was ever represented, finishes the list of his works for the stage. In 1710 he published a collection of his plays and miscellaneous poems, dedicated to lord Halifax, to whose person and party he remained stedfastly attached. Steele dedicated to him his Miscellany; and Pope passed over all his great acquaintance, in order, by the dedication of his translation of the Iliad, "to have the honour and satisfaction of placing together his own name with that of Mr. Congreve." On the return of his friends to power, his emoluments were increased by the office of commissioner of wine licenses, and by the sinecure place of secretary to the island of Jamaica. The latter years of Congreve's life were clouded with sickness and infirmity. Cataracts in his eyes at length brought on total blindness; and repeated attacks of the gout gradually underminded his constitution. He sought relief at Bath; but, being overturned in his carriage, he sustained, it is believed, some internal injury, and, gradually declining in health, died on the 19th of January, 1729, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was interred with great funereal solemnity in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune.

CONGREVE, (Sir William,) an eminent military engineer, the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and was the eldest son of Sir William Congreve, bart. of Walton, in Stafford-

shire. Entering young into the artillery service, he in 1816 attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was then also equerry to the prince regent. Retaining the latter honourable appointment, he retired from the army in 1820. In 1808 he invented the rocket to which his name has been attached, and which he succeeded in bringing into permanent use in military and naval tactics. It was employed (after being tried in the Basque roads by lord Cochrane) in the Walcheren expedition, in the attacks on several places in Spain, at Waterloo, and with most important effect in the assault on Algiers. In the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, the Congreve rockets were used with such effect, that the emperor of Russia made the inventor a knight of the order of St. Anne. In 1816 and 1817 Sir W. Congreve accompanied the Russian prince, now the emperor Nicholas, in a tour through England. In 1812 he published an Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance, showing the true Principles of Construction for the Carriages of every Species of Ordnance, 4to; and in 1818, A Description of the Construction, Properties, and Varieties of the Hydro-pneumatic Lock, for which he obtained a patent; the same year he procured a patent for a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder; and in 1819, a patent for an improved mode of enlarging or combining different metals; and another for improvements in the manufacture of bank-note paper, to prevent forgery. In 1823 he published, by order of government, an interesting report on the gas-light establishments of the metropolis. He unfortunately became involved in a speculation for working mines, the result of which obliged him to become an exile from his native country. In 1811 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1812 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Gatton, and in 1820 and 1826 for Plymouth. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1814. He died at Toulouse in 1828.

CONINCK, or KONINCK, (Solomon,) a painter, of the Dutch school, born at Amsterdam in 1609. He was first a pupil of David Colyns, and subsequently studied under Nicholas Mostaert, but he seems to have taken Rembrandt for his model. His pictures are highly prized, and are only to be found in the most valuable collections of Holland. He has etched some plates, in which he also follows the style of Rembrandt.—CORNELIUS CONINCK, a native of Haerlem, and a contemporary of the preceding, obtained celebrity as an engraver of portraits.

CONINGSLOO, or COONINXLOO, (Giles,) a landscape painter, born at Antwerp in 1544. He commenced his studies under Leonard Kroes, and left him to become a pupil of Giles Mostaert. After visiting Paris, where he remained some time, he went to Rome, and improved himself by study. Van Cleef generally painted the figures introduced in the landscapes of this master. He died at Antwerp in 1609.

CONNOR, (Bernard,) a physician, descended from an ancient Irish family, was born in the county of Kerry about the year 1666. He studied physic at the universities of Montpellier and Paris. In the latter place he met the sons of the chancellor of Poland, who were entrusted to his care, and he travelled with them into Italy. Having travelled through Vienna to Warsaw, he was introduced at court, and was appointed physician to the king (John Sobieski) when only in the 28th year of his age. His reputation was deservedly raised by his skilful diagnosis in the case of the duchess of Bedzevil, the king's sister. This lady was treated by her physicians for an ague, but Connor pronounced her disease to be abscess of the liver, which proved to be correct. He appears to have foreseen the approaching death of the king, and in consequence he determined to leave Poland, having procured the appointment of physician to the king's daughter, who had espoused the elector of Bavaria. He visited Oxford in 1695, and delivered there a course of lectures on the animal economy. He at this time also published Dissertationes Medico-physicæ de Antris lethiferis, de Montis Vesuvii incendio, de stupendo Ossium coalitu, de immani Hypogastrii Sarcomate. Having returned to London in the summer of the same year, he read lectures there, and was elected a member of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. In 1696 he read lectures at Cambridge. In 1697 he published Evangelium Medici, seu Medicina Mystica de suspensis Naturæ legibus, sive de Miraculis *Reliquisque* ἐν τοις Βιβλιοις memoratis, quæ Medicæ indagini subjici possunt; ubi perpensis prius Corporum Natura, Sano et Morboso Corporis Humani Statu, nec non Motus legibus, Rerum Status super Naturam, præcipue qui Corpus Humanum et Ani-

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mam spectant, juxta Medicinæ Principia explicantur. This production was one of the first attempts made by modern science to explain away the miracles related by the Evangelists by ascribing them to the agency of natural causes. His last work was The History of Poland, in two volumes. He died in 1698.

CONON, cardinal, bishop of Preneste, now Palestrina, was a native of Germany, and one of the founders of the Arrosian congregation, a branch of the Augustine order. He was advanced to the dignity of cardinal by pope Pascal II. in 1107, and distinguished himself as a bold defender of the high claims of the Roman see. He presided at the council of Jerusalem, in which Henry V. emperor of Germany, was excommunicated for not submitting to the pope's assumed right to the investiture of bishops and abbots. Gelasius II. who succeeded Pascal, also fixed upon him as his legate to the German electors and princes, who by his arts were induced to revolt from the emperor. He afterwards attended as pope's legate at the council of Soissons, in 1121, when the treatise of the celebrated Abailard, on the unity of God and the doctrine of the Trinity, was condemned to the flames. On the death of Gelasius the college was desirous of raising Conon to the tiara; but, from motives not now apparent, he declined that dignity, and died soon after.

CONON, a distinguished Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, was one of those who succeeded Alcibiades in the command of the fleet. He engaged Callicratidas, the Spartan commander, and was defeated; but the Athenian fleet afterwards gained a victory, in which Callicratidas lost his life. In the next year, B.C. 405, Conon and Philocles lying with the fleet at the river Ægos, in the straits of the Hellespont, were attacked by Lysander, and so completely defeated, that Conon alone made his escape with eight galleys, and took refuge in the isle of Cyprus. The subjugation of Athens, and the ruin of its constitution, were the consequences of this misfortune. Through his influence with Artaxerxes he was made admiral of a Persian fleet, which was sent to succour the Athenians, and other Greek states, who had taken up arms against the Spartans. With the Persian satrap, Pharnabazus, Conon attacked the Spartan admiral, Pisander, near Cnidos, and completely defeated him, B.C. 398. The ruin of the Lacedemonian interest in the cities and islands of Lesser Asia immediately followed, with a transfer of the empire of the sea. Conon now returned to Attica, where he restored the fortifications of Athens, and rebuilt the long walls. Owing to the envy and hatred of the Lacedemonians, he was accused of misemploying the money and forces of the king of Persia, and plotting the delivery of Ionia and Æolia to his countrymen. According to some authors, he was sent to Susa, and there put to death; others assert that he made his escape from prison.

CONON, of Samos, a mathematician and philosopher, who lived about the year 300 B.C. in the time of the Ptolemies, Philadelphus and Evergetes. He made observations of the eclipses of the sun and moon, and was the namer of the constellation Coma Berenices. He was the friend of Archimedes, and was the proposer of the spiral that bears the name of that great man. Catullus speaks of him in his poems, and he is also mentioned by Propertius and Virgil.

CONRAD I. count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany, A.D. 911, on the death of young Ludovic IV. the son of Arnulf, and the last of the Carlovingian dynasty in Germany. He opposed the Huns, who had invaded Germany, and pushed their depredations as far as Bavaria: and he received a mortal wound in battle, A.D. 919. By his sage advice, Henry, called the Fowler, was elected after his death by the title of Henry I. Conrad was never crowned emperor or king of Italy, the Italians having chosen a separate king, Berengarius, marquis of Friuli.

CONRAD II. called the Salic, son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was made king of Germany in 1024, and was crowned emperor at Rome three years after. He was successful against his opponents, and added to his dominions the kingdom of Burgundy, according to the will of king Rodolphus. He died in 1039.

CONRAD III. son of Frederic of Suabia, and duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1138. Henry the Proud, of the House of Welf, duke of Saxony and of Bavaria, had also pretensions to the crown. Conrad, assembling a diet at Würzburg, stripped Henry both of Bavaria and Saxony. A civil war was the result; Henry the Proud preserved Saxony, but dying in the midst of the war, his rights descended to his infant son, Henry, afterwards styled

the Lion. Welf, brother of Henry the Proud, expelled Leopold from Bavaria. A battle was fought at Winsberg, in Suabia, between Welf and Conrad, which was lost by the former, and is memorable as having given rise to the distinctive names of Guelphs and Ghibelines, which became the rallying words of two opposite parties that desolated Germany and Italy for centuries. At the battle of Winsberg, the war-cry of the Saxons and Bavarians was that of their leader "Welf;" and that of the imperial troops was "Waiblingen," a town of Wurtemberg, the patrimonial seat of the Hohenstauffen family. The two names were originally applied to the respective adherents of the Saxon duke and of the emperor; but that of Welf soon became extended to all the rebels or disaffected to the imperial authority. The Italians, adopting the distinction long after, named Guelphs all the opponents, and Ghibelines the supporters, of the imperial authority in Italy. Owing to the constant jealousy between the church and the empire, the popes and their adherents were generally found on the side of the Guelphs. Having given peace to Germany, Conrad was induced by the preaching of St. Bernard to assume the cross. He set out with a numerous host for the East, by way of Constantinople. Having lost most of his followers, he returned disappointed to Germany, which he found again distracted by the intrigues of Welf. He defeated Welf, and died in 1152, as he was preparing to set out for Italy to receive the imperial crown from the hands of the pope.

CONRAD IV. duke of Suabia, succeeded his father, Frederic II. as emperor in 1250. His elevation was opposed by Innocent IV., who befriended William of Holland; upon which Conrad invaded Italy, and took Capua, Naples, and other places. His victories would soon have dispossessed the ambitious pope of his dominions, but he died suddenly in 1254. His reign was a period of the greatest animosity in Italy between the Guelphs and Ghibelines. The popes were bent on the destruction of the house of Hohenstauffen, the great leaders of the Ghibelines, and who had stoutly resisted the universal temporal sovereignty which was assumed by the see of Rome.

CONRAD, of Lichtenau, known also by the name of abbot of Ursberg, in the diocese of Augsburg, was a German monk of the Premonstratensian order, in the thirteenth century. He was the author of A Chronological History, commencing with the reign of Belus, king of Assyria, and extending to the year 1229. This history was afterwards continued, by an anonymous hand, from the above period to the reign of Charles V. It was printed at Strasburg in 1537, and afterwards reprinted, with the continuation, at Basle, in 1569, fol.

CONRADIN, or CONRAD, son of Conrad IV., was only three years old when his father died. His uncle Manfred became regent in the kingdom of Naples; but pope Urban IV. bestowed the crown on Charles of Anjou, who defeated his youthful rival in 1268, and soon after beheaded him at Naples, when he was only sixteen years of age.

CONRART, (Valentine,) secretary of the French king's council, was born at Paris, in 1603. The French Academy, to which he was perpetual secretary, considers him as its father and founder. It was in his house that this illustrious society took its birth in 1629, and continued to assemble till 1634. He was unacquainted with Greek, and knew but little of Latin. He published,—1. Letters to Felibien, Paris, 1681, 12mo. 2. A Treatise on Oratorical Action, Paris, 1657, 12mo; reprinted in 1686, under the name of Michel le Faucheur. 3. Extracts from Martial, 2 vols, 12mo, and a few other trifles. He died in 1675. He was educated in the reformed religion, and continued firm to his profession. It is said that he revised the writings of Claude before they went to press.

CONRI, (Florence,) a Franciscan friar, born in the province of Connaught in 1560, but educated in Spain. Philip III. sent him, under the title of titular bishop of Tuam, to his native country, that he might reconcile the disaffected Irish to the prospects of a Spanish invasion. His perfidious schemes were, however, defeated, and he returned to Madrid, where he died in 1629. He was author of The Mirror of the Christian Life, an Irish Catechism, Louvain, 1626, besides some Latin pieces on Augustine, &c.

CONRING, (Germain, or Herman,) one of the most learned Germans of the seventeenth century, was born at Norden, in Eastern Frisia, in 1606. His father was a Lutheran minister, and his grandfather had been forced to abandon his chateau of Conring, in Oberyssel, in order to escape from religious persecution. His progress in learning was singularly rapid, and even in his fourteenth year he attracted notice by a satire on prize poets.

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This piece having fallen into the hands of Martini, a professor of philosophy at Helmstadt, he induced his parents to entrust his education to him. Conring, accordingly, proceeded to Helmstadt in 1620, and remained there three years. In 1625 he went to Leyden, studied both theology and medicine, and obtained his first degrees in 1627. Having returned to Helmstadt, he was made professor of natural philosophy in 1632. Four years afterwards he became doctor of medicine, and exchanged his professorship for one of medicine. His reputation now extended throughout Germany, and the fame of his writings produced an invitation from Christina, the celebrated queen of Sweden, to settle in that country. This offer he declined, and was soon afterwards made professor of jurisprudence by the duke of Brunswick. Subjects connected with this science now occupied a great portion of his attention. His authority was often appealed to in disputes between the German princes; and a treatise which he published in 1677 was thought to have contributed much to the settling of the treaty of Munster. He received marks of esteem from several sovereigns, and amongst others, a pension from Louis XIV., which he enjoyed till the invasion of Holland. His memory was so powerful and accurate, that he trusted to it alone, notwithstanding the infinite variety of his occupations. He died, loaded with honours, in 1681. All his numerous works were collected and published in 7 vols, 1730, fol. Brunswick.

CONSALVI, (Ercole,) cardinal, born at Rome in 1757, studied for the church, but applied himself likewise to literature and the arts. He was made by Pius VI. Uditor di ruota, or member of the highest civil court of the Roman state. When cardinal Chiaramonti became pope, he made Consalvi a cardinal deacon, in 1800, and appointed him at the same time his secretary of state, or first minister. In 1801 Consalvi repaired to Paris, and concluded the concordat with Buonaparte. In 1806, when Napoleon began to quarrel with the pope, he insisted upon Consalvi being removed from his office. Pius, at last, unwillingly complied. Consalvi, after the abdication of the pope, in 1809, was exiled from Rome with the other cardinals, but, some time afterwards, he was allowed to join Pius at Fontainebleau. On the release of the pope, and his return to Rome in 1814, Consalvi was reinstated in his office of secretary of state. He died at Rome in 1824, and was buried in the church of S. Marcello, where a monument was raised to him by the sculptor, Rinaldi. An excellent portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence is in her Majesty's collection.

CONSTABLE, (Henry,) an English poet of the sixteenth century, is said to have been born in Yorkshire. He was for some time at Oxford, but took his bachelor's degree at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1579. He was the author of Diana, or The Excellent Conceitful Sonnets of H. C. augmented with divers Quatorzains of honorable and learned Personages, divided into eight Decads, 1594, 8vo. The most striking of his productions is that entitled The Shepheard's Song of Venus and Adonis. Malone reprinted it in the notes to the tenth volume of his Shakspeare. Constable, who was a Roman Catholic, came privately to London, but was soon discovered, and imprisoned in the Tower, whence he was released in 1604.—There was another of the name in the early part of the sixteenth century, JOHN CONSTABLE, also a Roman Catholic, the son of Roger Constable, who was born in London, and educated under the celebrated William Lilye. He was sent to Byham hall, opposite Merton college, Oxford, where, in 1515, he took the degree of M.A. and was accounted at that time an excellent poet and rhetorician. He published, in Latin, Querela Veritatis, and Epigrammata, 1520, 4to.

CONSTABLE, (John,) an English landscape painter, born in 1776, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk, where his father was a miller. In 1800 he was admitted a pupil of the Royal Academy; in 1820 he was chosen an associate; and in 1829 was elected a member. He has been censured for a too frequent introduction of masses of light; but it is well known that he possessed a perfect knowledge of the composition and qualities of colours, and that he painted his pictures more with a view to their future than their original appearance, trusting to time to mellow the tone and render the general effect harmonious. Admitting their mannerisms, and the absence of ideality and refinement, his paintings will always be prized for their perfect truth to nature. Constable's picture of the Corn Field, purchased after his death by his admirers, and presented by them to the National Gallery, is a good specimen of his abilities. He died in 1837.

CONSTANS I. (Flavius Julius,) third son of Constantine the Great, was born

about 320. He was created Cæsar by his father at six years of age, and at his death in 337 succeeded to the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and the western Illyricum. His dominions were invaded by his eldest brother, Constantine, who was defeated and slain near Aquileia. Constans then became possessor of Gaul, Spain, and Britain, his remaining brother, Constantius, confining himself to the eastern share of the empire. He seems to have been an indolent and voluptuous prince, and is spoken of with great contempt by the heathen historians; he is praised by the Christians only for his zeal for orthodoxy, which he showed by befriending Athanasius. In return Athanasius always mentions Constans with great respect, giving him the title of *the Blessed*. The discontents excited in the army by the pusillanimous conduct of Constans at length produced a rebellion, headed by Magnentius, who assumed the purple at Autun. Constans fled towards Spain; but before he could reach the sea-port where he intended to embark, he was overtaken by a party of cavalry at Helena, now Elne, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and slain, A.D. 350.

CONSTANT, (Benjamin,) a celebrated French political writer, born, of Protestant parents, at Geneva, in 1767. His father, after having been a general officer in the Dutch service, had returned to his native country at the close of his military career. Young Constant obtained a situation at the court of Brunswick, but becoming a zealous partisan of the new philosophy, he quitted it to go to Paris in the midst of the revolution, and in 1796 he appeared at the bar of the Council of Five Hundred, to demand admission to the privileges of a French citizen, as being a descendant of a family expelled from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. About that time he published a tract On the Strength of the existing Government (the Directory) of France, and the necessity of supporting it, which displayed considerable talent. In 1797 he wrote a treatise On Political Reaction, and another entitled An Examination of the Effects of Terror, animadverting on the terrorism of the revolution. When Buonaparte was made consul Constant became a member of the tribunate, and in the first session of that chamber he seemed disposed to put himself at the head of the opposition. He supported the conscription law, and the law for abrogating the rights of primogeniture; but he opposed the establishment of a sinking fund, and the institution of the civil code. In consequence of his systematic opposition to the measures of the consular government, he was comprehended in Buonaparte's first purification of the assembly. Madame de Staël had also given offence to the first consul, and Constant having been politically connected with her, they were ordered to quit Paris at the same time. Some time after, Constant was permitted to return to Paris, whence, however, he shortly after repaired to Göttingen, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote his History of the different Modes of Worship, and Wolstein, a tragedy in five acts, in verse, preceded by Reflections on the German Theatre. In 1814 he returned to Paris in the train of the prince royal of Sweden. At that period he appeared as an advocate for the Bourbons, and he employed his pen in supporting their cause, particularly on the occasion of the landing of Buonaparte in France, after his escape from the island of Elba. He severely denounced the conduct of that extraordinary man, and continued to write in the same style even when the exile of Elba was within a few leagues of Paris. On the 19th of March he inserted an article in the Journal des Debats, with his signature, in which he protested that he would never purchase a dishonourable existence by bending before such a man; yet, on the 20th of April, he received from Buonaparte the title of counsellor of state. He assisted in drawing up the constitution presented at the Champ de Mai, which he defended and enforced both by his writings and his speeches; and immediately before the second and final overthrow of Buonaparte he called upon the French to rally round their imperial chief as the first general in the world! The restoration of Louis XVIII. obliged this versatile politician to retire to Brussels, whence he removed to England, but in November 1816 he returned to Paris. Subsequently he wrote in opposition to the government, in several periodical journals, especially in Le Mercure; and by advocating the cause of the liberals, he obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in 1818. He continued to display the same principles during the remainder of his political career, which was terminated by his death, December 8th, 1830. He was joint editor of La Minerve, and was generally admitted to be one of the ablest political writers of the age. He was well acquainted with the German language,

and contributed greatly to the introduction and extension of the literature and philosophy of Germany among the French. He was also one of the contributors to the Biographie Universelle.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, (David,) a Protestant divine, and professor of theology at Lausanne, where he was born in 1638. He studied theology at Herborn in Germany; whence he successively resorted, for farther improvement, to Gröningen, Leyden, and Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Daillé, Morus, and Amyraut. In 1658 he returned to Switzerland, and was ordained minister of the church at Copet, where he cultivated a literary intimacy with Mestrezat, Turretin, and Tronchin, and with Bayle, who was at that time tutor in the family of count de Lonha, baron of Copet, and the patron of Constant. On a vacancy taking place in the office of tutor to the first class in the college of Lausanne, Constant was appointed to that place by the magistrates of Berne; and was afterwards made professor of moral philosophy and of Greek. In 1700 he was chosen professor of theology, which situation he retained until he had reached his ninety-fifth year. He died in 1733. His works were,—An Abridgment of Politics, published in 1686, and in an enlarged form in 1687; editions of Florus, of Cicero's treatises De Officiis, De Senectute, De Amicitia, his Paradoxa et Somnium Scipionis, and Erasmi Colloquia, with notes and remarks; those of Cicero published at Geneva, in 1688, 12mo; dissertations, De Uxore Lothi, Rubo Mosis, et Serpente æreo, and On the Passage through the Red Sea, 1693, 4to; and Systema Ethico-Theologicum, &c., printed at Lausanne, 1695, 4to.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, (Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius,) first Christian emperor of Rome, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and was born at Naissus, in Dardania, in 272 according to some, according to others in 274. He was brought up at the court of Diocletian, where he was a hostage; and afterwards served in various military expeditions. When his father died, at York, in 306, Constantine, who was present, was proclaimed emperor by the army. He affected to resist their choice till he should receive the consent of Galerius, to whom he wrote a respectful letter acquainting him with the event. Galerius, though much exasperated, did not choose to contest his succession to the sovereignty of the provinces beyond the Alps, but conferred on him only the title of Cæsar, giving the rank of Augustus to his own favourite, Severus. Constantine for some years employed himself in governing and securing the dominions that had fallen to his share. He did not interfere in those civil contentions which caused the death of Severus, at Rome, and the elevation of Maxentius; but Maximianus, who had reassumed the purple, wished to engage him in his interest, by offering him his daughter, Fausta, in marriage. This union took place with great pomp at Arles in 307; and Maximianus, by his authority, conferred on Constantine the title of Augustus. Not long afterwards, however, Maximianus again resumed the purple, and seized on the imperial treasures at Arles; but on the approach of his son-in-law he fled to Marseilles, where he terminated his restless course by strangling himself, 310. A civil war soon broke out between the two masters of the West, Constantine and Maxentius. The latter openly avowed his pretensions to the monarchy of the West, and made preparations for an invasion of Gaul. Constantine resolved to anticipate this attack. With a much less numerous, but tried and well-disciplined army, he set out on his march from Gaul to Italy (A.D. 312). He took Susa, defeated several bodies of troops sent against him by Maxentius, entered Mediolanum (Milan,) and then attacked Verona, where Pompeianus, a general of Maxentius, had stationed himself. After an obstinate fight, Pompeianus was defeated and slain, and Constantine marched upon Rome, where he defeated Maxentius, a few miles from the capital, on the right bank of the Tiber, near the present Ponte Milvio, where Maxentius had constructed a bridge of boats. In recrossing the bridge in his flight, Maxentius was drowned, with many of the fugitives. Constantine entered Rome on the 29th of October, and was acknowledged emperor by the senate, who ordered the triumphal arch, which still exists, to be raised to him as the liberator of Rome. It was on this occasion that Constantine adopted a new ensign for his army, which was called Labarum, or Laborum; it had the figure of a cross, with the Greek letter P above it, and the Greek words εν τουτῳ νικα. Eusebius asserts that it was assumed in consequence of a vision which Constantine had before his battle with Maxentius. After the death of Maxentius, the whole empire was divided between Constantine,

who ruled over the West, including Italy and Africa, and Licinius, who had the Eastern provinces, with Egypt, and who had married Constantia, the sister of Constantine. Constantine now openly favoured the Christian communion, and discountenanced and ridiculed the practices of the old religion of Rome. He ordered a council of the bishops of the West to assemble at Arles to settle the schism of the Donatists, and went himself to Arles; but while there he received news of the hostile intentions of Licinius, which made him march in haste at the head of an army into Illyricum. The two armies met near Sirmium, in Pannonia, and again in the plains of Thrace, after which Licinius sued for and obtained peace, by giving up to Constantine Illyricum, Macedonia, and Greece. Constantine spent several years in visiting the provinces of the empire, and promulgating new laws, which were conceived for the most part in a humane and liberal spirit. He also prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and certain obscene rites of paganism; but he did not attempt to forbid the exercise of the old religion. By an edict of March 321, he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day. In the year 322 he defeated the Sarmatians and the Getæ, or Goths, and repulsed them beyond the Danube. On returning to Thessalonica, where he was constructing a harbour, the Goths appeared again, and invaded Mæsia and Thrace. Constantine again attacked them, and pursued them into the territories of Licinius. This was made the pretence of a new war between the two emperors, in which Licinius, being defeated near Chalcedon, by sea and by land, escaped to Nicomedia, and there surrendered to Constantine, who, at the intercession of his sister, Constantia, promised him his life, and sent him to Thessalonica; where, however, he was soon after put to death, A. D. 324. Constantine being now master of the whole empire, extended to the East his laws in favour of the Christian religion. He published a Latin edict, which was turned into Greek by Eusebius, addressed to all the subjects of the empire, in which he exhorted them to renounce their old superstitions, and to adore only one God, the Saviour of the Christians. In 325 he assembled the first universal council of Nicæa, which he attended in person. On the 25th of July of that year, being the anniversary of his accession to the empire, he gave a great entertainment to all the fathers of the council, to whom he assigned considerable gifts and sums to distribute to the poor. In the year 326 he repaired to Milan, and then to Rome, being consul, for the seventh time, with his son, Constantius; he remained at Rome but a short time, and left it in disgust, never to return to it. About the year 328 Constantine began to build his new capital, which was called by his name. It was a Christian city, chiefly inhabited by Christians, and no heathen temples were built in it. In May 330 the new town was solemnly dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the year 328 he recalled several Arian bishops, Eusebius of Nicomedia among others, who had been exiled by the council of Nicæa. This change is said to have happened at the suggestion of his sister, Constantia, who was herself in the Arian communion, and retained to the last much influence over Constantine. Athanasius having opposed the re-admission of the Arians into the church communion, this led to a strong controversy between him and the emperor, which lasted till the death of the latter. The remaining years of Constantine's life were chiefly spent in embellishing his new capital, and attracting inhabitants, especially Christians, to it. In 337, when preparing to march against the Persians, who had commenced hostilities, he fell ill at Nicomedia, and died, in his sixty-fourth year. His body was brought to Constantinople, and was honoured with a sumptuous funeral. The senate of Rome placed him among the gods, and the Christians of the East reckoned him among the saints; his festival is still celebrated by the Greek, Coptic, and Russian churches, on the 21st of May.

CONSTANTINE III., son of the emperor Heraclius, by Eudoxia, succeeded his father in 641. He enjoyed the throne, however, little more than three months, dying in his thirtieth year, either from the effects of an originally weak constitution, or from those of poison, supposed to have been administered by his step-mother.

CONSTANTINE IV., surnamed *Pogonatus*, or *the Bearded*, the son of Constans II., succeeded his father in 668. He made an expedition to Sicily, in order to punish his father's murderers. In these attempts he succeeded; and upon his return to Constantinople with his beard grown, which was only downy when he left it, this trifling circumstance gave him the appellation by which he is

distinguished. The Saracens in his reign invaded Africa, Sicily, and Cilicia; and at length laid siege to Constantinople itself, but were finally obliged to relinquish it. In 680 a general council, called the sixth, was held at Constantinople, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. This prince, who is favourably spoken of as an obedient son of the Church, but who appears to have possessed little courage or abilities, died in 685.

CONSTANTINE V., surnamed *Copronymus*, son of the emperor Leo, the Isaurian, was born in 719. He succeeded his father in 752, and was, like him, an enemy to the worship of images. His name of Copronymus was an opprobrious appellation given him from the circumstance of his defiling the font at his baptism. Soon after his accession he marched against the Saracens, who had made an irruption into Asia. During his absence, Artavasdes, his brother-in-law, placing himself at the head of the orthodox faction, procured himself to be declared emperor, and Constantine to be deposed. A civil war ensued, in which Constantine, aided by the Isaurians, defeated the usurper, and at length besieged him in Constantinople. The capital was compelled by famine to surrender, and Artavasdes and his son, Nicephorus, were deprived of their sight by the victor, He again made war on the Saracens, entered Syria, recovered several places from the enemy, and entirely destroyed their fleet in Cyprus. The Bulgarians were laying waste the whole country of Thrace; and the emperor advancing against them received a total defeat, and was obliged to take refuge in his capital. On a new irruption of the Bulgarians, Constantine entirely cut off the invaders, without the loss of a man. As he was proceeding to a third expedition against the Bulgarians, he was seized with a fever, and died in 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, though only ten years old, under the guardianship of his mother, Irene. The contests for power between the mother and son form the principal events of this reign. Constantine, after a struggle with his ambitious parent, was declared sole sovereign. Upon this, he sent his mother's prime minister into exile, and punished her other favourites. Irene herself was respectfully dismissed to a private life at one of her palaces. Her artful conduct, however, together with a Bulgarian invasion, caused her to be recalled to court, and restored to a degree of authority. During an invasion of the Bulgarians Constantine attempted to make his escape to the provinces, but was seized on the Asiatic shore, and carried to the palace. There, in the very chamber in which he was born, the emissaries of his unnatural mother assaulted him in his sleep, and plunged their daggers into his eyes (792). He survived many years in obscurity, and Irene ascended the throne in his stead. With him ended the line of Leo the Isaurian.

CONSTANTINE VII., surnamed *Porphyrogenitus*, was the son of the emperor Leo VI. by Zoe, first his concubine, and afterwards his wife. At the death of his uncle, Alexander, in 912, young Constantine, at the age of seven, was declared emperor, under the tutelage of his mother and a council of regency. Constantine, in 945, recovered his original rights as sole emperor; but his habits of sloth and indulgence prevented him from taking an active part in the government, which he entrusted to his wife, Helena, and his favourite, Basil. He took pains, however, in the instruction of his son, Romanus, who, being impatient to reign, is charged with attempting to poison his father, who fortunately happened to spill the greatest part of the potion, yet drank enough to bring his life into danger. In the same year (959), however, either from the effects of poison or disease, he died at Constantinople, to the great regret of his subjects. The works composed by this emperor, or collected by his orders, are, A Treatise on the Ceremonies of the Church and Palace of Constantinople; An Account of the Themes, or Provinces in Europe and Asia; A System of Tactics; An Account of the Policy of the imperial Court, with respect to foreign Nations; Basilics, or the Code and Pandects of Greek Law; Geoponics, or the Art of Agriculture; and Historical Collections.

CONSTANTINE IX. son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne with his brother Bazil II. after John Zimisces, 976. He died in 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., surnamed *Monomachus*, or the *Gladiator*, a Greek of noble extraction and comely presence, was recalled from exile in Lesbos at the deposition of the emperor Michael V., was married to Zoe, the daughter of Constantine IX., then the widow of two emperors, and was raised to the throne in 1042. His reign was disturbed by various revolts, in which he had the good fortune to remain victor. His indolence

or avarice gave opportunity to the Turks, then a new foe to the empire, to gain a footing in Lesser Asia. He died in 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI., named *Ducas*, of a noble Greek family, was chosen by the emperor Isaac Comnenus at his voluntary abdication, in 1059, as his successor. Having neglected the maintenance of the garrisons on the frontier, a numerous host of the Uxians, a people of Scythia, passed the Danube, and laid waste the country. They penetrated even into Greece, and defeated the imperial generals who had been sent against them. At length a great part of the host were destroyed by the plague, and the remainder were cut to pieces by the Bulgarians. Constantine died in 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIII., son of the emperor Manuel Palæologus, succeeded his brother John in 1448, at a period when the Eastern empire was almost reduced to the limits of the capital. Constantine, who wasted the small remaining resources of his dominion in imperial ostentation, soon found himself threatened with the hostility of his potent neighbour, sultan Mahomet II. That haughty prince erected a fortress on the Bosphorus, which was justly considered as a declaration of his intentions against Constantinople. He eagerly seized the first occasion of quarrel, and the fatal siege of the capital was formed in 1453. Constantine in this extremity fulfilled the part of a hero. When the final assault was prepared, he took leave of his people in a pathetic speech, received the sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and repaired to the walls. After exerting every duty of a general and a soldier, he was overwhelmed in the storm of war, and was either killed on the spot where he stood, or trampled by the press of the flying multitude. With him fell the Greek empire, May 29, 1453, the fifty-eighth day of the siege.

CONSTANTINE, (Pope,) a native of Syria, succeeded Sisinnius in 708. He defended the worship of images against John, patriarch of Constantinople, and against Philippicus, who had usurped the empire. He died in 714, and was succeed by Gregory II.

CONSTANTINE, (Robert,) a learned physician, born in 1502, at Caen, in Normandy, where he taught the belles-lettres in the university. He resided for some time with Julius Cæsar Scaliger, and published a part of that critic's commentaries on Theophrastus; but Joseph Scaliger speaks of him with contempt. De Thou attributes to him a life of the extraordinary length of 103 years; but another account abridges it to 75. He preserved his memory and other faculties almost to his death, which was caused by a pleurisy. He is best known as a lexicographer. His Lexicon Græco-Latinum was first published at Geneva in 1562, in two volumes folio, and an improved edition in 1592. His other publications are, Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ, seu Dictionarium abstrusorum Vocabulorum, Geneva, 1573; Greek and Roman Antiquities; an edition, with annotations, of Celsus, Serenus, and Rhemmius; Annotations and Corrections on Dioscorides; Annotations on Theophrastus; Nomenclator Insignium Scriptorum.

CONSTANTINE, (Flavius Julius,) a private soldier, who by intrigue and great success invested himself with the imperial purple in Britain, and added Gaul and Spain to his dominions by his arms. He was besieged at Arles, where he had fixed his residence, by Constantius, the lieutenant of Honorius, and when reduced to extremity he offered to surrender provided his life was spared. The conditions were accepted, but inhumanly violated. He was put to death in 411.

CONSTANTINE, (Cæsarovitch Paulovitch,) grand prince of Russia, born in 1779. He was the second son of the emperor Paul, and brother of Alexander, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. In his government of the Poles he evinced much tyranny and cruelty. On the death of Alexander, in 1825, he formally renounced his right of succession to his younger brother, Nicholas. He died in 1831.

CONSTANTINUS, (called Africanus,) a medical author, who lived towards the end of the eleventh century, is related to have spent thirty-nine years in travelling through various countries of the East in search of knowledge. Having returned to Carthage (which appears to have been his native place), the inhabitants suspected him to be a magician, and, after having suffered various kinds of persecution, he found that his life was no longer safe. He effected his escape with some difficulty, and took shelter at Salerno, where the duke Robert received him in a flattering manner, and even wished to make him his secretary. He appears, however, to have been disgusted with the world. He became a monk and retired to Monte Cassino, where he remained immured in his cloister till his death, in

1087. During his retirement he wrote the works which first established the renown of the school of Salerno, and which, although curious and interesting as relating to the history of medicine, are principally extracted from the best Greek and Arabian authors, and exhibit but few traces of originality. His treatise, De Stomachi Affectionibus naturalibus et præternaturam, appears to have been the first professedly written on that subject. All his works were collected and published at Basle, in 1539.

CONSTANTIUS I., called Chlorus, on account of his pallid complexion, was born about A. D. 250. He served with distinction under Aurelian, Probus, and Diocletian. In 291, Maximianus, the colleague of Diocletian, named him Cæsar, and his colleague. He soon after repudiated his first wife Helena, the mother of Constantine, and married Theodora, daughter of Maximianus. He repaired to Britain with Asclepiodotus, one of his lieutenants, who defeated Allectus (A. D. 300), the successor of Carausius in the usurped dominion of the island, which was thus restored to the empire after a revolt of ten years. He then went against the Alemanni, whom he defeated with great slaughter, and drove them beyond the Rhine. In 304 the two emperors, with the two Cæsars, came to Rome, where they enjoyed the honour of a triumph. In the following year Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated, and appointed Constantius and Galerius their successors. Constantius continued to administer his old government of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. His administration is greatly praised by the historians, both Christian and heathen. He put a stop to the persecutions against the Christians, and employed many of them about his person. The last campaign of Constantius was against the Caledonians, some say against the Picts, whom he defeated. He died soon after at York, in the arms of his son Constantine, whom he appointed his successor, A. D. 306.

CONSTANTIUS II. (Flavius Julius,) son of Constantine the Great, born in Pannonia, in August 317, was left, by his father's will, emperor of the East. He waged a long and unsuccessful war against the Persians and the Armenians. After the death of Constans (A. D. 350), he marched with a large force against Magnentius, to revenge his brother's death, and at the same time to take possession of his dominions. A desperate battle was fought, A. D. 351, near Mursa, on the banks of the Drave, and at last the cavalry of Constantius gained the victory. Magnentius escaped into Italy, and thence into Gaul, where, in 353, Constantius again defeated him. The usurper, finding himself forsaken by his soldiers, killed himself. Constantius now became master of the West as well as of the East, and thus reunited the whole empire under his dominion. In the same year, 353, Constantius assembled a council at Arles, which was composed of Arian bishops. The emperor favoured that sect, and persecuted the orthodox, or Nicæans, and exiled many of their bishops, among others Liberius, bishop of Rome. In 357 he repaired to Rome for the first time, and was received with great pomp by the senate. He caused the obelisk, which Constantine had removed from Heliopolis to Alexandria, to be carried to Rome, where it was raised in the Circus Maximus; it was now called the Lateran Obelisk. Having returned to the East, he defeated the Sarmatians, while Julian conquered the Germans on the Rhine. He then marched against the Persians, but was unsuccessful. In the mean time Julian had been proclaimed emperor by the soldiers at Paris. Constantius was making preparations to attack him, when he was taken ill at Tarsus, and died, A. D. 361. On his death-bed he named Julian his successor.

CONTANT, (Peter,) an eminent French architect, born in 1698, at Ivri sur Seine. He studied drawing under the celebrated Watteau, and architecture under Duline. He was admitted a member of the Academy at the age of twenty-eight. He designed the stables of Bissey, where he first tried those brick arches, which even to connoisseurs appear so bold and astonishing; the church of Panthemont; the amphitheatre at St. Cloud; the church of Condé in Flanders; La Gouvernance at Lisle; and the church de la Madeleine, which he could not finish. He also planned the beautiful church of St. Waast, at Arras. He died at Paris in 1777. He left a folio volume of his system of architecture.

CONTARINI, (Gaspard,) a learned cardinal, and eminent politician, one of the illustrious family of that name at Venice, where he was born in 1483. He was ambassador from the republic to the emperor Charles V., and was employed in several important negotiations. Paul III. created him cardinal in 1535, and sent him in 1541 as legate into Germany, and afterwards to Bologna. He died in 1542.

He wrote,—De Immortalitate Animæ, contra Ponponacium; De septem Ecclesiæ Sacramentis; De Optimi Antistitis Officio; Scholia in Epist. D. Pauli; Summa Conciliorum; Confutatio Articulorum Lutheri; De Potestate Papæ; De Predestinatione; De Libero Arbitrio; A Treatise on Magistracy and the Republic; Notes on the obscure Passages in St. Paul's Epistles; and various other pieces in controversial theology, philosophy, and civil policy, which were published at Paris in 1571.

CONTARINI, (Vincent,) a professor of eloquence at Padua, born at Venice in 1577. Of the several works he left behind him the most esteemed are,—De Re Frumentariâ, and De Militari Romanorum Stipendio, Venice, 1609, in 4to, both of them against Justus Lipsius; and his Variæ Lectiones, 1606. He died in 1617.

CONTARINI, (Cavaliere Giovanni,) a painter, born at Venice in 1549. He imitated the chaste and simple style of Titian. He visited Germany, where he remained some time; and Rodolphus II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1605. There is a fine picture of the Crucifixion by Contarini in the church of Della Croce, at Venice; but his best work, formerly in the ducal palace of that city, and now in the Louvre, is that of the Virgin and Infant Jesus enthroned, attended by saints.

CONTAT, (Louise,) a celebrated French actress, born in 1760. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1776, in a tragic character, and attracted little attention; but at length she established a decided reputation in the part of Suzanne, in the Marriage of Figaro. She married M. Parny, the nephew of the famous poet of that name, and, having retired from the theatre at the age of fifty, she died in 1815.

CONTE, (Jacopino dal,) a painter, born at Florence, in 1510, and was instructed by Andrea del Sarto. He went to Rome when very young, and obtained the patronage of pope Paul III. and of the succeeding pontiffs during his sojourn in that city. Of his works, which are all at Rome, the principal are, a Dead Christ, and St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, in the church of the Cappucini a Monte Cavallo; and St. John Preaching, and a Descent from the Cross, in S. Giovanni Decollato. Conte died at Rome in 1598.

CONTENSON, (Vincent,) a French Dominican monk, born in the diocese of Condom, in 1640. He was remarkable for the popularity of his pulpit addresses; and has left behind him a useful compilation from the works of the Fathers, entitled Theologia Mentis et Cordis, &c. in 2 vols, fol., or 9 vols, 12mo, often reprinted. He died in 1674.

CONTI, (Giusto de',) a Roman, celebrated among the early Italian poets. Little is known of his life, except that in 1409 he fell in love, at Rome, with the object of his verses, that he was an orator and lawyer, and that he died in 1449, at Rimini, where he was counsellor to the lord of the place. His poems appeared under the title of Bella Mano, because the fair hand of his mistress is so often praised in them. They were first published at Venice in 1492; and editions have since been given at Paris in 1595, by Corbinelli; at Florence, by Salvini, in 1715; and at Verona, in 1753. He is reckoned to have approached the nearest of his age to Petrarch in liveliness of imagery, and in poetical warmth of language.

CONTI, (Abbe Anthony Schinella,) a noble Venetian, born at Padua in 1677. He settled at Venice in 1699, and entered the congregation of the Oratory. He wrote four tragedies, printed at Lucca, 1765, which, however, were not well adapted for the stage; they are respectively entitled,—Junius Brutus, Cæsar, Marcus Brutus, and Drusus. On a visit he made to London in 1715, at the time of a solar eclipse, he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. His works in prose and verse were collected at Venice, 1739, 2 vols, 4to, and his posthumous performances in 1756, 4to. He died in 1749.

CONTI, (Armand de Bourbon, prince of,) the second son of Henry II. prince of Condé, and brother of the great Condé, was born at Paris in 1629. His feeble health led his father to devote him to the Church; but having early lost both his parents, he abandoned his ecclesiastical pursuits, engaged in the civil wars on the side which opposed the king, and became attached to theatrical amusements. In his twenty-fourth year he married a niece of the cardinal Mazarin, who appears to have, in some measure, recalled him to his former loyal sentiments. He was made governor of the province of Languedoc, and sent into Catalonia, to command the royal army as viceroy, where he distinguished himself for bravery and prudence. He died at Pezenas, in 1666. His Life and Works

were translated, and published in English in 1711, 8vo. The latter consist of treatises on the duties of the great; on the obligations of a governor of a province; instructions for various officers under government; and two treatises against plays and shows, with an appendix of the sentiments of the fathers, &c., on the same subject.

CONTRI, (Antonio,) a painter, born at Ferrara, about the end of the seventeenth century. He is said to have invented the art of transferring fresco paintings to canvass. This Lanzi doubts, but it is certain that Contri was the first who extensively practised the art, and made it generally known.

CONTUCCI. See SANSOVINO.

CONWAY, (Henry Seymour,) descended of the noble English family of that name, was born in 1720. He entered the army, and served abroad in the seven years' war. On his return to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, rose to be joint secretary of state with the duke of Grafton, and held that situation from 1765 till 1768. In 1782 he was again called to office as commander of the forces. He was an elegant scholar, and was the author of False Appearances, a comedy, with a variety of miscellaneous pieces in verse, and a few political tracts. He was the intimate friend of Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. He died in 1795.

CONYBEARE, (John,) a learned divine and prelate of the church of England, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, in 1692. He was first sent to the free-school of Exeter, where Hallet and Foster, afterwards two eminent dissenting divines, were his contemporaries. In 1708 he was admitted a battler of Exeter college, Oxford. In 1710 he was admitted a probationary fellow of his college, upon Sir William Petre's foundation. In 1713 he was admitted to the degree of B.A.; and at the next election of college officers, upon the 30th of June, 1714, he was appointed prælector, or moderator, in philosophy. On the 19th of December following he received deacon's orders; and on the 27th of May, 1716, he was ordained priest. On the 16th of April, 1716, he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and soon after he entered upon the curacy of Fetcham, in Surrey, whence, in about a year, he returned to Oxford, became a tutor in his own college, and distinguished himself as a preacher. His discourses now obtained for him the notice of Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, who appointed him one of his majesty's preachers at Whitehall, upon the first establishment of that institution; and the lord-chancellor, Macclesfield, presented him, in 1724, to the rectory of St. Clement's, in Oxford. In 1725 he was chosen senior proctor of the university, and was called upon to preach a visitation sermon before the bishop of Oxford, at whose request it was published, under the title of The Case of Subscription to Articles of Religion considered; which obtained no small degree of celebrity, being referred to in the controversy relating to subscription. Mr. Conybeare's next publication was an assize sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1727, and entitled The Penal Sanctions of Laws considered. This discourse was dedicated by him to the honourable Charles Talbot, at that time solicitor-general, afterwards lord high chancellor of Great Britain, who had honoured him with the care of his two eldest sons. On the 24th of January, 1728, he took his degree of D.D. In 1730 he was appointed to the headship of Exeter college. In the same year Dr. Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Law of Nature, was published, and bishop Gibson encouraged Dr. Conybeare to undertake the task of giving a full and particular answer to it. Accordingly he published, in 1732, his celebrated Defence of Revealed Religion, London, 8vo, which was so well received, that a third edition of it was published in the following year. Dr. Warburton styles it "one of the best reasoned books in the world." In 1732, he was appointed dean of Christ Church. On this occasion he resigned the headship of Exeter college, and not long after he gave up likewise the rectory of St. Clement's. In 1750, on the translation of Dr. Butler to the see of Durham, Dr. Conybeare was appointed to the bishopric of Bristol. His health now began to decline. He was much afflicted with the gout, which carried him off at Bath, on the 13th of July, 1755. He was interred in the cathedral church of Bristol.

CONYBEARE, (John Josias,) an eminent divine and geologist, born in London, in 1779. He received his earlier education at Westminster school, whence, in 1797, he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford; where two years afterwards he gained the undergraduate's prize for a Latin poem, on the subject, Religio Brahmæ. In 1807 he was elected

to the Anglo-Saxon professorship. In 1812 he was chosen professor of poetry; and in 1824 he preached the Bampton Lecture. His favourite pursuits were chemistry and geology, and in the Annals of Philosophy are several valuable communications by him on scientific subjects, particularly mineralogical observations made in a tour through Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. He has also some valuable papers in the Archæologia, chiefly on the Saxon poetry. In 1804 he was promoted to a stall in the cathedral of York; and in 1812 he obtained the college living of Batheaston, in Somersetshire. He died at Blackheath in 1824.

CONZ, (Charles Philip,) a German poet, born in 1762. He was professor of classical literature in the university of Tubingen, and wrote some anacreontic pieces, which may be reckoned among the best compositions of the kind in the German language. He also produced a translation of the tragedies of Æschylus, and wrote numerous essays on history and general literature, published in periodical journals. He died in 1827.

COOK, (James,) a celebrated navigator, born at Marton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of October, 1728. His father was a poor cottager, who afterwards was employed as a farm-bailiff on the farms of Thomas Skottowe, Esq. at Great Ayton, where his son was engaged in the labour of the plough till the age of thirteen, when he acquired some knowledge of arithmetic and figures at the village school. At the age of seventeen young Cook was bound apprentice for four years to a haberdasher at Staiths; but his fondness for the sea overturned his father's plans, and after a year and a half's service the indentures were cancelled by the kindness of his master, and in July 1746 he was bound for three years in the service of Mr. Walker, a ship-owner at Whitby. He was thus engaged to the great satisfaction of his employer in the coasting and coal trade till 1752, when he was made mate of one of Walker's vessels. Happening to be with his ship in the Thames at the beginning of 1755, the commencement of a French war, he determined to enlist as a volunteer. The ship into which he entered was the *Eagle*, of sixty guns. Here he was soon noticed as an able and active seaman, and obtained a warrant for the post of master in May 1759. With this he sailed in the *Mercury*, in which he was present at the siege and capture of Quebec by Wolfe. During that enterprise he was employed in the service of taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, between the isle of Orleans and the north shore, opposite the French encampment. In this business he was engaged several successive nights, and he effected it completely, though at last he very narrowly escaped being taken by the Indians. It is thought that before this time he had never used a pencil in drawing. During the continuance of the fleet in that station, Cook was employed by the admiral in making a chart of the river St. Lawrence below Quebec, which he executed in such a manner, that for a long time it was the only one in use. After the reduction of Quebec, he was made master of lord Colvill's ship, the *Northumberland*, in which he remained at Halifax during the winter. This leisure he employed in the study of the mathematical sciences, and he now, for the first time, read Euclid. At the end of 1762 he returned to England, and in that year he married at Barking, in Essex, an amiable young woman, with whom he ever after continued united in tender affection. In 1763 he attended captain Graves to Newfoundland, in the capacity of surveyor, and in a month finished a survey of the islands St. Pierre and Miquelon.

When, in 1767, the Royal Society urged the necessity of observing the transit of Venus from some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, lieutenant Cook was appointed to command the ship *Endeavour* in that expedition. He was in consequence raised to the rank of captain, and sailed down the river on the 30th July, accompanied in this important voyage by Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. On the 13th April, 1769, he reached Otaheite, where the observations were directed to be made, and after remaining there till the 13th July, he set sail for New Zealand, and, after discovering New Holland and New Guinea, he reached Batavia on the 10th of October, 1770. After losing many of his men in that noxious climate, where he was obliged to remain till the 27th December for the repairs of his ship, he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored in the Downs on the 12th of June, 1771, after an absence of nearly three years. The great abilities which captain Cook had evinced in this expedition recommended him to the command of the two ships intended to explore the supposed coasts of the southern hemisphere. On the 9th of April, 1772, he

sailed from Deptford on board the *Resolution*, with captain Furneaux, who had the command of the other ship, the *Adventure*. They reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of October, and leaving it on the 22d November, they proceeded towards the south in pursuit of discovery. The vast fields of ice which, however, presented themselves in those southern latitudes, and the imminent dangers to which they hourly exposed the ships, convinced the captain that no land was to be found, and that further attempts were not only useless, but perilous. Returning northwards, during the winter months, Cook traversed the Pacific Ocean in the southern tropic, from Easter Island to the New Hebrides, and discovered another island, the largest in the Pacific except New Zealand, which he called New Caledonia. Thence he returned to New Zealand, to refresh the crew; and resumed his quest of a southern continent November 10. Having sailed in different latitudes, between 43° and 56°, till the 27th, when he was in W. lon. 138° 56′, he gave up all hope of finding any more land in this ocean, and determined to steer direct for the western entrance of the straits of Magalhaens, with a view of coasting the south side of Tierra del Fuego. December 29th he passed Cape Horn, and, standing southward, discovered Sandwich Land. Thence he ran to the eastward, nearly to the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, and having thus encompassed the globe in a high latitude, and satisfied himself that no land of considerable magnitude could exist between the 50th and 70th parallels, he thought it inexpedient to prosecute his discoveries in those tempestuous seas with a worn ship and nearly exhausted provisions. Accordingly he made sail for the Cape, which he reached March 22, 1774, having sailed no less than 20,000 leagues since he left it, without meeting even with so trifling an accident as the loss of a mast or yard. On the 30th of July he anchored at Spithead. He was immediately raised to the rank of post-captain, and received a more substantial reward for his services in being appointed a captain of Greenwich hospital. The discoveries of islands in the southern seas had now engaged the attention of the nation, and another project was formed to find out a north-west passage, and thus unite the Pacific Ocean with the north of the Atlantic. On this occasion Cook, again eager to serve his country and advance the knowledge of geography, bid adieu to his domestic comforts, and a third time embarked to circumnavigate the globe. He set sail in the *Discovery* in July 1776, and, after visiting several of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, he penetrated towards the north, explored the unknown coasts of western America, and turned back only when his further progress was impeded by vast fields and floating islands of ice. Unable, in consequence of the advanced season, to go farther, he visited the Sandwich Islands, and stopped at Owhywee, where he unfortunately lost his life. During the night the Indians carried away the *Discovery's* cutter, and Cook, determined to recover it, adopted the same measures which on similar occasions he had successfully pursued; and he seized the king of the island, to confine him on board his ship till restoration of the boat was made. In the struggle which took place, the captain and his men were assailed by the natives, who viewed with resentment the captivity of their monarch, and, before he could reach the boat, Cook received a severe blow on the head, which brought him to the ground, and unable alone to resist a multitude of barbarians, while his men in the boat and on the shore seemed intent on defending themselves, he was overpowered. His body was treated with savage barbarity, and a few bones were recovered, which his mourning and disconsolate companions committed to the deep. This melancholy event happened on the 14th of February, 1779. The account of the death of this worthy navigator was received with general sorrow. The services which he had rendered his country, the humanity which he had always showed in his intercourse with the Indians, and the benevolence and concern with which he watched over the health of his men, duly entitled him to universal respect. Soon after he had sailed on his last voyage the Royal Society voted him a golden medal. Cook left by his wife, who long survived him, several children. On the widow the king bestowed a pension of 200*l.* and on each of the children 25*l.*, a reward scarce adequate to the many and important services of the father. Cook, though cradled in poverty, yet improved himself by diligence and assiduous labour. He possessed great natural abilities, and they were not abused; but reading, meditation, and severe application rendered them not only respectable, but shining. Of his first voyage the account was compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth. George Forster, son

of Dr. Forster, was the narrator of the second voyage; and as he had shared the adventures of the naval hero, his relation must be considered not only as accurate, but very interesting. Among the compilers of the last voyage men of ability and reputation are mentioned, especially Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, captain King, who was one of the officers in the expedition, and Mr. Anderson.

COOKE, (Sir Anthony,) was born at Gidding hall, Essex, about 1506. As his name is not mentioned by Wood, it is probable that he was educated at Cambridge. He was so distinguished for his learning and piety, that he was thought worthy to preside over the education of the young king, Edward VI. In Mary's reign he lived in exile; but he returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and died in 1576. His daughters were all happy in their matrimonial connexions. Mildred married lord Burleigh; Anne, Sir Nicholas Bacon; Elizabeth, Sir John Russell, son of the earl of Bedford; and Catharine, Sir Henry Killigrew.

COOKE, (Thomas,) a poet, born at Braintree, in Essex, about 1707, and educated at Felsted school. In his nineteenth year he edited Andrew Marvell's works, and by an elegant dedication, introduced himself to the notice and patronage of lord Pembroke, who not only esteemed him, but assisted him with valuable notes for his translation of Hesiod, published in 1728. Cooke translated, besides, Terence, Cicero de Naturâ Deorum, and the Amphitryon of Plautus. He wrote also five or six pieces for the stage, which, however, gained him neither fame nor emolument. He was concerned with Mottley in writing Penelope, a farce, which, being considered as throwing ridicule on Pope's Odyssey, just then published, greatly irritated the poet, who in consequence of this gave Cooke a place in the Duneiad. He died in 1750.

COOKE, (Benjamin,) a distinguished composer and organist. He was the son of Benjamin Cooke, a music-publisher in New-street, Covent-garden, and before he had attained his ninth year became the pupil of Pepusch, under whom he made such progress, that when only twelve years old he was found capable of doing the duty of organist at Westminster Abbey. On the death of Pepusch, in 1752, Cooke was chosen as conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music, which office he held till the year 1789, when he relinquished it to Dr. Arnold. In 1757 he succeeded Bernard Gates as lay clerk and master of the choristers at Westminster Abbey, and in 1762 was appointed organist. In 1777 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Music. In 1782, on the death of Kelway, he was elected organist of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1784 he was nominated by George III. as one of the sub-directors of the famous commemoration of Handel. He died in 1793. Dr. Cooke's compositions were chiefly for the Academy of Ancient Music, the Church, and the Catch Club. For the first he made the important additions, so well known to connoisseurs, to Galliard's Morning Hymn. For the second he wrote a charming service and two sweet anthems. To the Catch Club he contributed his fine glees, In the Merry Month of May; How Sleep the Brave? Hark! the Lark; As now the Shades of Eve, &c.; and he obtained seven of the gold prize medals given by that society.

COOKE, (George Frederic,) a popular actor, born in Westminster, in 1755. He was the son of an officer in the army, on whose death he went to reside, with his mother, at Berwick upon Tweed, where he was educated. At the usual age he was articled to a printer; but having imbibed a strong passion for the stage, he appeared at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in the tragedy of Jane Shore. In 1778 he made his debut in London, at the Haymarket theatre, for a benefit, but without attracting any particular attention. After a period of two and twenty years, during which he became the hero of the Dublin stage, he returned to London, and made his first appearance at Covent-garden theatre, October 31, 1800, in the character of Richard III.; his success was decided, and for ten years he divided the favour of the town with Kemble. In 1810 he sailed for New York, where, from incorrigible habits of intemperance, which had ruined an originally robust constitution, he died on the 26th of September, 1812. His most popular characters were, in tragedy, Richard III., Iago, and Shylock; and in comedy, Kitely, Sir Archy Macsarcasm, and Sir Pertinax Macsycophant.

COOKE, (William,) an eminent lawyer and law writer, born in 1757, in London. He received his education in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and afterwards devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence. In 1785 he published A Compendious System of the Bankrupt Laws, with an Appendix of Practical

Precedents, 8vo. This work passed through several editions, and was long reckoned the best treatise on the subject; but the great alterations which have taken place in this department of law, in consequence of new enactments, have at length rendered it obsolete. The success of this work probably induced him to enter as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1790 he was called to the bar. Lord-chancellor Eldon selected him for the office of a commissioner of bankruptcy, which he filled for many years. He became so afflicted with the gout that he was obliged to confine himself to chamber practice, chiefly in questions relating to bankruptcy and arbitrations, in which kind of business he had an extensive share. He finally quitted practice in 1825, and died in 1832.

COOKE, (George,) an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1781. He was the pupil of Basire, an engraver of some repute. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he was employed to engrave several plates for a work containing views in England and Wales. Cooke executed plates of the coast scenery of England, and views in Scotland. In 1822, in conjunction with Mr. Moses, he engraved the illustrations for D'Oyley and Mant's Bible. A series of plates, in which he was assisted by his son, Edward William Cooke, appeared in 1833, representing Old and New London Bridges. This distinguished artist, who justly ranks amongst the first engravers of the English school, died in 1834.

COOKE, (Henry,) an English painter, born in 1642. He went to Italy for improvement, where he received instruction from Salvator Rosa, and on his return to England met with much encouragement. He was introduced to the notice of William III., who employed him to repair the cartoons of Raphael. He also painted the choir of New college, Oxford. He died in 1700.

COOKE, (William,) an ingenious miscellaneous writer and poet, born at Cork, which city he left in the year 1766, and never returned to it. He came to London with strong recommendations to the first marquis of Lansdowne, Edmund Burke, and Dr. Goldsmith. Soon after his arrival in London he entered himself a member of the Middle Temple, but after a circuit or two purchased a share in two public journals, and devoted himself chiefly to the public press. His first poem was entitled The Art of Living in London, which was attended with considerable success. His next work was a prose essay, entitled Elements of Dramatic Criticism. He afterwards wrote the Life of Macklin the actor, with a History of the Stage during the life of that performer. He also wrote the Life of Samuel Foote, with whom, as well as with Macklin, he was on intimate terms. His chief poetical work was an excellent didactic poem, entitled Conversation, first published in 1807. In the fourth edition (1815) the author introduced with accuracy and spirit the characters of several of the members of the well-known Literary Club, in Gerrard-street, and of that which was afterwards established in Essex-street, in imitation of the perpetual club in the Spectator, for the express purpose of amusing the evenings of Dr. Johnson, and of listening to his instructive conversation. Amongst those of the club in Gerrard-street are the names of Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Goldsmith. Cooke died in 1824.

COOMBE, (William,) an ingenious miscellaneous writer, born in 1741, at Bristol. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; after which he dissipated a handsome fortune in fashionable pursuits; and became reduced to the necessity of adopting literature as a profession, though he never prefixed his name to any of his works. He wrote:—1. The Diaboliad, a poem which attained considerable popularity. 2. The Royal Register, in 9 vols. 3. The Devil upon two Sticks in England, 4 vols. 4. The Letters which passed under the name of Lord Lyttleton, 12mo. 5. A descriptive Account of the River Thames, fol. 6. The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque. 7. The English Dance of Death. 8. The Dance of Life; and, 9. The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, or the little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax. He died in 1823.

COOPER, (Anthony Ashley,) first earl of Shaftesbury, was born at Winborne St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, in 1621. He was sent, at the age of fifteen, to Exeter college, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's inn for the study of the law; but before he had completed his nineteenth year, he was chosen one of the burgesses for Tewkesbury, in the parliament of 1640. At the beginning of the civil war he appears to have adhered to the king's party; but upon the surrender of Weymouth, he was appointed governor of it, and, soon after, finding that he was not trusted by the court, he went over to the parliament party, by whom he was very cor-

dially received. He took a commission from the parliament in London, with which he raised forces in Dorsetshire; and in October, 1644, he stormed Wareham, and reduced all the adjacent parts. In 1646 he was sheriff of Wiltshire. When Cromwell turned out the long parliament, Sir Anthony was one of the members of the convention which succeeded it. He was also a member of the parliament of 1654, and was one of the subscribers of the protestation which charged the protector with arbitrary government; yet the usurper made him one of his privy-council. After the deposition of Richard Cromwell, he was appointed by the Rump parliament one of the council of state, and a commissioner for managing the army. He was a member of the Healing parliament of 1660, and was one of the twelve who carried the invitation to the king. Soon after, he was made a privy-counsellor, and a commissioner for the trial of the regicides. He was raised to the peerage in 1661, by the style of baron Ashley of Winborne St. Giles; was made chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; and, upon the death of the earl of Southampton, one of the lords-commissioners of the treasury. He was a member of the famous Cabal ministry, and, from his superior parts and eloquence, took a leading share in it. He afterwards supported the measure of a Dutch war; and on that occasion made a famous speech, in which he applied to Holland the sentence, "Delenda est Carthago." In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury, and was raised to the post of lord high-chancellor; but he had not been more than a year in office, when, by a court intrigue, he was dismissed. From this period he became the most violent of all the leaders of opposition. For his warmth in affirming, on the occasion of the Test Bill, that a prorogation of parliament for fifteen months was in reality a dissolution, he was committed to the Tower, and was not enlarged till he had undergone a confinement of thirteen months, and made a full submission. The popish plot in 1678, if not a fiction of his own contrivance, was, however, urged by him with the utmost vehemence against the court party, and it enabled him to turn out the earl of Danby's ministry, and frame a new one in 1679, in which he had the post of lord president of the council; from which, however, he was dismissed, after holding it little more than five months. He had particularly incurred the enmity of the duke of York, by his earnest and unremitting endeavours to promote a bill for his exclusion from the succession. In July 1681, he was committed to the Tower, where he remained four months, and was then tried for high-treason, but was acquitted, with prodigious acclamations of the people. A medal was struck on the occasion, which was the cause of a very bitter satirical poem from the pen of Dryden, who had before personified Shaftesbury as the great counsellor of rebellion in his Absalom and Achitophel. In 1682 he withdrew to Holland. He died at Amsterdam, on the 22d of January, 1683, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of talents, but of dissolute morals; yet he seems to have been esteemed by Locke, and other men of virtue. Nothing of his writing has been published except some speeches; but he left in MS. a History of his own Times, and an Essay on Toleration, which was the basis of Locke's treatise on that subject.

COOPER, (Anthony Ashley,) third earl of Shaftesbury, grandson of the preceding, was born in London in the year 1671. The care of his early education was undertaken by his grandfather, who employed a learned female of the name of Birch, who was intimately conversant in the Latin and Greek tongues, for the purpose of initiating him in his studies. In the year 1683 he was sent to Winchester school; and in 1686 he commenced his travels, and spent a considerable time in France and Italy, where he laid the foundation of that taste in the polite arts which he has displayed in his writings. He returned to England in 1689, and devoted himself for some time to a strict course of study. In 1693 he was elected member of parliament for Poole, and soon after distinguished himself by the introduction of a bill for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of high-treason. He had prepared a speech in support of that measure; but when he rose to deliver it, he felt so flurried by the novelty of his situation, that he was rendered incapable of proceeding. After being allowed some time to recover himself, he was loudly called upon to go on; when, with admirable ingenuity, he thus addressed the speaker: "If I, sir, who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded, that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be, who, without any assistance, is pleading

for his life, and under apprehensions of being deprived of it!" His health, however, suffered so much by his attendance on his parliamentary duties, that on the dissolution in 1698, he found himself obliged to decline the honour of resuming his seat, and went to Holland, where, under the assumed character of a student in physic, he spent more than twelve months in the prosecution of his studies, and in cultivating an acquaintance with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other literary men. Soon after his return to England, he succeeded to the earldom of Shaftesbury; but he did not make his appearance in the House of Lords until the beginning of the year 1700-1, when he attended at the important discussion of the partition treaty. He zealously supported the measures of William III., who was then negotiating the grand alliance, and who entertained so high an opinion of the earl's abilities, that he offered him the post of secretary of state, which the delicate state of his health would not permit him to accept. On the accession of queen Anne he retired again to studious privacy, and afterwards spent nearly two years in Holland. Soon after this, the French prophets having excited a considerable ferment in the nation by their fanaticism and extravagances, different methods were recommended for suppressing them, and, among others, prosecutions and corporal punishments. Lord Shaftesbury, considering that such measures were at once injudicious and impolitic, wrote his Letter concerning Enthusiasm, which was published in 1708. In 1709 he published his Moralists, a philosophical Rhapsody; being a Recital of certain Conversations on natural and moral Subjects: and in the following year his Sensus Communis; an Essay upon the Freedom of Wit and Humour; in a Letter to a Friend. This was followed, in 1710, by his Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author. In 1711 his declining health led him to fix his residence at Naples, where he died, in the year 1713, in the forty-second year of his age. After his arrival at Naples, he finished his Judgment of Hercules, and the Letter concerning Design, which was added to the edition of the Characteristics, that appeared in 1732. He also wrote a preface to a volume of Dr. Whichcote's Sermons, published in 1698.

COOPER, (John Gilbert,) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1723. He was descended from a Nottinghamshire family, and was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1745 he published a poem, entitled The Power of Harmony, which was followed, in 1749, by The Life of Socrates, collected from the Memorabilia of Xenophon, and the Dialogues of Plato, &c. 8vo. In this performance he rashly levelled an attack against Warburton, who, in his notes on Pope, retaliated, by bestowing on the work one of those sentences of extreme contempt which no man could give with more withering effect. In 1754 Cooper published Letters on Taste, 8vo. He assisted Moore, by writing some numbers in his periodical paper of The World, commenced in 1756, and, among other works, attempted a translation of Gresset's Ver Vert. No piece of his is now so much remembered as his pleasing song of Winifreda. He died in 1769.

COOPER, (Sir Astley Paston, bart.) a distinguished surgeon, the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., Rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, was born on the 23d of August, 1768, at Brooke, in the same county, where the village schoolmaster, Robert Larke, gave him the rudiments of his education; but his classical knowledge was derived from the instruction of his father and the Rev. Joseph Harrison. He commenced his medical career under Mr. Turner, an apothecary at Yarmouth. In 1784 he came to London, in order to attend the hospitals, and was bound apprentice to his uncle, William Cooper, Esq., then surgeon to Guy's hospital, but three months after was transferred to Mr. Cline. In 1787 he went to Edinburgh, where he highly distinguished himself by his knowledge of anatomy. He next returned to London, and resided with Mr. Cline, who was then surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital, and teacher of anatomy and surgery. Mr. Cline had the sagacity to discover the value of such a coadjutor, and appointed him, in the first place, demonstrator to the pupils, and soon after assigned him a share in his anatomical lectures. These lectures were the foundation of his fame and fortune. His class at first consisted of fifty students, but they increased to 400, the largest ever known in London. In 1791 his apprenticeship ended, and at the close of 1792 he married Anne, the daughter of Thomas Cock, Esq., of Tottenham, and a distant relation of Mr. Cline. In that year he went to Paris, and attended the lectures of Desault at the Hotel Dieu, and those of Chopart. During his stay in that metro-

polis he was witness to some of the most violent outrages of the revolution; and this, with the loss of some property vested in the French funds, produced a change in his political sentiments, which had previously inclined to the democratic bias of his friend Mr. Cline. On his return he commenced practice, and took up his residence in Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe, where he lived for six years. Thence he went to New Broad-street, where he remained till 1815. He then removed to New-street, Spring-gardens, and there continued to carry on a practice unexampled for extent and emolument in the annals of surgery of this or any other country. In 1822, the last year of his abode in London, he realized the largest sum ever known by a medical practitioner. Having been appointed surgeon to George IV., he was one of the baronets made at that sovereign's coronation in 1821. In 1827 he was nominated serjeant-surgeon. In addition to these honours, numerous foreign academies, and almost all the scientific institutions of this country, enrolled his name among their members. The university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of civil law. He was president of the Royal College of Surgeons in the years 1826 and 1837. His first wife died in June 1827, and in July 1828 he married Catharine, daughter of John Jones, Esq. of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, formerly an apothecary in Gracechurch-street. Sir Astley Cooper died at his residence in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, on the 12th of February, 1841.

COOPER, (Samuel,) an English artist, born in London in 1609. He excelled in miniature, and painted the heads of Charles II. and his queen, and in his visit to France was patronized by the court. He died in London in 1672.—His elder brother, ALEXANDER COOPER, painted portraits with considerable success, and on visiting Flanders met with encouragement. After remaining some time in Amsterdam, he went to Sweden, where he was appointed painter to queen Christina.

COOPER, or COUPER, (Thomas,) a learned prelate, born about the year 1517, at Oxford, and was educated at Magdalen college, of which he was first chosen demy, and afterwards probationer, and in the year 1540, perpetual fellow. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship; and on the accession of Mary, as he was inclined to the Protestant religion, he chose physic for his profession, and practised for some time in his native city; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to the study of divinity, and became a distinguished preacher. In the year 1567 he took his doctor's degree, and about that time was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church, and for several years afterwards filled the office of vice-chancellor. In 1569 he was made dean of Gloucester; and in 1570 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln. In 1584 he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester. He died in 1594. He wrote The Epitome of Chronicles from the 17th year after Christ to 1540, and thence afterwards to the year 1560, in 1560, 4to. Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, &c. et Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum, in 1565, folio; A Brief Exposition of such Chapters of the Old Testament as usually are read in the Church at Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the Year, in 1573, 4to; Twelve Sermons, on different texts, 1580, 4to; An Admonition to the People of England; wherein are answered not only the Slanderous Untruths reproachfully uttered by Martin the Libeller, but also many other Crimes by some of his Brood, objected generally against all bishops, and the chief of the clergy, &c. 1589, 4to. The last-mentioned work was written in reply to a scurrilous puritanical pamphlet, published under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate; and provoked answers in two ludicrous pamphlets, entitled Ha' ye any Work for a Cooper? and More Work for a Cooper.

COOPMANS, (Gadso,) son of a physician of Franeker, who published some medical works, was professor of medicine and chemistry at Franeker, but was obliged to take refuge in Belgium, and subsequently in France, at the time of the revolution in 1789. The king of Denmark conferred on him a professorship at Kiel, and afterwards gave him a similar appointment at Copenhagen; but the love of country, so prevalent in the Dutch, induced him to return to Holland, and he died at Amsterdam in 1810. He was the author of Varis sive Carmen de Variolis, Franeker, 1783, 4to, in which he eulogizes inoculation in brilliant language; also of Opuscula Physico-Medica, Copenhagen, 1793, 8vo.

COOTB-ED-DEEN, (Pole-Star of the Faith,) a title assumed by numerous oriental personages, both princes and men of letters. The most conspicuous are—

COOTB-ED-DEEN MOHAMMED, the fifth of the dynasty of Kharizmian

sultans (see ATSIZ), succeéded his father, Ala-ed-deen Takash, A.D. 1199 (A.H. 596). At the time of his father's death he was absent on an expedition against the Ismaili Assassins; but he instantly returned to the capital, and was acknowledged without opposition. His warlike and ambitious temperament soon displayed itself in an attack on the Ghaurian dynasty ruling in Affghanistan; but being foiled by the prowess of sultan Shehab-ed-deen (the conqueror of Northern India), he turned his arms against the oriental Turks of Kara-Khitai, or Black Tartary (as the vast region beyond the Jaxartes was called), who had not yet embraced Islam, and had often been found formidable enemies to his predecessors. In this warfare he was completely successful, gaining a decisive victory, A.D. 1210 (A.H. 607), over the Kara-Khitaian Kurkhan, or emperor; Otrar, and other cities on the Jaxartes, submitted, and the reconquest of Samarkand and Bokhara made him undisputed master of Transoxiana. Four years later, the Ghaurian dynasty having become extinct, he succeeded in annexing their dominions, without much difficulty, to his own; and finding in the archives of Ghazni a letter, in which the khalif Nasser had incited Shehab-ed-deen against him, he formed the bold design of seizing Bagdad, and substituting the Fatimite line for the Abbasside in the khalifat. He accordingly (A.D. 1217, A.H. 614) advanced against the City of Peace with an army said to have amounted to 300,000 men, and carrying in his company a descendant of Ali, named Ala-ed-deen, on whom he had conferred the title of khalif; but his progress was stopped in the defiles of Hamadan by a continuous snow-storm for twenty days, which all Sooni writers represent as a divine interposition on behalf of the vicar of the prophet; and before the design could be resumed, it was effectually frustrated by a storm which burst from an unexpected quarter on the Kharizmian empire. The dominions of Jenghiz-Khan, who had subdued great part of Tartary, Mongolia, and China, now touched those of Mohammed on the east; and the wrath of the Mogul sovereign had been kindled by the pillage and massacre of a caravan of merchants at Otrar. An ambassador sent to demand redress was also put to death; and on this second violation of the law of nations, Jenghiz forthwith crossed the Jaxartes (A.D. 1218, A.H. 615), with a host said to have amounted to 700,000 men; and Mohammed, after a partial defeat, appears to have dispersed the remains of his army into the fortified cities, abandoning the open country to the enemy. But the ramparts of Samarkand, Herat, Nishapoor, and all the cities of Transoxiana and Khorassan, successively yielded to the numbers and determination of the Moguls, who now commenced that course of massacre and desolation which they carried during the next forty years through the whole of Western Asia; and the unfortunate Mohammed, after losing his family, his treasures, and his dominions, died a fugitive on one of the isles of the Caspian (A.D. 1220, A.H. 617), in such destitution that his attendants were unable to procure a shroud for his remains. No more striking instance of the vicissitudes of fortune is recorded in history—four years before his death, his empire extended from Ispahan to the Indus, and from the Indian Ocean into the heart of Tartary—a realm little inferior to the Seljookian monarchy under Malek Shah. His son and successor, Jelal-ed-deen, maintained the contest with hopeless gallantry for a few years; and with his death the Kharizmian monarchy became extinct. [Mohammed is mentioned by historians indifferently under the names of Cootb-ed-deen and Ala-ed-deen; the former having been his original title, and that under which he was popularly known, having assumed the other only at his accession. He is said to have been the first who introduced in his standards the emblem of the crescent, now universally borne by all branches of the Turkish nation.]—(Abulfeda. Abul-Ghazi. Kholasat-al-Akhbar. De Guignes. D'Herbelot. Gibbon.)

COOTB-ED-DEEN AIBEK, the first Mohammedan king of Delhi, was a native of Turkestan, and was sold in his youth as a slave to the Ghaurian sultan, Shehab-ed-deen. His military talents, however, raised him so high in his master's favour, that after his great victory, A.D. 1193, (A.H. 589), over Prithwi-Rajah of Ajmir, he was constituted viceroy of all the Indian conquests; and following up the advantages already gained, captured Delhi and Gwalior, and carried his arms as far as Bengal in the one direction, and Guzerat in the other. On the fall of the Ghaurian dynasty, he assumed the rank of an independent monarch in India; and maintained himself against the attempts of Taj-ed-deen Yeldooz (another former Mameluke of that family, who ruled on

the west of the Indus), to assert a claim of superiority. The last years of his life were spent in peace, and in the settlement of his newly-subdued dominions. He died A.D. 1210 (A.H. 607), "leaving," says Elphinstone, "a permanent reputation as a just and virtuous ruler;" and was succeeded by his son, Aram Shah. (Abulfeda. Ferishta. Elphinstone's India.)

COOTB-ED-DEEN MAUDUD ABU'L-MOLOUK, son of the famous Atabek Zenghi (see CASSIM-ED-DOWLAH), and brother of the still more famous sultan Nour-ed-deen, succeeded his brother, Seif-ed-deen Ghazi, in the principality of Moussoul, A.D. 1149, (A.H. 544); and married the daughter of Timurtash, prince of Mardin, who had been betrothed to his predecessor at the time of his death. At the commencement of his reign he had to contend against the ambition of his more powerful brother, Nour-ed-deen, who seized on the city and territory of Sandjar, and restored them only on receiving in exchange the cession of Emessa; after which Cootb-ed-deen observed a neutral policy among his more powerful neighbours, till, in the disputes among the Seljookian princes after the death of sultan Sandjar, he espoused the cause of Soliman-Shah, who had been for some years detained at Moussoul, and sent him, A.D. 1160 (A.H. 555), at the head of a powerful army into Irak; but the enterprise failed, and the Seljookian power was thenceforward confined to the east of the Tigris. Cootb-ed-deen died of a fever, A.D. 1169 (A.H. 569), a few months after the death of his minister, Zein-ed-deen Ali, who had administered his dominions from his accession; and was succeeded by his son, Seif-ed-deen Ghazi II. (Abulfeda. Kholasat-al-Akhbar. De Guignes.)

COOTB-ED-DEEN MALEK-SHAH, one of the ten sons of Azz-ed-deen Kilij-Arslan (see AZZ-ED-DEEN), the fifth of the Seljookian sultans of Roum, or Anatolia, received Siwas, or Sebaste, as an appanage from his father, who imprudently divided his dominions among his children during his lifetime. The evil results of this partition soon became evident, and Azz-ed-deen wished to resume his authority; but he was made prisoner and confined in the citadel of Iconium, by Cootb-ed-deen, till the latter sustained a signal overthrow, A.D. 1190 (A.H. 586), from the crusaders under Frederic Barbarossa, who took and sacked Iconium, and compelled him to give hostages for his submission. The remainder of his career was occupied by a contest with one or other of his brothers; and he had just succeeded in ridding himself by assassination of Mahmood, the most powerful of the number, when he died of a fever, A.D. 1193 (A.H. 589), only a few months after the death of his father, Azz-ed-deen. (Abulfeda. Al Jannabi. De Guignes. Von Hammer.)

COOTB-ED-DEEN MOHAMMED, the third of the Kara-Khitayan sultans of Kerman, was the son of Kheimr-Taynku, and nephew of Barak, the founder of the dynasty. (See BARAK.) On the death of his uncle, he unsuccessfully attempted to contest the crown with his cousin, Rokn-ed-deen; but on the death of that prince, who was put to death, after reigning fifteen years, by order of Mangu, the Mogul khan of Persia (to whom Kerman was tributary), he was placed on the throne, which he occupied till his death, A.D. 1257 (A.H. 655), after a reign of five years. His son, Hejaj, succeeded him. (Kholasat-al-Akhbar. D'Herbelot. De Guignes.)

COOTB-ED-DEEN MOHAMMED EBN MASSOUD, (called also, from the place of his birth, Shirazi,) a celebrated Persian philosopher and astronomer, born at Shiraz, A.D. 1236 (A.H. 634). He was a pupil of the famous Nasser-ed-deen of Toos, whom he almost rivalled in the versatility of his attainments, which embraced nearly the whole range of science, but were perhaps more remarkable for extent and variety than for accuracy or depth. Hulaku, the Mogul conqueror of Persia, honoured him with his friendship and protection, which was continued by his successors on the throne; and he closed a long life, undisturbed by vicissitudes of fortune, and constantly spent in the pursuit of knowledge, at Tabreez, A.D. 1311 (A.H. 710), at the age of seventy-six lunar years. Several of his treatises, principally on astronomy and medicine, are to be found in most of the great libraries of Europe. Numerous other Oriental authors have borne the title of Cootb-ed-deen, but none of them deserve particular notice.

COOTB-SHAH, or COOTB-KOOLI, the founder of the Moslem dynasty in Golconda, called the Cootb-Shahy. He was by birth a Turkman of the Baharloo tribe, and was born at Hamadan, in Persia; but coming to India as a free man, in quest of military service, he entered the body-guard of Mohammed Shah Bahmani II., king of the Dekkan,

about A. D. 1480. He became governor of Telingana; and when the Bahmani dynasty, under the imbecile sway of Mahmood Shah II., was tottering to its fall, he followed the example of the princes of Ahmednuggur and Beejapoor, and proclaimed his independence, A. D. 1512, (A. H. 918.) Contrary to the practice of India, he introduced the Persian etiquette and forms of government into his dominions, and professed from the first the tenets of the Sheah sect. Excepting a war in 1533 with Ismael Adil Shah of Beejapoor, which led to no results, he appears to have remained almost always at peace with the Moslem sovereigns of the Dekkan; but he waged incessant war with the rajah of Warangol, and the other Hindoo rulers in Telingana, over whose united forces, aided by those of the rajah of Orissa, he gained a great victory at Condapilly, and subdued a great part of the Warangol territory. He was at length, (A. D. 1543, A. H. 940,) assassinated, at the age of ninety, by a slave suborned by his son, Jemshid, who ascended the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother, Cootb-ed-deen, whom their father had designated as his heir. The dynasty founded by Cootb-Kooli-Shah gradually extended its dominion, chiefly by conquests from the Hindoos, over the greater part of the eastern Dekkan, and continued to reign at Hyderabad, whither the capital had been transferred from Golconda, till the final subjugation of the Dekkan by Aurungzeb, A.D. 1687. (Briggs's Ferishta, &c. Elphinstone's India.)

COOTE, (Sir Charles,) a distinguished officer, the eldest son of Sir Charles Coote, who was created baronet in 1621. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1641, he was made governor of Dublin. After Ireland was reduced to the obedience of the Parliament, he was one of the court of justice in the province of Connaught, of which he was made president by act of parliament. At the Restoration he made himself master of Dublin castle, and apprehended John Coke, chief-justice of Ireland, who had been solicitor-general at the trial of Charles I.; and in 1660, on account of his services for the royal cause, he was created baron and viscount Coote, and earl of Montrath; and was appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died in 1661.

COOTE, (Sir Eyre,) a descendant of the preceding, born in Ireland, in 1726. He served against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 he went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Plassey, and at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1770 he was made commander-in-chief of the Company's forces, but resigned the office in the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, in Scotland, and was made knight of the Bath. In 1780 he went again to India as commander-in-chief, and in the following year, with 10,000 men, defeated Hyder-Ally, at the head of 150,000. He died at Madras in 1783. The East India Company erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

COPERNICUS, (Nicholas,) the founder of the present astronomical system, was born at Thorn, on the 19th of February, 1473. After having commenced his education in his father's house, he went to the university of Cracow, where he became doctor of medicine. He had a decided inclination for mathematical studies, and, in particular, is related to have become a proficient in perspective, preparatory to commencing a tour for the sake of self-improvement. During this tour he became a pupil of Domenico Maria Novarra, the celebrated astronomical professor of Bologna, who appears to have first excited in him a taste for astronomy. Shortly afterwards we find Copernicus teaching mathematics at Rome; and in that city he made several astronomical observations, amongst others that of an eclipse of the moon, observed in November, 1500. In a few years (but the date is not precisely known) he left Italy, and returned to his native country, where his uncle, who was bishop of Warmia, had procured him a canonry in the cathedral of Frauenburg. When settled in this appointment, he passed the rest of his life in three kinds of occupation,—viz. his ecclesiastical duties, prescribing for the poor, and astronomical studies. The only recorded interruption of this solitary and tranquil course, was when the other canons, in reliance on the clearness of his judgment, entrusted to him the administration of the affairs of the community. In their behalf he was obliged to resist the claims of the knights of the Teutonic order, and was, in consequence, attacked by them in a statement addressed to the states of Posnania. When deputed by the chapter as their representative at the diet of Grodno, he took a conspicuous part in the adjustment of the coinage, and wrote a paper on the subject, which was deposited in the

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archives of the diet. But in general he avoided intercourse with the world, and formed no intimacies except with men of gravity and learning, among whom are particularly recorded, Gysius, bishop of Culm, and his pupil, Rheticus. A large mass of his epistles is said, by Gassendi, to have fallen into the hands of Broscius, professor at Cracow, but none have been published.

He laboured under a want of astronomical instruments. "If," said he, "I could determine the true places of the heavenly bodies within ten seconds of a degree, I should not glory less than in the rule Pythagoras has left us." Having analyzed the various hypotheses respecting the movements of the heavenly bodies, he selected what appeared to him most probable, rejecting the rest. The Egyptians believed that Mercury and Venus moved round the Sun, which they placed between Mars and the moon, but they considered Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Sun, as moving round the earth. Apollonius placed the sun as the centre of all the planetary motions, but believed that it, as well as the moon, moved round the earth. Heraclides, and other philosophers, discovered that the earth moved on its own axis, and that the rising and setting of the stars was a result of it, but they considered the earth as the centre of the world. The followers of Pythagoras held that the sun was at the centre of the universe; and Philolaus added to this doctrine, the diurnal rotation of the earth on its own axis, and the annual revolution of it round the sun. According to Copernicus, the sun is fixed in the centre of the world, while the planets move round it in circular orbits. By this system he was enabled to explain the apparent motion of the sun, the succession of day and night, the changes of the seasons, the precession of the equinoxes, the appearances of the planets, and the changes of their positions in different directions, with a simplicity and consistency which no former system had effected.

His work was written in 1530, and from that time he continued to add to, and improve it till the time of its publication. In the mean while, his opinions became known among the vulgar, and he was satirized on the stage at Elburg. He appears to have entertained some apprehensions as to the consequences to be expected from the promulgation of his opinions, but at length yielded to the desire of cardinal Schonberg, and the work appeared under the following title, Nicholai Copernici Torinensis de Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium libri vi, Norimb. 1543. The illustrious author received a copy of the book into his hands only a few hours before his death, which took place on the 25th of May, 1543.

COPLEY, (John Singleton,) a celebrated painter, born at Boston, in North America, in 1737. He appears to have been completely self-taught, and the works of his earlier years show the power of natural genius. His name first became known in England in 1760, when he sent for exhibition at the Royal Academy a picture of a Boy and a Tame Squirrel. This painting attracted much observation. He visited Italy in 1774, passing through England on his route, and in the following year he returned, and followed his profession in London, and commenced portrait painting, in which he met with great success. The Royal Academy elected him an associate in 1777, and in 1783 he was chosen a member of that body, on the production of his picture of the Death of Chatham in the House of Lords. This painting, now in the National Gallery, has been splendidly engraved by Bartolozzi. In 1790 Copley was sent by the Corporation of London to Hanover to take the portraits of the four Hanoverian officers, commanders of regiments associated with the British troops under general Elliot (subsequently created lord Heathfield), at the defence of Gibraltar, to introduce them in the picture ordered for the Council Chamber of Guildhall. Copley pursued his profession with unabated ardour until his sudden death, 9th of September, 1815. One of his latest productions was a portrait of his eldest and only surviving son, lord Lyndhurst, the present lord-chancellor of England. The principal works of Copley, in addition to those we have mentioned, are major Pierson dying in defence of St. Helier's, in Jersey, against the French; the Boy rescued from the Shark, presented by the painter to Christ's Hospital; and the Surrender of De Winter to Lord Duncan, placed in the Painted-hall at Greenwich. Copley's paintings are deficient in freedom of drawing and warmth of colouring; faults, it is strange to say, less observable in his earlier productions than in those he executed in his maturer years.

COQUES, (Gonzales,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1618. He was a pupil of Ryckært the elder. He painted por-

traits of a small size, in which he imitated the style of Vandyck with great effect. He was patronized by Charles I. of England. He died in 1684.

CORAM, (Thomas,) an eminent philanthropist, born about 1668, and bred to the sea. Being led to observe many children who were abandoned by their parents, he conceived the plan of an asylum for such poor outcasts, and, accordingly, he projected the Foundling Hospital, for which, after long and earnest exertion, he obtained a charter. He also set on foot a scheme for the education of Indian girls in America. His disregard for economy at length reduced his circumstances so much that a subscription was entered into for his support. He died in 1751, and was buried, according to his desire, in the chapel of the Hospital.

CORAS, (John de,) born, in 1517, at Toulouse, where he became public professor of law at the age of eighteen. He was afterwards professor at Angers, Orleans, Paris, Padua, and Ferrara, and then returned to Toulouse, and became counsellor of the parliament, and chancellor to the queen of Navarre. He was imprisoned for his adherence to the Protestant religion; and was murdered, with above 200 other prisoners, in 1572. He wrote various works on civil law, which were published together, Lyons, 1558, 2 vols, fol.

CORBET, (John,) a native of Gloucester, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He obtained the living of Bramshot, in Hampshire, from which he was ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity. He died in 1680. He is author of an historical relation of the military government of Gloucester during the rebellion, 4to; besides Self-Employment in Secret, 12mo, 1681.

CORBET, (Richard,) an English poet and divine, born at Ewell, in Surrey, in 1582, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became dean in 1620. In 1629 he was made bishop of Oxford, and in 1632 was translated to Norwich. He died in 1635, and was buried in the cathedral of Norwich. After his death, his poems were published, under the title of Poetica Stromata, 1648, 8vo; and another edition 1672, 12mo.

CORBINELLI, (James,) a scholar and wit, in the sixteenth century, born of an illustrious family at Florence. He went to France in the time of Catharine de Medicis, who gave him an appointment about her son, the duke of Anjou. He was a great friend to learned men, whose works he printed at his own expense, and frequently added notes to them, particularly to Rosso's poem, La Fisica, 1578, 8vo; and to Dante's De Vulgari Eloquentia, 1577, 8vo.

CORDARA, (Julius Cæsar,) a learned Italian Jesuit, born in Alexandria de la Paglia, in 1704, and was educated in the Jesuits' college at Rome. He evinced a predilection for oratory, poetry, and history. His talents for dramatic poetry became known when he was thirty years of age, by an allegoric drama, entitled The Death of Nice, in honour of the princess Clementina, queen of the titular James III., who died in 1735. By this he highly ingratiated himself with the abdicated royal family established at Rome, and his production was also much admired by the public, and went through several editions. In 1737 he published satires on the literary spirit of the age, under the name of L. Sectanus. This work went rapidly through seven editions. In 1742 he was appointed historiographer of his order; and in 1750 he published, in elegant Latin, 2 vols, fol., Historia Societatis Jesu, Pars VI. complectens Res gestas sub Mutio Vitellesco; which was followed by his Caroli Odoardi Stuartii, Walliæ principis, Expeditio in Scotiam, Libris IV. comprehensa. On the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits, he retired in 1772 from Rome to Turin, whence, towards the close of his life, he retired to his native place, where he died in 1790.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, (Mary Anne Charlotte,) born in 1768, at St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, of respectable parents. She was brought up at Caen, where her beauty and accomplishments were seen and admired by Belsunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The death of this favourite, who was murdered by some assassins, excited the resentment of the youthful heroine, and when she saw her lover branded with the name of conspirator, in a paper published by Marat, she hastened to Paris, determined to sacrifice him to her vengeance. She was refused admittance at his house at first; but she obtained it by writing a letter, in which she informed him that she wished to disclose some secret of importance; and while the tyrant, confined to his room by sickness, was engaged in conversation with her, she stabbed him to the heart. Undismayed, and glorying in the deed, she

refused to fly, and was dragged to the abbaye, and then to the revolutionary tribunal, where she heard the sentence of condemnation with tranquil composure. The serenity and dignity of her features were so commanding, as she walked to the scaffold, that Adam Lux, a deputy from Mayence, captivated by her beauty, requested to be permitted to follow her to death. She suffered on the 17th of July, 1793, in the twenty-fourth year of her age. It is said that, by the female line, she was descended from Peter Corneille.

CORDEMOI, (Gerard de,) a French historian, born at Paris. He was brought up to the bar; but having a greater inclination for the study of philosophy, he attached himself to that of Descartes. Bossuet caused him to be made reader to the Dauphin. He was engaged by the duke de Montausier to compose, for the instruction of that prince, a history of Charlemagne; and for this purpose he applied himself with great assiduity to the study of the history of the two first races of French kings, the contradictions and perplexities in which he was the first writer who removed. The fruit of his labours was, A General History of France, 2 vols, fol. 1685—1689, containing that of the two first races. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1675, and died in 1684.

CORDEMOI, (Louis Gerard de,) son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1651, became a licentiate of the Sorbonne, and abbot of the Cistercian monastery at Fenieres. Among Roman Catholic writers he is considered as a very able opponent of the Protestants. He assisted his father in the latter part of his General History of France, and wrote that portion which extends from about the conclusion of the reign of Louis V. to the end of the work. He died in 1722.

CORDES, or CORDERIUS, (Balthasar,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp, in 1592, and afterwards became doctor in theology at Vienna. He was intimately conversant with the learned languages, and more particularly with the Greek, which he had cultivated with great assiduity. He died at Rome in 1650. He published, S. Dionysii Areopagitæ Opera omnia, Gr. et Lat. cum Scholiis Maximi et Paraphrasi Pachymeræ, 2 vols, fol. Antwerp, 1634. Job Elucidatus, 1646, fol.

CORDES, (John de,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Limoges, in 1570. When he was more than thirty years old he entered among the Jesuits at Avignon, but was obliged by ill health to quit their seminary before the expiration of his noviciate. He afterwards obtained a canonry in his native place, and applied himself to the publication of different works, and to the formation of one of the most choice libraries in the kingdom, which, after his death, in 1642, was purchased by cardinal Mazarin. He edited the works of Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, of pope Nicholas I., and of Cassander. He also translated Father Paul's History of the Differences between Pope Paul V. and the Republic of Venice, 1625, 8vo.

CORDIER, or CORDERIUS, (Mathurin,) an eminent teacher, a native of Normandy, born in 1479. He spent his long life in teaching children at Paris, Nevers, Bordeaux, Geneva, Neufchatel, Lausanne, and lastly, again at Geneva, where he died in 1564, at the age of eighty-five, having continued his labours until three or four days before his death. Calvin, who had been his scholar at Paris, in the college de la Marche, dedicated his Commentary on the First Epistle to the Thessalonians to him. He published several books for the use of schools, among which were, Epistres Chrestiennes, Lyons, 1557, 16mo. Sentences extraictes de la Saincte Escriture pour l'Instruction des Enfans, Latin and French, 1551. His Colloquia have been printed, says Bayle, a thousand times.

CORDUS, (Euricius,) a German physician, who took an active part in the Reformation, was born in 1486, near Frankenberg, in Hesse. He was the son of a rich farmer named Urban, who gave him the name Cordus. After studying at Frankenberg and Erfurth, he, in 1517, went to Leipsic, and gave a course of private lectures on the Eclogues of Virgil. At the end of a year he returned to Erfurth, and delivered lectures on poetry and eloquence, with great applause. Amongst the letters of Erasmus, there is one expressing to Cordus his satisfaction in seeing him thus usefully employed. However, the classes of the university of Erfurth having been much diminished by the ravages of epidemic diseases, he found it necessary to adopt some other profession, and decided for medicine. He accordingly went first to Worms, in 1521, where he was a companion of Luther, and then visited Mantua, Florence, Venice, Rome, and Ferrara. In the last-mentioned city he obtained his degree of M.D., in 1522. On his return to Ger-

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many, he at first settled at Brunswick, but in 1526 he accepted a medical professorship at Marbourg. After filling this office for seven years, he, in 1534, went to Bremen, on the invitation of the magistrates; and died there in 1538. His writings are: Latin poems on different occasions, collected and published at Frankfort, 1550. De Sudore Anglico Calculo et Peste, 1529; Botahologicum, 1534; De Abusu Uroscopiæ, 1536; Exhortatio ad Carolum Valiosque Germaniæ Proceres ut veram tandem Religionem agnoscant, Wittemberg, 1525.

CORELLI, (Archangelo,) an eminent musician, born in 1653, at Fusigano, in the territory of Bologna. He was first instructed in counter-point by Matteo Simonelli, a chorister in the pontifical chapel, and his master on the violin is believed to have been Bassani, of Bologna. It has been stated by the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, in his Life of Handel, that in 1672 Corelli went to Paris with a view to learn the improvements which were going on there under the patronage of cardinal Mazarin, and in connexion with the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music, and that he was driven away by the jealousy and violence of Lully, who could not bear so formidable a rival. Dr. Burney, however, has shown this statement to be altogether unsupported by adequate authority, and to be in itself improbable. Gaspar Printz informs us that in the year 1680 Corelli went to Germany, where his reception was worthy of his talents and rising reputation. He was honourably entertained by most of the German princes, and particularly by the elector of Bavaria. After remaining in Germany about two years he returned to Rome, and in 1683 published his first twelve sonatas. In 1685 they were followed by a second series, under the title of Balletti da Camera, which produced a controversy between him and Paulo Colonna concerning the diatonic succession of fifths between the first treble and the bass of the allemande in the second sonata. In 1690 appeared the third series; and in 1694 the fourth. These works, along with his admirable sonatas for violin and bass, dedicated to the electress of Brandenburg, and published in 1700, are still admired and performed by all true musicians. When James II. sent the earl of Castlemain to the court of Rome as his ambassador, the celebrated Christina, queen of Sweden, being then in that city, entertained it with an operatical drama; and the orchestra was filled by 150 performers on stringed instruments, led by Corelli. He was highly distinguished by cardinal Ottoboni; and we are informed by Crescimbeni that he regulated the musical accademia held every Monday evening at the cardinal's palace. His reputation as a composer was fully sustained by his performance on the violin, and numbers resorted to him from all parts of Europe to have the benefit of his instruction. Among the most distinguished of his pupils was lord Edgecumbe, and it was under the auspices of this nobleman that Smith produced his fine mezzotinto print of Corelli from the original portrait painted at Rome by Henry Howard. We are indebted to Geminiani for the following anecdotes, of which he was a witness, and to whom was bequeathed by Corelli his favourite violin, with its case painted with emblematical designs by his friend, the famous artist, Carlo Maratti. Corelli was sensitive to a degree hardly conceivable in one who was so frequently obliged to appear in public. A mistake which he made when leading the band at Naples mortified him so much, that he stole back to Rome in silence. He could not endure rivalry even in a different branch of music from that in which he excelled. A hautboy player acquired such applause at Rome, that Corelli retired in disgust, and could never again be prevailed upon to exhibit his talents in public. To this was added the success of Valentini, whose compositions and performances, though infinitely inferior to those of Corelli, soon became fashionable. Corelli now fell into such a state of melancholy and chagrin as was thought to have hastened his death. Nevertheless all his contemporaries agree in speaking in the highest terms of his moral character and private life. Although remarkable for the mildness of his demeanour, yet it could be ruffled when due respect and attention were not paid to the divine art he professed. When he was once playing a solo at cardinal Ottoboni's, he observed the cardinal and another person engaged in discourse, on which he laid down his instrument; and on being asked the reason, he replied that he feared the music interrupted the conversation. With respect to the character of his works, judicious critics have remarked that their style is progressive. The first series presents but little comparative skill, and less invention; the second shows the author's advancement in his art; the third and fourth exhibit

his genius and science in a mature state, with a happy combination of melody and fugue. Nothing can be more majestic than the opening of the first of his concertos; nothing superior in tenderness and delicacy to the third; and the harmony and modulation of the eighth have been always a theme of admiration. His jigs are in a style peculiarly his own; that in the fifth solo was never equalled. His solos have, up to a late period, been considered as the best for forming the hand of a performer on the violin. The greater part of his concertos were composed many years before they were published. In 1712 they were beautifully engraved at Amsterdam, and dedicated to the prince palatine of the Rhine; but the author survived the publication of this admirable work only six weeks. He died at Rome on the 18th of January, 1713, and was buried in the first chapel on the left hand of the entrance of Santa Maria della Rotunda, (the ancient Pantheon,) where a monument, decorated with a marble bust, is erected to his memory near that of the illustrious Raffaelle. The bust represents him with a music paper in his hand, on which are engraved a few bars of the above-mentioned jig in his fifth sonata. For many years after the death of this great master the anniversary of the day was commemorated by a solemn musical performance in the Pantheon, and this annual solemnity continued as long as any of his immediate scholars survived to conduct the performance. (Geminiani Harmonicon. Bib. Univ.)

CORENZIO, (Belisario,) a painter, born in the province of Accaja, in 1558. He went, in 1580, to Venice, where he became the pupil of Tintoretto, and soon acquired a rapidity of execution almost equal to that for which his master was so celebrated. His picture of Christ feeding the Multitude, executed for the refectory of the Benedictines, is a proof of this. It is of immense size, and was completed in forty days. He painted the ceiling of the Capella de Catalani, in S. Giacomo, in Naples, a work justly admired for its grace and beauty. He died in 1643.

CORILLA, (Maria Maddelana Fernandez,) a celebrated improvisatrice, born at Pistoja, in 1740. At the age of twenty she began to display that talent for extempore composition which is so common in Italy, and in 1765 the empress Maria Theresa offered her the place of female poet laureat at court, which she accepted. Previously to this she had married signor Morelli, a gentleman of Leghorn; but her conduct after marriage became reprehensibly irregular. About 1771, she settled at Rome, was admitted a member of the Academy of the Arcadi, under the name of Corilla Olympica, and for some years continued to charm the inhabitants of that city by her talents in improvisation. At length when Pius VI. became pope, he determined that she should be solemnly crowned; an honour which had been granted to Petrarch only. An account of this singular transaction was beautifully printed at Parma, by Bodoni, in 1779 This singularly-gifted female merits some notice as a musician, as well as a poetess; she sung her own verses to simple tunes with a sweet voice, and in good taste. She likewise played on the violin; but at Florence, in 1770, she was accompanied on that instrument by the celebrated Nardini. Towards the close of 1780 she left Rome for Florence, where she died in 1800.

CORIO, (Bernardine,) an historian, born at Milan, in 1459. He was selected by duke Louis Sforza, surnamed Maurus, to compose the history of his country. This work is highly valued for its accuracy and minuteness of detail. The best edition of the Storia di Milano is that of Milan, 1503, in fol. He died in 1519.

CORIOLANUS, (Cnæus Marcius,) a celebrated Roman, whose story, as given by the Roman historians, wears so much of the air of romance, that, according to Niebuhr, almost the whole of it ought to be viewed with suspicion. The tale, however, runs as follows:—"Coriolanus was in the Roman camp when the consul Cominius was laying siege to Corioli. The besieged making a vigorous sally, succeeded in driving back the Romans to their camp; but Coriolanus immediately rallied them, rushed through the gates, and took the place. Meanwhile the Antiates had come to relieve the town, and were on the point of engaging with the consul's army, when Coriolanus completely defeated them. Not long afterwards, his implacable anger was excited by being refused the consulship; and when, on occasion of a severe famine in the city, corn was at last brought from Sicily, and a debate arose whether it should be given gratis or sold, Coriolanus strenuously advised that it should be sold. The people in their fury would have torn him to pieces, had not the tribunes summoned him to take his trial. He was banished by a majority of the tribes, and retired to Antium, the chief town of the

Volsci, where the king, Attius Tullus, received him with great hospitality. Coriolanus promised the Volsci his aid in their war against Rome, and they forthwith granted him the highest civil honours, and appointed him their general. He attacked and took many towns, and at last he directed his march to Rome itself, and pitched his camp only a few miles from the city, where he dictated the terms at which the Romans might purchase a cessation of hostilities. Coriolanus allowed them two terms, one of thirty, and the other of three days, to make up their minds. On the third and last day which he had allowed them, the noblest matrons of the city, led by Veturia and his wife, Volumnia, who held her little children by the hand, came to his tent. Their lamentations at last prevailed on his almost unbending resolution, and, addressing his mother, he said, with a flood of tears, 'Take then thy country instead of me, since this is thy choice.' The embassy departed; and dismissing his forces, he returned and lived among the Volsci to a great age." According to another account he was murdered by some of the Volsci, who were indignant at his withdrawing from the attack, B.C. 488.

CORNARIUS, (John,) born at Zwickau, in Saxony, in 1500. His paternal name was Hagenbut, which was Latinized into Cornarius. After receiving his education at Wittemberg he devoted himself to medicine. He became professor at Marbourg, and subsequently at Jena, where he died in 1558. His greatest merit was the ability with which he translated a number of Greek works into Latin. He published the text of Hippocrates in 1538, and a Latin translation eight years afterwards, which was the result of fifteen years' labour. He carried on a scurrilous controversy with the botanist, Fuchs. Having attacked him in a pamphlet entitled Vulpecula excoriata, Fuchs replied in another, entitled Cornarius furens. Cornarius published a rejoinder, styled Nitra ac Brabyla pro Vulpeculâ excoriatâ asservanda. It is well to be aware of the unbridled style of literary men of this period, as it enables us to make allowance for the expressions to be found in the works of Luther and other reformers in Germany, and which have been quoted unfairly against them and the cause which they espoused.

CORNARO, (Luigi,) a Venetian nobleman, celebrated for his Treatises on a Sober Life, was born in 1466. He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in Venice, but, by the misconduct of some of his relatives, was in early life deprived of his rank as a nobleman, and excluded from all honours and employments in the state. He then retired to Padua, and married a lady of the family of Spiltemberg, by whom he had one daughter, Clara. This, his only child, was married to John, the son of Fantini Cornaro, of a rich family in Cyprus while that island belonged to the republic of Venice. Though far advanced in life when his daughter was born, yet he lived to see her an old woman, and the mother of eight sons and three daughters. His treatises have a peculiar value, as comprising the results of his own experience. In his younger days he was both intemperate in diet and of a violent disposition; but when between his thirty-fifth and fortieth year he fell into a state of ill health, of which the leading symptoms were "pains in his stomach, with an almost continual slow fever, and a perpetual thirst." He was obliged to consult physicians, who informed him that no amendment was to be expected unless he adopted a restricted regimen. He at once decided to curtail his solid food to twelve ounces, and his liquid to fourteen ounces of wine, in the day. In a few days he began to perceive that it agreed with him, and in less than a year he found himself entirely freed from all his complaints. The effects on his mind were, as he assures us, no less remarkable. "Disturbance of mind," says he, "has done me very little harm; but it proved very prejudicial to those who did not lead a sober and regular life. Such was their grief and dejection at seeing me involved in expensive lawsuits, commenced against me by great and powerful men, that fearing I should be cast they were seized with that melancholy humour, which increased to such a degree as to carry them off before their time; whereas I suffered nothing on the occasion; nay, I brought myself to think that God had raised up these suits against me in order to make me more sensible of my strength of body and mind." When in his seventy-eighth year, in compliance with the importunities of his friends and physicians, he increased his solid diet (which consisted of bread, meat, the yolk of an egg, and soup,) from twelve to fourteen ounces, and his wine to sixteen ounces; but in eight days he became morose and melancholy, and was annoyed with sleeplessness and a pain in his side.

Upon resuming his former quantity those symptoms disappeared, and he represents himself as in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits when engaged in writing his first treatise, being then in his eighty-third year. In it he describes how he ascends heights with the greatest ease; he dwells upon his happy and serene state of mind, his time being spent in conversation, or profitable reading, or in writing for the benefit of others, or in making improvements on his estate in the country. His second treatise he composed at the age of eighty-six. The third he wrote at the age of ninety-one, entitled, An Earnest Exhortation to a Sober Life. This is written under a deep feeling of the importance of the subject; and, with many edifying expressions of gratitude to God, and of confidence in his favour for the future, he terminates it by a solemn assurance that he enjoys much more than what he has described, and that his only object in writing has been to induce mankind to observe those rules of sobriety in order to attain longevity, which he valued in a peculiar manner, finding the latter years of his long career to have been not only the most useful to his fellow-creatures, but also the happiest to himself. His fourth and last treatise is a letter to Barbaro, patriarch of Aquileia, written in his ninety-fifth year, containing an interesting description of the perfect health and use of all his faculties, which he continued to enjoy at that advanced period of life. He died at Padua, after having passed his hundredth year, in 1566. His wife, who attained nearly the same age, survived him but a short time. They were both interred in St. Anthony's church, at Padua, without any pomp, pursuant to their testamentary directions. Mr. Addison has given his opinion of Cornaro and his writings in the following passage of the Spectator, vol. iii. No.195:—"The most remarkable instance of the efficacy of temperance towards the procuring long life is what we meet with in a little book published by Lewis Cornaro, the Venetian, which I the rather mention because it is of undoubted credit, as the late Venetian ambassador, who was of the same family, stated more than once in conversation when he resided in England. He was of an infirm constitution till about forty, when, by obstinately persisting in an exact course of temperance, he recovered a perfect state of health, insomuch that at fourscore he published his book, which has been translated into English, under the title of Sure and Certain Methods of attaining a Long and Healthy Life. He lived to give a third or fourth edition of it; and after having passed his hundredth year, died without pain or agony, and like one who falls asleep. The treatise I mention has been taken notice of by several eminent authors, and is written with such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and good sense, as are the natural concomitants of temperance and sobriety. The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation than a discredit to it."

CORNARO PISCOPIA, (Helena Lucretia,) a learned Venetian lady, who was educated at the university of Padua, where she took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of "the Unalterable." At Rome she was admitted at the university, and was entitled "the Humble." She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that she might devote herself exclusively to literary pursuits. Her great application hastened her death, which happened in 1685, in her thirty-eighth year. Her death was recorded by poetical effusions from the learned of Europe, and a magnificent funeral solemnity was performed in her honour at Rome. An eloquent oration was also pronounced, in which she was celebrated as triumphing over three monsters, Pride, Luxury, and Ignorance. Her works were printed at Parma, in 1688, 8vo.

CORNAZZANI, (Antony,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Placentia, in the fifteenth century. He fled from Milan in the troubles which followed the death of Francis Sforza, to Venice, where he was honourably entertained by the famous general Bartholomew Colleone, whose life he afterwards wrote. He resided some time in France, and finally settled in Ferrara, where he was patronized by duke Hercules I. and his duchess, Lucretia Borgia. He probably died at Ferrara, but the time is not known. His sonnets, canzoni, and other lyric poems, are said, by Quadrio, to be the most perfect of their kind in the language.

CORNEILLE, (Michael,) called the Elder, a French painter, born at Orleans in 1603. He was instructed by Simon Vouet, and was chosen one of the members of the French Academy on its foundation, in 1648. He left a son, MICHAEL, called the Younger, who became an able artist. He was sent to Italy by the Royal Academy of France, and was chosen a member on his return to Paris. In the Hospital of Invalids there are six

pictures painted by him, representing the life of St. Gregory; and in the church of Notre Dame, Peter and Paul called to the Apostleship. Louis XIV. employed him to decorate a portion of the palace of Versailles, and to execute some ornamental works at Trianon and Fontainebleau. Corneille died in 1708.—His younger brother, JOHN BAPTIST, possessed some ability as an artist.

CORNEILLE, (Peter,) commonly called the father of the French drama, was born on the 6th of June, 1606, at Rouen, where his father was an advocate. He was destined for the bar, and had begun to practise in that profession. At length a love adventure awakened his dormant genius for dramatic composition. Having been taken by one of his friends to see a lady, of whom the latter was enamoured, he fell violently in love with her himself; an incident which furnished him with the plot of his first comedy, Milete, produced in 1629, which was followed by the dramas of Clitandre, La Veuve, La Galerie du Palais, and La Place Royale. Corneille, pursuing his career, wrote several other pieces, chiefly comic, and at length blazed out in the Cid, represented in 1636. Richelieu, envious of a rising genius like Corneille, endeavoured to damp by criticism the public admiration with which the Cid was received, and he engaged Chapelain to compose an elaborate critique on the piece. But the Cid triumphed in the public favour over the minister and his critics. This piece was followed by Horace, Cinna, and Polieucte, all considered as master-pieces of the French theatre, and, beyond comparison, superior to all the works of former French dramatists. La Mort de Pompée, and Le Menteur, succeeded, and were followed by a train of pieces with varying success till the year 1653, when the tragedy of Pertharite was produced, and was decidedly unsuccessful. This misfortune disgusted Corneille for a time with the stage, and he turned his attention to other kinds of poetry, and began to versify Thomas à Kempis, De Imitatione Christi, which, says Voltaire, was printed thirty-two times, but cannot be read once. He again turned to the drama; the success of Œdipe, produced in 1659, encouraged him to go on. He even turned his attention to opera writing, and the Toison d'Or remains a specimen of what he has done in this species of composition. The success of this piece was decided, but it was only the flame of an expiring lamp; in vain he wrote fresh tragedies, in vain did his friends laud them to the skies; the public began to suspect that his genius was worn out, and he had ceased to be popular before the production of his last pieces, Pulcherie (1672,) and Surena (1674.) His latter works have sunk entirely into oblivion. The general censure passed on Corneille's comedies does not extend to Le Menteur, which is one of his later productions, and is an excessively humorous and amusing piece. The English know it well from Foote's version, the Liar; and, indeed, it was introduced into this country long before the time of Foote—an anonymous translation was acted in 1685, under the name of the Mistaken Beauty, and a subsequent adaptation was written by Sir R. Steele, called the Lying Lover. The chief merit which has been assigned to Corneille, is his dignity. Racine may be more elegant, more touching, but in a "noble ferocity" Corneille stands alone. It must be remembered that when Corneille wrote, the French tongue was still in an uncultivated state; he must not, therefore, be taken as a model of French style, his verse being often defective, and his language disfigured by barbarisms. Corneille was elected into the French Academy in 1647. He seems to have been little favoured by fortune, for we are told by D'Alembert (Eloge de Despréaux,) that "after the death of Colbert, the pension which he had caused to be given to Corneille was suppressed, though this great man was poor, old, sickly, and dying." A gratuity of 200 louis, which he then obtained from the king, is attributed to the generous interference of Boileau, who offered to resign his own pension, provided Corneille's might be restored. He died in 1684. The following portrait of this illustrious writer is given by Fontenelle: "Corneille was of a good size, with a simple and ordinary presence, always negligent and careless of his appearance. His countenance was agreeable; he had a large nose, handsome mouth, eyes full of fire, lively expression, and strongly-marked features. He was acquainted with polite literature, history, and politics, but he chiefly regarded them in their connexion with dramatic writing; for other parts of knowledge he had neither curiosity nor much esteem. His temper was hasty, and his manners were somewhat blunt. He had a proud and independent soul; no suppleness, no management; which rendered him very fit to paint Roman virtue, but very little so to

make his fortune. His incapacity for business was only equalled by his aversion to it; and he had more love for money than ability to amass it. By being accustomed to praises, he was not rendered indifferent to them; but, though sensible to fame, he was free from vanity. Sometimes he relied too little on his singular merit, and too readily admitted the idea of rivals." Of his dramatic works, the best edition was that of Joly, 10 vols, 12mo, 1738, till the capital one published by Voltaire, in 12 vols, 8vo, 1764, for the benefit of a grand-niece of Corneille, whom the modern poet had besides generously educated, and advantageously placed in the world. This contains a commentary on all his best pieces.

CORNEILLE, (Thomas,) brother of the preceding, born at Rouen in 1625, also a poet, "would," says Voltaire, "have enjoyed a great reputation, had he been without a brother." He was principally known for his compositions for the stage, of which he wrote no fewer than thirty-four. He had not the strength and compass of genius of his brother, Peter, but he spoke the language with more purity, though more feebly. His plays were published, with those of his brother, in 1738, in 11 vols, 12mo. He lived in perfect union with his brother. They married two sisters, and had just the same number of children, who all composed one harmonious family. He died in 1709. He published a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols, folio; an Universal Geographical and Historical Dictionary, 3 vols, folio; and Observations on Vaugelas.

CORNELISZ, (Lucas,) a painter, born at Leyden in 1493. He took refuge in England during the wars that devastated his native country, and on being introduced to Henry VIII. was warmly patronized by that monarch, and appointed his portrait painter. He died in 1552.

CORNERUS, (Christopher,) a German protestant divine, born at Fach, in the circle of Franconia, in 1518. He most probably was educated at Frankfort, where he became a professor in theology; and afterwards was appointed minister and superintendent of the churches in the Marche of Brandenburg. He died in 1594, leaving behind him, among other works, Commentaries on the Psalms; Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, and to the Galatians; Cantica Sacra; Symbola Œcumenica; Notes on Cicero's Orations, &c.

CORNETO, (Adrian,) an Italian ecclesiastic, sent as legate by Innocent VII. to Henry VII., who bestowed on him the bishoprics of Hereford, and Bath and Wells. He afterwards was employed as legate in France, and was made a cardinal by Alexander VI. The pope, who knew and dreaded his abilities, determined to poison him at a supper; but fell himself a victim to his own diabolical purposes. Corneto left Rome on the succession of Julius II., but though recalled by Leo X. he again soon after went into exile, where he died. He was author of a learned treatise, De Sermone Latino, and De Verâ Philosophiâ, a poem on the chase, &c.; and deserves to be mentioned with respect, as one of the zealous restorers of the purity of the Latin language.

CORNWALLIS, (Sir Charles,) second son of Sir W. Cornwallis, was a man of superior abilities, employed by James I. as his ambassador in Spain. He wrote the life of Henry, prince of Wales, to whom he had been secretary; and died about 1630.—His son, WILLIAM, wrote some essays, printed in 1632, 8vo.

CORNWALLIS, (Charles, marquis,) the eldest son of Charles, the first earl, was born in 1738, and was educated at Eton, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. He early devoted himself to the military profession, and in 1758 obtained a captain's commission in the light infantry. In 1761 he became aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and went to Germany till the conclusion of the campaign. In 1762 he succeeded his father in the earldom of Cornwallis, and three years after was made aide-de-camp to the king, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber. He obtained the 33d regiment of foot in 1766, and two years after married a lady of large fortune, who died of a broken heart, when unable to dissuade him from his attendance in the campaigns against the Americans. In the New World he displayed great spirit. The seizure of Philadelphia was followed by the reduction of South Carolina, and by the defeat of general Gates, with an inferior force; but these advantages were tarnished by the surrender of the whole army, at York-town (1781), to the united forces of America and France. Though this event proved so disastrous to the British interests in America, lord Cornwallis was never blamed for want of courage, prudence, or sagacity; but the gallant conduct he had at all times shown in this

unfortunate war recommended him to the ministry, in 1790, as the fittest person to fill the government of British India. The fall of Bengalore was quickly followed by the defeat of Tippoo Saib, who at last consented to make peace with the conquerors, by yielding a great part of his dominions, and by putting his two sons into the hand of the general, in proof of his sincerity. Lord Cornwallis, after a mild and vigorous administration in India, returned to Europe, and was for his services created a marquis, and made master-general of the ordnance. His next employment was in the civil and military government of Ireland (1798), where he suppressed rebellion, captured an invading enemy in the very bosom of the country, and, by the wisest and most temperate measures, restored confidence and harmony, where distrust, mutual hatred, and secret violence, had long reigned. After completing the union between the two kingdoms, he returned to England, soon to negotiate the short-lived peace of Amiens. In 1805 he was prevailed upon to accept again the government of India. He was no sooner arrived at Calcutta than, before he had recovered from the effects of his voyage, he set out on a visit to the northern provinces, where his presence was necessary. He was at last obliged to stop at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, where he died on the 5th of October, 1805.

CORONA, (Leonardo,) a painter, of the Venetian school, born at Murano, in 1561. He was a pupil of Rocco da S. Silvestro, an artist of mean ability, but he improved himself by an attentive study of the works of Titian, and received much benefit from the advice of Vittoria, the celebrated sculptor, who was his intimate friend. He died in 1605.

CORONEL, (Paul,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Segovia. He became eminent for his critical knowledge of the oriental languages, and was one of the professors of the university of Salamanca, when cardinal Ximenes employed him, with other learned men, on his celebrated edition of the Polyglott Bible. He died in 1534.

CORONELLI, (Vincent,) a Venetian geographer, who acquired a great reputation by constructing globes for Louis XIV. He founded a cosmographical academy at Venice. His principal works are,—1. Atlante Veneto, 4 vols, folio. 2. Ritratti de celebri Personaggi del l'Academia Cosmografica, folio. 3. Specchio del Mare Mediterraneo, folio. 4. Bibliotheca Universalis, 18 vols, folio. He died in 1718.

CORRADI, (Domenico,) called Ghirlandajo, a painter, born at Florence in 1449. His father, who was a goldsmith, gained such repute for the garlands which he manufactured for the Florentine women, that he obtained the surname of Ghirlandajo, which descended to his family. Domenico was instructed in the art of design, it being intended that he should follow his father's trade; but he evinced such an extraordinary taste for drawing that he was placed under the care of Alessio Baldovinetti, an inferior artist. He formed a style peculiarly his own, equally remarkable for correctness of design and beauty of proportion; and was the first among his countrymen who, by the help of perspective, attained to skilfulness of grouping and depth of composition. Among the earliest productions of Corradi, are those which he executed in emulation of the other artists employed to decorate the Sistine chapel. Of these works none at present exist, except the Calling of Peter and Andrew. In the refectory of the church of Ognissanti, at Florence, is his picture of the Last Supper; and in the Sassetti chapel of St. Trinità are several admirable frescoes, representing events from the life of St. Francis. He died in 1493.

CORRADI, (Ridolfi,) called also Ghirlandajo, a painter, son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1485. At an early age he lost his father, and was taken under the care of his uncle Davide. After some time he attended the school of Fra Bartolomeo, and formed an exquisite manner of his own. On the arrival of Raphael in Florence, Ridolfi became his intimate friend, and was urged by that great painter to take a part in the works at the Vatican. This invitation, unfortunately for his renown, he declined. His first production, in S. Girolamo, in Florence, followed very nearly the early style of Raphael. There are two pictures by Ridolfi in the ducal palace: the subjects are taken from the life of St. Zenobius; these works, which are among his best, are much esteemed. He died in 1560.

CORRADI, (Octavio,) a painter, born at Bologna. He was a pupil of Giacomo Cavedone, and is better known from his admirable copies of the works of eminent masters than for his original compositions. These copies were executed with the greatest exactness, and frequently deceived the best judges. He died in 1643.

CORRADINI, (de Sezza, Peter Marcellinus,) a learned antiquary, born in 1660. He gave himself up to retirement, for the purpose of applying to literary pursuits. He was created cardinal by Innocent XIII. and died at Rome in 1743. He wrote a learned and curious work, entitled Vetus Latium, Profanum et Sacrum, Rome, 1704 and 1707, 2 vols, fol.; reprinted in 1727, 4 vols, 4to; and a History of Sezza, 4to.

CORRANUS, or DE CORRO, (Anthony,) born at Seville, in 1527, and educated for the Roman Catholic church; but being desirous of embracing the reformed religion, he came to England in 1570, was admitted into the English church, and was made reader of divinity in the Temple, by the interest of Dr. Edwin Sandys, bishop of London. In 1575 he went to Oxford, where he became reader of divinity to the students in Gloucester, St. Mary's, and Hart halls, and resided as a student of Christ church, holding at the same time the prebend of Harleston, in St. Paul's. He died in 1591. He wrote, Tabulæ Divinorum Operum, de Humani Generis Creatione, 1574, 8vo, and afterwards published in English. Dialogus Theologicus, an explanation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, collected from his lectures, 1574, 8vo; also translated, 1579. A Spanish Grammar, with certain rules for teaching both the Spanish and French tongues, translated into English by Thorius. Lond. 1590, 4to.

CORREA DA SERRA, (Joseph Francis,) a botanist, and the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, was born at Serra, in Portugal, in 1750. Having gone to France just previous to the Revolution, and been intimate with Broussonet, the naturalist, he was charged with being a Jacobin and freemason, and compelled to fly his country in order to escape from the Inquisition. In 1816 he was sent to the United States as Portuguese envoy; he was recalled in 1819, and made a minister of finance. He died in 1823.

CORREGGIO, (Antonio Allegri da,) was born in 1494, at Correggio, in the duchy of Modena. It is supposed that he received his first instruction in the school of Francesco Mantegna. In 1518 he was invited to Parma to paint the hall in the convent of S. Paolo; and in 1520 the fraternity of the Benedictines of S. Giovanni, at Parma, employed him to paint the cupola of their church. This afforded him an opportunity for the formation of a grander style than that which he had hitherto attempted, and may be said to have prepared him for the production of another similar work, which, in a few years subsequently, he executed in that city. The subject he has taken for the decoration of the cupola of S. Giovanni is, The Ascension of Christ in Glory. This work exhibits much grandeur, not only in the general arrangement, but in the detail, and in it he displays, for the first time, that remarkable skill in foreshortening for which he afterwards became so renowned. It was in one of his journeys from Parma to his native town that he received a commission, which he executed by the production of one of his finest pictures—the Nativity, or, as it is generally called, La Notte, celebrated for the wonderful effect of light which proceeds from the Infant, and renders distinct the features and hands of the Virgin, while the rest of the figure is in dark shadow. This exquisite picture is in the gallery at Dresden. In 1525 he commenced the fresco painting in the cupola of the Duomo, at Parma. The subject is the Assumption of the Virgin; and great skill is displayed in the foreshortening of the numerous figures. Disgusted at the ignorant interference of the canons, Correggio left this painting unfinished, and retired to his native city, where he continued to reside, occupied in executing works for several distinguished patrons, by whom he was liberally rewarded. The last picture he commenced was an altar-piece for Pancirole, the father of Guido; but before he had proceeded far with the work he was seized with a malignant fever, and expired on the 5th of March, 1534, in the forty-first year of his age. By means of his chiaroscuro he not only imparted an incomparable degree of roundness and softness to his figures, but diffused over the whole composition a certain exquisite style till then unknown, and to this day unequalled. This peculiar effect is particularly conspicuous in his picture called La Notte, to which we have alluded, and in The Magdalen, also in the Dresden gallery.

CORRI, (Domenico,) an Italian composer, a pupil of Porpora, at Naples. He came to London in 1774, and the same year produced an opera, entitled Alessandro nell' Indie. The works by which he is chiefly known in England are, his opera of the Travellers, and the Singer's Preceptor, 2 vols. He died in 1825.

CORSINI, (Edward,) a monk, born at

Fanano, in 1702. He was a man of great erudition, and of astonishing perseverance. He published some valuable works in criticism, philology, and literature; the chief are, Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions, 6 vols, 8vo; A course of Geometrical Elements, 2 vols, 8vo; The Fasti of the Archons of Athens, 4 vols, 4to; A Course of Metaphysics; The History of the University of Pisa; Dissertation on the Games of Greece. He died in 1765, at Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy.

CORT, (Cornelius,) a celebrated Dutch engraver, born at Hoorn, in Holland, in 1536. It is supposed he was instructed at first by Jerome Cock, but he went to Italy, where he improved himself by study. When in Venice he resided with Titian, and engraved several of the best works of that master. Cort died at Rome in 1578.

CORTE, or CORTIAS, (Gotlieb,) a learned lawyer, born at Bescow, in Lower Lusatia, in 1698. He became professor of law at Leipsic, where he also assisted in the journals. He died in 1731. His principal works are an edition of Sallust, with notes, 1724, 4to, and Tres Satyræ Menippeæ, 1720, 8vo.

CORTESI, (John Baptist,) an Italian surgeon, born at Bologna in 1554. His parents were poor, and he was obliged to procure the means of subsistence by acting as assistant to a barber. He, however, contrived to learn grammar from a monk, who used to frequent his master's shop, and he afterwards studied medicine. His perseverance was successful, for he not only obtained his medical degree, but was in 1583 appointed a professor in his native city. After acting in this capacity for fifteen years, he accepted the professorship of Anatomy at Messina. The period of his death is not known.

CORTEZ, (Ferdinand,) the conqueror of Mexico, was born of a respectable family at Medellino, in Estremadura, in 1485. He quitted the study of belles-lettres, and of the law, for the profession of arms, and, fired with the adventurous spirit which animated his country, he, in 1504, went to Hispaniola, where one of his relations was governor. In an expedition to Cuba in 1511, he displayed such bravery, that Velasquez, the governor, entrusted him with the command of the fleet which was destined to make new discoveries on the continent. On the 18th of November, 1518, the new commander set sail from San Jago, in Cuba, with eleven small vessels, on board of which were embarked 617 men, soldiers and sailors, with eighteen horses and ten field-pieces, but only thirteen firelocks. With this small force he landed at Tabasco, which he took after a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, and afterwards advancing to St. Juan de Ulva, he was met by the ambassadors of Montezuma, the king of Mexico, who by entreaties and presents earnestly solicited him to cease from his enterprise, and not penetrate into the country. Cortez knew the terror which his arms inspired; the fire of his artillery was compared to the thunder of the heavens, the horses on which the Spaniards rushed to the battle were unknown and irresistible monsters, and the huge vessels which, floating on the bosom of the ocean, had brought these strangers, were all such extraordinary objects in the eyes of the terrified and superstitious Indians, that the Spaniards were regarded as more than human beings. After building a small fort at Vera Cruz, and burning his ships that he might inspire his followers with confidence, Cortez advanced through the provinces to the capital of Mexico, supported by the cooperation of the Zempoallans and other tribes, which were dissatisfied with the government of Montezuma. With only 500 men, badly armed, and fifteen horses, he advanced to the gates of Mexico. He was received with great pomp and every mark of friendship by Montezuma; but, though treated with confidence, Cortez acted with duplicity, and, seizing the person of the unsuspecting monarch, he compelled him to acknowledge himself the vassal of the crown of Spain. Thus absolute in Mexico, Cortez soon heard that Velasquez, jealous of his glory, had sent an expedition, under Narvaez, to bring him back in chains to Cuba; but undismayed at the intelligence, he left one of his officers, Alvarado, governor of the capital, and hastened back to Vera Cruz. With the sagacity of an intrepid soldier, he surprised and defeated Narvaez. He completed the reduction of Mexico in 1531; but not without committing the most horrible cruelties. But while these successes enlarged the dominions of Spain, the conqueror was an object of envy at home, and he was soon recalled to give an account of his conduct; but after enduring for a while the resentment of his enemies, he had the good fortune to procure the favour of his sovereign, and a grant of new and enlarged powers. When he pressed to Charles V. for an audience,

and was asked who he was, the bold adventurer replied, "I am the man who has given you more provinces than your father left you towns." Besides the dignity of marquis, the conqueror of Mexico received the grant of large domains in New Spain, and after visiting his conquests, and continuing there some years, he returned to Europe, and died in his native country in 1554, aged sixty-three. He left several legitimate children, and some besides by his two Indian mistresses, one of whom was the daughter of Montezuma. Great and heroic as the character of Cortez appears, he deserves the execration of posterity for the cruelties which he exercised on the inoffensive natives. It was not only on pretence of extorting their riches that these wretched men were exposed to persecution and death, but the most cruel methods were pursued to convert them to Christianity by men who in every action of their life violated the precepts of the gospel. On one occasion sixty caciques and above 400 leading men were committed to the flames; and so horrid were the practices of these fierce conquerors, that, as they expired, the Indians indignantly rejected the promises of another and a happier life, when they heard that the regions of paradise were to contain their unfeeling murderers.

CORTEZ, or CORTEZIO, (Gregory,) a learned cardinal, born at Modena. He became auditor of the causes under Leo X., and afterwards entered into the Benedictine order. Paul III. created him a cardinal in 1542. He died at Rome in 1548, leaving Epistolarum Familiarum, and other works.

CORTEZI, (Paul,) an Italian prelate, born in 1465, at San Geminiano, in Tuscany. He affected to model his style after Cicero, and at twenty-three composed a dialogue, De Hominibus Doctis, which remained in obscurity till 1734, when it was published by Manni, in 4to, with notes. He also wrote,—1. A Commentary on the Four Books of the Sentences, 1540, folio; and, 2. A tract on the Dignity of the Cardinals. He died bishop of Urbino in 1510.

CORTICELLI, (Salvatore,) an eminent Italian philologer of the last century. He was a Bolognese and a Barnabite monk, professor of belles-lettres in the college of St. Paul in Bologna, member of the Academy della Crusca, and provincial of his order. He published an excellent Italian Grammar, and l'Eloquenza Italiana. He died about 1770.

CORTONA. See BERRETINI.

CORVINUS. See MATTHIAS.

CORVINUS, (Matthias,) second but eldest surviving son of the famous John Huniads, was elected king of Hungary by the diet, on the death of Ladislaus Posthumus, A.D. 1458, at the age of sixteen. He was at the time a prisoner at Prague, in the hands of George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, who however released him, and gave him his daughter in marriage. A war in 1462 with the emperor Frederic III., who attempted to claim supremacy over Hungary, terminated greatly to the advantage of Matthias, who overran Austria, besieged the emperor in Vienna, and compelled him to give up the holy crown of Stephen, which had fallen into his hands. He was also successful (1463) in suppressing the incursions of the Turks on the frontier, and having thus freed his kingdom from foreign enemies, he was solemnly crowned (May 29, 1464,) at Alba-Regalis; on which occasion he entered into a capitulation or agreement with his subjects, (a ceremony thenceforward adopted at every election,) engaging himself to hold an annual diet at Pest, and confirming the exemption of the nobles from taxes. In a campaign against the Turks, at the end of the same year, he was routed and driven from Bosnia; but in 1467 he recovered from them Wallachia, the vaivode of which again became dependent on the crown of Hungary. In 1468, we find him in Bohemia, engaged in an attempt to deprive George Podiebrad of the crown; but a revolt of the nobles on the subject of taxes recalled him into Hungary in 1471, where Casimir, son of the king of Poland, had been proclaimed by the malcontents in his absence. Having restored order in his dominions, he again turned his arms against the Turks, but was recalled by the hostile demonstrations of the emperor, whose dominions he again completely overran in the course of two years, and compelled him (1478) to submit to a humiliating peace. The war was, however, renewed (1480) on the discovery that the emperor had incited the Turks to invade Hungary. Vienna was taken, (1485) and the whole of Austria fell into the hands of Corvinus, who retained all his conquests at the peace in 1487, and fixed his residence at Vienna, where he died of apoplexy, April 6, 1490, aged forty-eight, and was buried in the mausoleum of the Hungarian kings at Alba-Regalis. He left no legitimate children by either of his wives; but he had a natural son, John Corvinus, vaivode of

Croatia, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Hungarian crown against Ladislaus, king of Bohemia. The reign of Corvinus was the epoch of the glory of Hungary, which under him became formidable to her neighbours, and a respectable power in the commonwealth of Europe: but his exertions in the cause of civilization and internal improvement were not less indefatigable than his achievements in arms. The foundation of the university of Buda (1465,) and the introduction of printing (1472,) opened a new era in the literature of the country; and the library collected by the king, (which afterwards was dispersed by the Turks), contained not less than 60,000 volumes, and employed the constant labour of 300 copyists. Artists, manufacturers, and painters, were invited from Italy; but the revival of anarchy and disorder after the death of Corvinus, and the overthrow of the kingdom forty years later by the Turks, destroyed all these germs of refinement. The memory of Corvinus was long revered by the Hungarians; and even a collection of his apophthegms and facetiæ by an Italian writer, is current to the present day among the rural population. (Bonfinius. Spondanus. Katona. Gibbon. Von Hammer, &c.)

CORVISART DEMARETS, (John Nicolas,) a celebrated physician, born at Dricourt, in Champagne, in 1755. He was intended for the bar, but an irresistible attachment for the medical profession brought him at an early age to the Hotel Dieu, where he was distinguished by his zeal and activity as a student, and was received into the faculty in 1782. He delivered courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology, surgical operations, and midwifery. As attendant on the sick poor of the parish of St. Sulpice, he was remarkable for his diligence and punctuality, and for some years had to lament that he had no better sphere for action. Having been named deputy to Desbois, at the Charité, he succeeded to the vacancy occasioned by his death in 1788; and, both as clinical professor and as professor of medicine at the College de France, which appointment he received in 1791, he established his reputation as a practical physician. His merit lay in his skilful diagnosis, in which department he introduced modes of examination till then unknown in France. To him is due the method of ascertaining diseases of the chest by percussion of the exterior, which, although described by Avenbrugger of Vienna in 1763, had fallen into neglect, and almost complete oblivion. He opened the path to the present advanced state of knowledge of diseases of the heart, by which not only the organ affected, but even the valves, are diagnosed, when before his time such diseases were, in most instances, only suspected. Having been employed by the first consul, he is said to have announced to him the existence of a disease of the stomach, of which it is well known Napoleon afterwards died. He at once obtained his confidence, was created a baron, and officer of the legion of honour. In 1815 he had an attack of apoplexy, from which he never perfectly recovered. He died in September 1821. His works are Eloge de Desbois, 1787. Translation of Stoll's Aphorisms, 1797. Essai sur les Maladies et les Lésions Organiques du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux; and a Translation of Avenbrugger's work on Percussion, with notes, 1808.

CORYATE, (George,) a poet and divine, born at Salisbury, and educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1562. In 1570 he became rector of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, and in 1594 was promoted to a prebend in the church of York. He died in 1606. His works are,—1. Poemata varia Latina, 4to. 2. Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ.

CORYATE, (Thomas,) an eccentric character, son of the preceding, born at Odcombe, in 1577. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Gloucester hall, Oxford, after which he was received into the household of Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1608 he went into Germany, France, and Italy, through which countries he travelled on foot with only one pair of shoes, which, on his return, he hung up in the parish church of Odcombe. Of this pedestrian tour he published an account, entitled, Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands, 1611, 4to, and reprinted in 1776, 3 vols, 8vo. In the same year he printed Coryate's Crambe, or his Colwort twice sodden, 4to. In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen at the cross in Odcombe, he set out on a ten years' excursion, and went to Constantinople, thence into Greece, Asia, Egypt, travelled over the desert to Ispahan, and lastly to India. He died at Surat in 1617.

COSIN, (John,) an English prelate,

born at Norwich in 1594, and educated at the free school there, and at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was patronised by Overall, bishop of Lichfield, and after his death by Neal, bishop of Durham, who gave him a prebend, and the rich rectory of Branspeth. His collection of Private Devotions, drawn up at the request of Charles I. as well as his frequent intercourse with Laud, drew upon him the censures of the Puritans, who loudly exclaimed against his principles as leaning to popery. In 1628 he took his degree of D.D., and in 1634 he was elected master of Peterhouse, and in 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough. The same year a complaint was made against him in the House of Commons, by Smart, a man whom he, with others, had ejected from his prebend at Durham, for preaching a seditious sermon; and in consequence of this he was deprived, by a vote of the house, of all his ecclesiastical preferments, and two years afterwards was expelled from the mastership of Peterhouse, because his persecutors suspected him of popish innovations. Upon this he left the kingdom, and during the civil wars resided at Paris, where he officiated as a Protestant minister, and was assisted by a small pension from queen Henrietta. At the restoration he was replaced in all his preferments, and the same year was raised to the see of Durham. In this elevated situation he employed himself in repairing and beautifying the cathedral and the palace, and in erecting schools and hospitals for the most benevolent purposes. He died in 1672. He left many legacies for charitable purposes by his will.

Besides his Collection of Private Devotions, mentioned above, he published A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scripture; or, the certain and indubitable Books thereof, as they are received in the Church of England, London, 1657, 4to; reprinted in 1672. This history, which is still in esteem, is deduced from the time of the Jewish church to the year 1546; it was written by the author during his exile at Paris. He dedicated it to Dr. M. Wren, bishop of Ely, then a prisoner in the Tower. After Cosin's decease the following books and tracts of his were published: 1. A Letter to Dr. Collins, concerning the Sabbath, dated from Peterhouse, January 24, 1635, printed in the Bibliotheca Literaria, 1723, 4to, in which he proves, that the keeping of Sunday is immutable, as being grounded upon divine institution and apostolical tradition. Regni Angliæ Religio Catholica, prisca, casta, defæcata: omnibus Christianis Monarchis, Principibus, Ordinibus, ostensa; anno MDCLII. Written at the request of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, and printed at the end of Smith's Life of Bishop Cosin. The History of Popish Transubstantiation, &c. It was published by Dr. Durrell, at London, 1675, 8vo, and translated into English in 1676, by Luke de Beaulieu, 8vo.

COSME, (John Basseillac,) a Feuillant friar, who, however, followed his father's profession of surgeon, and became eminent as a lithotomist. He was born at Paris, in 1703. His instrument for dividing the neck of the bladder, of which he gave an interesting account in the Journal des Savans for 1748, though once much approved by the faculty, is now neglected. His forceps for breaking stones in the bladder was once in general use; and so great was his celebrity as an operator, that the surgeons, through mere jealousy, prevailed upon the French king to banish him. He died at Paris, in 1786.

COSMO I. son of Giovanni de' Medici, was born in 1519. When his cousin, Alexander, was murdered, he had the art to procure his election to the supreme authority of the state; and he behaved with such firmness and sagacity, that all the conspiracies formed against his person and government by the seditious of Florence proved abortive. He assisted the emperor in 1553 in the reduction of Sienna, which was annexed to his own territories by Philip II., and in 1569 he was raised by the pope, Pius V. to the sovereign title of grand duke of Tuscany. Cosmo, thus successful abroad, and the judicious patron of literature, in the re-establishment of the university of Pisa, and in the promotion of the arts, found himself unhappy in his family. His son, John, who was a cardinal, and a man of merit, was, in a hunting party, secretly stabbed by his brother, Garcia, who pretended ignorance of the foul deed. The father suspected the inhuman son; and when he confessed it, he, overpowered by a fit of passion, stabbed him with the same dagger which had robbed him of his other son. This tragic scene so affected the mother, that she died a few days after. Cosmo encouraged the arts and literature. He founded the Florentine Academy, the Academy del Disegno, or of the fine arts; and he restored the

university of Pisa. The Medici dynasty founded by Cosmo became extinct in 1737 by the death of the grand duke Gian Gastone.

COSPEAN, or COSPEAU, (Philip de,) a French prelate in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was a native of Hainault, and for some time prosecuted his studies under the instructions of Justus Lipsius. Arriving afterwards at Paris, he studied philosophy and theology in the college of the Sorbonne, of which he became a doctor in 1604. He was one of the most popular preachers of his time; and is particularly noted for having given to French pulpit oratory a new feature, by introducing illustrative citations from the sacred Scriptures, and the writings of the fathers, instead of profane authors. He was made bishop of Aire in 1607, translated to Nantes in 1622, and from thence to Lisieux in 1636. He died in 1646.

COSSE, (Charles de, marshal de Brissac,) a celebrated French general, born in 1506, at Anjou, of a noble family, of Neapolitan descent. He devoted himself to the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Piedmont, and at the siege of Perpignan in 1541. His services were noticed and acknowledged by the French king, who sent him as ambassador to Charles V. and afterwards made him, in 1550, marshal of the kingdom, governor of Piedmont, and grand master of the artillery. His valour and sagacity as a general were so conspicuous, that several princes and nobles placed themselves under him as in a school of honour, where the tactics of war and the evolutions of campaigns could be best learnt. He died at Paris in 1563. He was a man of such unbending integrity, that, when the government refused to pay the debts contracted by the army, he sold part of his estates to satisfy the just demand.

COSTANZO, (Angelo di,) lord of Cantalupo, was born at Naples in 1507. At the desire of Sannazario, he undertook the History of Naples, which he completed, after fifty-three years' labour, and it was printed at Aquila in 1581, fol. His Italian poetry has been often printed; and the History as late as 1735, in 4to. He died in 1590.

COSTARD, (George,) an English scholar, born at Shrewsbury, about 1710. He was fellow and tutor of Wadham college, and in 1764 he obtained the vicarage of Twickenham from the chancellor Northington. He wrote several treatises, chiefly on astronomical subjects, and on the book of Job. They are enumerated in Nichol's anecdotes of Bowyer, and prove him to have been a man of great learning and sagacity. His History of Astronomy, &c. London, 1757, appears to have obtained more reputation abroad than at home. It is a history of the rise and progress of the fundamental doctrines of astronomy, mixed up with an elementary account of them, in order of discovery, and accessible to a student who can use a common globe, and has the first rudiments of geometry. In all matters of ancient and oriental learning, Costard frequently cites the passage, and always the reference, which gives his work a lasting value. He died in 1782.

COSTE, (John Francis,) a distinguished French military physician, born in 1741, at Ville. After receiving his medical education in Paris, he became M.D. at Valence, in 1763. On occasion of an epidemic which ravaged the district of Gex, and extended into the territory of Geneva, he obtained the grateful acknowledgments of the public for his services, and in particular of Voltaire, who at that time resided at Ferney, and obtained for him the military hospital of Versoy, from whence he was removed to Nancy. Here he endeavoured, ineffectually, to accomplish some necessary reforms, and at length resigned his appointment. He was quartered at Calais when the American war broke out, and the medical care of the French forces engaged in that service was committed to him. He acquired the friendship of Washington and Franklin, and on his return had the charge of the hospital at Calais. His promotions now rapidly succeeded each other. He was appointed first consulting physician of the army, and in 1785 inspector of the hospitals of the west. In 1786 he visited England. In 1790 he was appointed to the difficult and perilous situation of mayor of Versailles; and, during the two following years, at the height of the frenzy of the revolution, endeavoured to act as a moderator between both parties; but finding his efforts ineffectual, he resigned. In 1796 he was named physician to the Hôtel des Invalides; but when Buonaparte formed the army intended to invade England, his services were required to superintend the medical department, and he served in the campaigns of Germany, and finally in that of Russia. He died in 1819. His writings are numerous. The most esteemed is Du Service des Hôpitaux

Militaires ramené aux vrais Principes, Paris, 1790.

COTELERIUS, (John Baptist,) a learned Frenchman, born at Nismes in 1627. He very early displayed great abilities in the knowledge of the learned languages, and at the age of twelve was able to construe the New Testament in Greek, and the Old in Hebrew, with great ease. He was professor of Greek, and member of the Sorbonne. He published the works of all the fathers who lived in the apostolic age, with a new translation and learned notes, 2 vols, fol. 1672. He published besides, Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ, of which he only completed three volumes before his death, which took place in 1686.

COTES, (Roger,) an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Burbach, Leicestershire, in 1682. At Leicester school, and St. Paul's, London, he was well initiated in classical literature, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, he began early to display his fondness for mathematics. He became, in 1705, fellow of his college, and had the tuition of the sons of the marquis of Kent, to whom he was related. In 1706 he was made Plumian professor of astronomy, and in 1713 he took orders, and that same year, at the recommendation of Bentley, published Newton's Mathematica Principia, with the improvements of the author, to which he prefixed an excellent and well-known preface. He increased further his astronomical reputation by his description of the great fiery meteor seen March 16, 1716. He died at the age of thirty-three, on the 5th of June, 1716, to the regret of the university, and was buried in Trinity chapel. His Harmonia Mensurarum was published in 1722, 4to, by his successor, Dr. Robert Smith, who also edited his valuable Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures in 1737.

COTIN, (Charles,) a French writer, a member of the French Academy, an eloquent preacher, a good scholar, and a respectable prose writer and poet. He is known, however, more for the severity of Boileau's and Moliere's satires against *him*, than for his own abilities. He died in 1682.

COTOUZ, (Malek-Modhaffer Seif-ed-deen,) the third of the Baharite dynasty of Mamelukes in Egypt, mounted the throne in November 1259 (A.H. 657), on the deposition of Noor-ed-deen Ali, whose youth and inexperience were ill adapted to meet the danger impending from the Moguls, who were already overrunning Syria, and had approached the frontiers of Egypt. The accession of Cotouz gave fresh vigour to the Egyptian councils; and, after putting to death the Mogul envoys who demanded his submission, he marched into Palestine to meet the enemy. The encounter took place at Ain-Djalout (the Fountain of Goliath), near Naplous, September 4, 1260, (Ramazan 25, A.H. 658;) and the Moguls, after an obstinate encounter, were routed with great slaughter, their general, Ketboga, being among the slain—a victory more important in its consequences than many which have attained greater celebrity, as being the first check to the devastating career of the descendants of Jenghiz. The whole of Syria (the Ayubite princes of which had been destroyed by the Moguls) fell by right of re-conquest into the power of Cotouz, who was returning in triumph to Egypt, when he was murdered on the march, after reigning not quite a year, by the emir Bibars, who seized on the vacant throne. (See BIBARS.) Cotouz was said to have been, by females, a relation of the Kharizmian sultan, Jelal-ed-deen, a pedigree probably invented after he ascended the throne.

COTOUZ, (Malek-Dhaher Abul-Fetah,) surnamed *Tatar*, the sixth of the Bordjite dynasty of Mamelukes, was proclaimed sultan of Egypt and Syria, A.D. 1421 (A.H. 824), on the deposition of the infant, Ahmed, whose mother he married to strengthen his title. He is said, by Makrizi, to have been remarkable for his impolitic bigotry in religion, and for his profuse expenditure of the public treasure; but he survived his elevation only four months, dying at the end of the same year in which he mounted the throne.—His son and successor, MALEB-SALEH, was soon dethroned to make room for Barsebai, or Boursbai. (See BARSEBAI.) (Makrizi. Abu'l-Feda. De Guignes.)

COTTE, (Robert de,) an architect, born at Paris in 1657. He was elected director of the Royal Academy of Architecture, and made architect to the king, and intendant of the royal gardens, edifices, &c. His genius was advantageously displayed in adorning the public buildings of Paris, the palaces of Versailles and St. Denys, and the colonnade of the Trianon. The chief beauties of his works were lightness, elegance, and delicacy. He died in 1735.

COTTIN, (Sophia de,) an ingenious French Protestant lady, whose maiden name was Ristau, born in 1772, at Bor-

deaux. At the age of eighteen she married M. Cottin, a banker of Paris, who left her a widow when she was twenty-two. Her novels are,—1. Claire d'Albe. 2. Malvina, 4 vols. 3. Amelia Mansfield, 4 vols. 4. Mathilde, 6 vols. 5. Elizabeth, ou les Exiles de Sibérie, 2 vols. Her works were collected and published at Paris, in 5 vols, 8vo, 1817. She died in 1807.

COTTON, (Sir Robert Bruce,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1570. He was admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he removed to London, where he became a member of the Antiquarian Society. He was knighted by James I. and so high was his reputation for learning, information, and integrity, that not only the most leading men of the times consulted him on affairs of state, but the king himself employed his pen on several occasions. On the creation of baronets, in 1611, by James, Sir Robert Cotton appeared as the thirty-sixth in the new dignity. But, though such a favourite with the court, he, in the succeeding reign, joined the Commons in the cry for the redress of grievances, though he recommended mild and gentle measures, which, in establishing the privileges of the people, might not endanger the safety of the sovereign. In 1629 he became an object of persecution to the court. A manuscript, which, it is said, laid down a plan how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterity, was lent out of his library, and being in a surreptitious copy laid before the privy-council, produced his arrest and confinement in the Tower, and the seizure of his valuable library. Sir Robert with difficulty extricated himself from the virulence of his persecutors; but he still felt the indignities offered to his person and character; and the treatment he received in some degree undermined his constitution, and broke his heart. He died of a fever, at Westminster, on the 6th of May, 1631. Though distinguished as a man of letters and a skilful antiquarian, Sir Robert Cotton is particularly entitled to the admiration of posterity for the valuable library which now remains for the advantage of the public. In his time, the many records and important manuscripts, which had been carried off from the dissolved monasteries were scattered abroad, and some friendly hand was needed to collect and preserve them for the benefit of the learned. This valuable collection, improved still by his son, Sir Thomas, and by his grandson, Sir John, was, after being removed to various places, and after being reduced by fire in 1731, at last deposited in the British Museum, in 1753.

COTTON, (Charles,) born in Staffordshire, of a respectable family, became known for his burlesque verses and ludicrous poetry, in the reign of Charles II. and James II. He translated, with great spirit and success, Montaigne's Essays. Cotton published The Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire; Virgil travestied; Lucian burlesqued; of which poems an edition was printed in 1751. He died in 1687.

COTUGNO, (Domenico,) an eminent anatomist and physician, born in 1736, at Ruvo, in the territory of Naples. His medical education was commenced in his native town. When scarcely eighteen he came to Naples, and carried on his studies with such assiduity, that, in nine months after his arrival, he was, after a *concours*, appointed assistant at the hospital of Incurables, and in 1756 he graduated as M.D. at Palermo. Having returned to Naples, his unremitting application injured his health, and he was attacked with hæmoptysis, from which he slowly recovered. He now engaged in teaching surgery, and his reputation was soon established by the publication of his work on the internal ear, which appeared in 1761. In this he was the first to describe the fluid of the labyrinth, which has been called after him the liquor of Cotugni; he also gave exact descriptions, and rational explanations, of the uses of the semicircular canals of the cochlea and of the vestibule. In 1764 he distinguished himself by his zeal and ability during a severe epidemic. His next most remarkable work was on sciatica, published in 1769. He also wrote several smaller dissertations published in the periodicals. In 1818 he had an attack of apoplexy, from which he nearly recovered; but in 1822 his health gradually gave way; his intellectual faculties began to fail, and in September of that year he died, aged eighty-six. His memory was held in deserved respect by the physicians of Naples, and in 1824 a medal was struck in honour of him, with the inscription, "Hippocrati Neapolitano."

COULOMB, (Charles Augustin,) an ingenious mechanician, born at Angoulême, in 1736. He came to Paris when very young, and soon manifested a decided taste for mathematics; presenting to the

Academy of Sciences from time to time, memoirs on various interesting topics connected with his favourite pursuits. Soon after his return from America in 1779, he divided with Van Swinden the prize offered for the best construction of the mariner's compass; and two years afterwards he obtained another for a paper on the theory of simple machines. His experiments on the compass led to his invention of what he called a torsion balance,—an instrument which he employed extensively for increasing minute forces. On being elected a member of the Academy, in 1781, he settled at Paris, where he devoted himself chiefly to experimental inquiries into electricity and magnetism. In these researches he was led to form a new theory of attractions, the basis of which is the existence of two electrical fluids. At the beginning of the revolution he retired to a small estate near Blois, where he continued till recalled to occupy a place in the National Institute. He died in 1806.

COULON, (Louis,) a French priest, who left the Jesuits' society in 1640. His geographical works are greatly esteemed, especially his Historical Treatise of all the Rivers in France, 2 vols, 8vo. He wrote besides, Lexicon Homericum, and some historical performances, &c. He died in 1664.

COUPLET, (Philip,) a Jesuit, of Malines, who went as missionary to China in 1659, and returned in 1680. He died on his second voyage to the same place in 1693. He wrote some works in the Chinese language and in Latin. His Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, 1687, fol., is a valuable and curious work, in which the history of China, and the manners and religion of the inhabitants, are ably treated.

COURAYER, (Peter Francis,) a learned French divine, born at Vernon, in Normandy, in 1681. While canon and librarian of St. Geneviève, in Paris, he, after some correspondence with archbishop Wake, published his Defence of English Ordinations, printed in Holland, 1727. This book exposed him to the persecution of the Papists, and he took refuge in England, where the university of Oxford granted him a doctor's degree, and the crown settled a pension upon him. He died in 1776, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic church; though at Ealing, where he sometimes resided, he attended the English service regularly. Besides the above work; which was translated into English, he published in 2 vols, fol., a French translation of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent; and also another of Sleidan's History of the Reformation.

COURCELLES. See CURCELLÆUS.

COURIER, (Paul Louis,) a clever French writer, born at Paris in 1773. His earlier education was superintended by his father, and he afterwards studied at Paris, in the College de France, where he became distinguished for his knowledge of Greek and the mathematics. In 1793 he was appointed an officer in the artillery; and he remained in the army till 1809, having served during the campaigns in Italy and Germany, without, however, neglecting his literary studies. His republican principles were obstacles to his advancement under the government of Buonaparte; and after the battle of Wagram he resigned his commission. He then went to Italy, when he discovered the celebrated manuscript of the Pastoral Tale of Longus, in the abbey of Monte Cassino, of which he published an account in his Letter to M. Renouard; a singular production, designed to vindicate his character from the charges of plagiarism or fraud brought against him by the Italians. Returning to France without a passport, in 1812, he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy of general Malet, but he was soon set at liberty. In 1819 he published his Pétition aux deux Chambres, against arbitrary arrest. Being refused a seat in the Royal Academy, he avenged himself by a bitter philippic, entitled, Lettre à Messieurs de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. He was assassinated in April 1825, in a wood, at a short distance from his own house. A complete edition of his works was published at Paris, in 1831, in 4 vols, 8vo.

COURT DE GEBELIN. See GEBELIN.

COURTEN, (William,) son of a tailor at Menin, in the Netherlands, escaped with difficulty from the tyranny and persecution of Olivarez, duke of Alva, and in 1568 reached London, where he settled his family. Their business was the making of French hoods, which were in those days in great reputation; so that, by industry, the Courten family increased their connexions and property, and at the death of the father and mother, which happened about the end of Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of James I. they were opulent and respectable merchants in the trade of silk and fine linen.

In the year 1631, their returns averaged 150,000*l.* a year; and so highly respected was the family, that the brothers, William and Peter, received the honour of knighthood. Under the activity and able management of Sir William, the concerns of the company were greatly increased, so that not only the commerce of the nation was extended, but even the king's dignity supported; and it is said, that by their loans to James I. and to Charles I. the firm of Courten had a claim upon the crown of not less than 200,000*l.* The extensive concerns of this extraordinary family were, however, lessened by the intrigues of lord Carlisle, who seized, as a grant from the crown, the island of Barbadoes, where Sir William had settled a factory, as on a place which had been discovered by his own ships, and been protected at his own expense. His property, likewise, suffered, some years after, by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, by the Dutch, and by the total loss of his property there. Though thus persecuted by the frowns of Fortune, he yet engaged with new ardour in the Chinese trade; but the loss of two ships richly laden completed his disasters, and reduced him to poverty. He survived not long this heavy loss. He died in 1636, about the beginning of May, aged sixty-four, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, London.

COURTEN, (William,) the last male descendant of the family mentioned in the preceding article, was born in Fenchurch parish, London, in 1642. It is supposed that he lost his father and mother before he was fourteen years old. He was carefully educated under the eye of those many rich, independent, and noble relatives who remained to him in England. He early began to travel, and displayed a great genius for natural history, which he considerably improved by a residence at Montpellier. When of age, he returned to London, to pursue his claims to the shattered fortune of his family. On the termination of a long lawsuit by arbitration, he exchanged his family name, and, under the appellation of William Charleton, retired to his favourite Montpellier, where he lived for five-and-twenty years. After his return to England, he lived for fourteen or fifteen years in chambers at the Temple, and died at Kensington Gravel-pits, in 1702. He began early to make a collection of whatever was curious, important, and remarkable, in medallic and antiquarian history; and his catalogue, embracing no less than 38 vols, in fol. and eight in 4to, remains as a proof of his indefatigable industry. His curious collection, after being about fifty years in the possession of his executor and residuary legatee, was purchased, in 1763, for the use of the public, and was deposited in the British Museum.

COURTENAY, (John,) a native of Ireland, where he was born about the year 1741. His abilities attracted the notice of the marquis of Townshend, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who appointed him his official secretary. In 1780 he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Tamworth, and in 1797 he was elected for Appleby. In that year he was one of the minority of 93 to 258, on Mr. Grey's motion for parliamentary reform. In 1804 he sided with those who demanded an inquiry into the conduct of the then Board of Admiralty; in June of the same year he divided against the Additional Defence Bill; in February, 1805, he joined Mr. Grey, relative to the Spanish papers; and in April of the same year he formed one of the majority who passed a vote of censure on lord Melville. On the change of administration in the spring of 1806, he became a commissioner of the treasury; and after enjoying this office for only a few months, he retired from public life. Not content with viewing the revolutionary struggle at a distance, he repaired to Paris in 1792, for the express purpose of contemplating the memorable characters and events on the spot. After this he crossed the Alps, and visited Rome and Naples. He died in 1816, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He wrote a Poetical Review of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 4to, 1786. Philosophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France, in a Letter to Dr. Priestley, 8vo, 1790. A Practical and Philosophical Review of the French Revolution, addressed to Mr. Burke, 8vo, 1793. The Present State of Manners, Arts, and Politics in France and Italy, &c. in a series of Poetical Epistles, 8vo, 1794.

COURTILZ, (Garien de,) sieur de Sandras, born at Paris in 1644. He was in the army, and was some time in Holland, and on his return was confined in the Bastile for his political writings, and remained there nine years. He was author of different works, the best known of which are his Life of Coligni; The Conduct of France since the Peace of Nimeguen; History of the Dutch War; Political Testament of Colbert; The Life of Turenne; Annals of Paris and of the Court in 1697-8. He died in 1712.

COURTNEY, (William,) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Richard II., was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I. He was born in 1341, and was educated at Oxford. When in his twenty-eighth year, he was made bishop of Hereford, and was afterwards translated to London, where he summoned before him the great Wickliff, in St. Paul's cathedral, in 1377. The bold reformer was on this occasion attended by his friends, John of Gaunt and lord Percy, who, in supporting his tenets, treated the prelate with such asperity, that a tumult was excited among the citizens of London. Courtney was made chancellor in 1381, and was afterwards raised to the see of Canterbury. He was a violent persecutor of the Wickliffites, and condemned their tenets in a synod. He died at Maidstone in 1396.

COUSIN, (John,) a French painter, born at Soncy, near Sens, about 1500. He was patronized by Henry II., and enjoyed a high reputation in the arts. He is considered the earliest historical painter of note connected with the French school. He died about 1589. He is the author of a work on Perspective, and some others on subjects connected with the fine arts.

COUSIN, (Gilbert,) in Latin, Cognatus, a learned writer, born at Nozeret, in Franche-Comté, in 1506. After studying the law at Dôle, he entered upon a course of divinity, and being introduced to Erasmus, was employed by him as an amanuensis, and was also instructed by him in the learned languages and in polite literature. In 1535 the prince of Orange conferred on him a canonry of St. Antony, at Nozeret, where he opened a school. In 1558 he accompanied the archbishop of Besançon on a tour into Italy; but being soon after suspected of heresy, he was arrested by order of pope Pius V. and thrown into prison, in which he died in 1567. His works were published in 1562, 3 vols, fol. Basle.

COUSIN, (James Antony Joseph,) a French geometrician, born at Paris in 1739. In 1766 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the college of France, as coadjutor of Le Monnier, which situation he filled for thirty-two years. In 1769 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the military school; in 1772 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences as adjoint-geometer; and in 1777 he published the first edition of his lessons on the Calcul différentiel, et Calcul Intégral, 2 vols, 12mo; reprinted in 1796 and 1797, in 2 vols, 4to. In 1787 he published his Introduction à l'Etude de l'Astronomie Physique, 8vo; and in 1798, Elémens d'Algèbre, 8vo. In 1791 he was appointed municipal officer of the commune of Paris. In 1796 he resumed his professor's chair in the college of France; and in 1799 was chosen a member of the conservative senate. He died in 1808.

COUSIN, (Louis,) president of the Mint, one of the forty members of the French Academy, was born at Paris in 1627. He assisted in the Journal des Savans from 1687 to 1702. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical antiquity; and learned Hebrew at the age of 70, that he might spend his last years in reading the Old Testament in the original. His works are, The Roman History of Ziphilin, &c. 4to, or 2 vols, 12mo; a French translation of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomenus, and Theodoret, 4 vols, 4to. A translation of the authors of the Byzantine History, 1672—1674, in 8 vols 4to, or 11 vols, 12mo. He died in 1707.

COUSTANT, (Peter,) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Compiegne, in 1654. In 1693 he published an edition of St. Hilary, fol.; and in 1706 he undertook the defence of Mabillon, on the subject of establishing rules for distinguishing genuine from fictitious writings. In 1715 he published Vindiciæ veterum Codicum confirmatæ. He also assisted in the Benedictine edition of St. Augustine's works, and published The Letters of the Popes, at Paris, fol., with a preface and notes, 1721.

COUSTOU, (Nicholas,) a celebrated French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1658. After studying under his uncle at Paris, he was sent to Rome at the expense of the government, and on his return, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sculpture. He died in 1733.—William Coustou, younger brother of the preceding, was also instructed by his uncle, and was employed by Louis XIV. at various works at Marly and Versailles. He died in 1746, leaving a son, William, whom he brought up to the same profession, and who, after studying at Rome, attained such celebrity as a sculptor, that the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. He died in 1777.

COUTHON, (Georges,) a native of Orsay, in Auvergne, who was brought up to the bar. At the Revolution he became member of the National Assembly

and of the Convention, and there displayed the most ferocious and vindictive spirit. He bent all his powers to procure the destruction of the monarchy, and the disgrace and death of the king; and afterwards, as the friend and associate of Robespierre, he recommended the adoption of the most atrocious measures. In his zeal against crowned heads, he proclaimed death to tyrants, and wished that kings might no longer have an earth to support, nor a sun to enlighten them. When sent as deputy to Lyons, he struck with a hammer the columns of the noblest edifices, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction." He was guillotined on the 28th of July, 1794. Though of so ferocious a heart, his features were mild and pleasing; but his body was so deformed, that the Convention permitted him to sit while speaking.

COUTTS, (Thomas,) an opulent London banker, born in 1731, at Dundee. Early in life he went to London, and became a partner in a mercantile house in St. Mary Axe, and was afterwards admitted into his brother's banking-house, in the Strand. He first married Elizabeth Starkey, a virtuous young woman, in humble life, by whom he had three daughters;—Sophia, married, in 1793, to Sir Francis Burdett; Susan, married, in 1796, to the earl of Guilford; and Frances, married, in 1800, to the marquis of Bute. In 1815 his first wife died; and in three months after he married Harriet Mellon, a popular actress, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his vast property. He died on the 24th of February, 1822, at his house in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, at the age of ninety-one. His widow not long after married the duke of St. Alban's.

COUVREUR, (Adrianne le,) a French actress, born at Fismes, in Champagne, 1690. She first appeared in 1717, in the character of Electra, and was received with universal applause. Her best character was Phædra. She was for some time mistress to marshal Saxe, whom, when reduced to distress in the acquisition of his dukedom of Courland, she assisted with a large sum of money raised upon her jewels. She died in 1730.

COVEL, (John,) a learned divine, born at Horningsheath, in Suffolk, in 1638, and educated at St. Edmund's Bury and Christ college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople, where he continued for seven years. On his return, in 1679, he took his degree of D.D. and was chosen Margaret preacher of divinity. The next year he was presented to the living of Littlebury, in Essex, and in 1687 was made chancellor of York, and the next year master of Christ college, Cambridge. He died in 1722. During his residence at the Porte, he devoted himself to the examination of the ancient and present state of the Greek church; and he gave to the world, a few years before his death, a curious and useful publication on the subject, in folio.

COVENTRY, (Thomas,) lord-keeper of the great seal of England in the reign of king Charles I., born at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, in 1578. At fourteen years of age he became a gentleman commoner in Balliol college, Oxford; whence, after having staid there about three years, he was removed to the Inner Temple, where, in 1616, he was chosen autumnal reader; on the 17th of November, the same year, he was appointed recorder of the city of London; and on the 14th of March following, solicitor-general, and he received the honour of knighthood. In 1621 he was made attorney-general; and thence advanced to the office of lord-keeper of the great seal of England by king Charles I. on the 1st of November, 1625; and on the 10th of April, 1628, he was dignified with the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Coventry, of Aylesborough, in the county of Worcester. He died at Durham-house in the Strand on the 14th of January, 1640.

COVERDALE, (Miles,) the pious and learned bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI., was born in Yorkshire in 1487. He was educated at Cambridge, in the house of the Augustine friars, of which Dr. Barnes, afterwards one of the Protestant martyrs, was then prior. He received the degree of D.D. from the university of Tubingen, and was, though late in life, admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge. In his early years he became an Augustine monk, and in 1514 he was ordained at Norwich; but, afterwards changing his religious opinions, he was one of the first who, together with Dr. Barnes, taught the purity of the gospel, and dedicated himself wholly to the service of the Reformation. About 1530, or 1531, the reformed religion began to show itself at Cambridge, and several eminent men, and Miles Coverdale among them, began to assemble for conference on those points which had been discussed by the reformers abroad. In 1532 he

appears to have been abroad, and assisted Tyndale in his translation of the Bible; and in 1535 his own translation of the Bible appeared, in fol. with a dedication to Henry VIII. Coverdale thus had the honour of editing the first English Bible allowed by royal authority, and the first translation of the whole Bible printed in our language. The version of the Psalms in it is that now used in the Book of Common Prayer. In 1538 a quarto New Testament, in the Vulgate Latin, and in Coverdale's English, though it bore the name of Hollybushe, was printed with the king's licence, and has a dedication by Coverdale. About the end of the same year Coverdale was again engaged on the continent upon a new edition of the Bible. Grafton, the celebrated printer, had permission from Francis I. of France, at the request of Henry VIII., to print a Bible at Paris, on account of the superior skill of the workmen, and the comparative goodness and cheapness of the paper. But, notwithstanding the royal licence, the Inquisition interposed by an instrument dated December 17, 1538. The French printers, their English employers, and Coverdale, who was the corrector of the press, were summoned by the Inquisitors; and the impression, consisting of 2500 copies, was seized and condemned to the flames. But the avarice of the officer who superintended the burning of these "heretical books," as they were called, induced him to sell some chests of them to a haberdasher for the purpose of wrapping his wares, and thus some copies were preserved. The English proprietors, who fled at the first alarm, returned to Paris when it had subsided; and not only recovered some of those copies which had escaped the fire, but brought with them to London the presses, types, and printers. This valuable importation enabled Grafton and Whitchurch to print, in 1539, what is called Cranmer's, or the "Great Bible," in which Coverdale compared the translation with the Hebrew, corrected it in many places, and was the chief overseer of the work. In all these labours Coverdale found a liberal patron in Cromwell. Coverdale was also almoner to queen Catharine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII., and officiated at her funeral, in September 1548, in the chapel at Sudeley castle, in Gloucestershire, the seat of her third husband, Thomas, lord Seymour. On the 14th of August, 1551, Coverdale succeeded Dr. John Harman, or Voysey, in the see of Exeter; and in the same year he was nominated one of the commissioners for compiling a new body of ecclesiastical laws. On the accession of Mary he was ejected from his see and thrown into prison, out of which he was released, after two years' confinement, at the earnest request of the king of Denmark, whose chaplain, Dr. John Machabæus, had married the sister of Coverdale's wife. He now repaired to Wesel, Bergzabern, and, finally, Geneva, where he joined some other English exiles, Goodman, Gilby, Whittingham, Sampson, Cole, &c. in that translation of the Bible usually called the Geneva Translation; part of which, the New Testament, was printed at Geneva, by Conrad Badius, in 1557, and again in 1560; in which last year the whole Bible was printed in the same place by Rowland Harte. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned from exile, but, having imbibed the principles of the Geneva reformers, as far as respected the ecclesiastical habit and ceremonies, he was thereby prevented from resuming his bishopric, and no preferment was for some time offered to him. In 1563 bishop Grindal recommended him to the bishopric of Llandaff; and in 1564 he had the honour to admit that prelate to his doctor's degree, by a mandate from the vice-chancellor of Cambridge; a proof that he was still in high estimation. Grindal, particularly, had a great regard for him, and was very uneasy at his want of preferment. On one occasion he exclaimed, "I cannot excuse us bishops." He also applied to the secretary of state, telling him, "that surely it was not well that father Coverdale," as he styled him, "who was in Christ before us all, should be now in his age without stay of living." It was on this occasion that Grindal recommended him to the bishopric of Llandaff; but it is supposed that Coverdale's age and infirmities made him decline so great a charge. In lieu of it, however, the bishop collated him to the rectory of St. Magnus, London-bridge, but he resigned it in 1566, a little before his death. He died in 1568, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange. He published, among other works:—1. Translation of Luther's Exposition of the 23d Psalm, 1537, 16mo. 2. How and whither a Chryten man ought to fly the horryble Plague and Pestilence, a Sermon, from the German; to which is added, A Comfort concerning them that be dead, and howe Wyfe, Chyldren, and other Frendes shal be comforted, the Husband being dead, 1537, 8vo. 3. The Olde Faithe,

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not healthy, he removed to Chertsey, where, in consequence of exposing himself too long to the cold air, he was attacked by a violent defluxion and stoppage in his breast and throat, which, by being at first disregarded, in a fortnight proved fatal. He died on the 28th of July, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, and a monument was erected to his memory by the duke of Buckingham. Cowley took his doctor's degree in medicine at Oxford, in 1657, and, as it was under the republican government, some have doubted the sincerity of his attachment to the royal cause. But his object was not of a political nature; he wished to study medicine as a science, and for that purpose a degree was necessary. His six books of Plants were published in 1662; and, as he had employed himself not only in anatomical dissection, but in the laborious consideration of plants, his works on those subjects are the thoughts of a master. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, in a new edition of his poems, Miscellanies, the Mistress; Pindaric Odes; Davideis; the Cutter of Coleman-Street, a comedy, &c. Besides poems, he wrote, in prose, a Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy, and a Discourse on the Government of Cromwell. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of metaphysical poets; and Milton classes him with Shakspeare and Spenser.

COWLEY, (Hannah,) an ingenious dramatic writer, whose maiden name was Parkhouse, born in 1743, at Tiverton, in Devonshire. At the age of twenty-five she married Mr. Cowley, an officer in the service of the East India Company, who died in 1797. She produced the comedy of The Runaway, in 1776, which was followed by the Belle's Stratagem; and some other popular pieces. She also wrote The Maid of Arragon; The Scottish Village; and The Siege of Acre. She died in 1809; and her works were published in 1813, in 3 vols, 8vo, with a memoir prefixed.

COWPER, (William,) a learned Scotch prelate, born at Edinburgh, in 1566. From the school of Dunbar he was removed to St. Andrew's; after which, in 1582, he visited England, and was assisted, for nearly two years, in his theological studies by the famous Hugh Broughton. On entering into orders he became minister of Bothkenner, in the county of Stirling, and next at Perth, where his conduct was so exemplary that James VI. appointed him bishop of Galloway, and dean of the Chapel Royal. He died in 1619, and in 1629 his works were published in London, in one volume, fol.

COWPER, (William,) an anatomical author, was the youngest son of Richard Cowper, of Hampshire, Esq., and was born in 1666. After a medical education he settled in London, and in 1694 published, in 8vo, his Myotomia Reformata, or a new administration of all the Muscles of the Human Body. In 1697 he published The Anatomy of Human Bodies. The former of those works was published in folio in 1724, several years after the death of the author, by Dr. Mead, with plates, which, although well executed, are defective in accuracy, and have been long since superseded by those of Albinus. Many of the plates of his latter work were purchased in Holland, and belonged to the Anatomy published a few years previously by Bidloo, who complained of the piracy committed on him in a severe pamphlet entitled, Gul. Cowperus citatus coram Tribunali. This produced a rejoinder, entitled Vindiciæ, in which Cowper endeavoured to prove that the figures had been engraved by Swammerdam, and purchased by Bidloo from Swammerdam's widow. This representation, however, has been generally considered to be false. Cowper's name has been affixed to some mucous glands belonging to the urethra. He wrote several communications in the Philosophical Transactions on anatomical and surgical subjects, and also some observations inserted in the Anthropologia of Drake. His laborious occupations are said to have subverted his health. He was at first attacked with asthma, and afterwards with dropsy, of which he died in 1709.

COWPER, (William,) the most popular poet and the best epistolary writer of his age, was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, where he was born on the 15th of November, 1731. He lost his mother when he was only six years old, and he was then placed at a school kept by Dr. Pitman, at Market-street, in Hertfordshire, where he spent two years. He was next placed for two years in the house of an oculist, apprehensions being then entertained that he would lose his sight. At the age of ten he was sent to Westminster School, where he stayed till he was eighteen. He was then articled for three years to a solicitor; in whose office he had for a fellow-clerk

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COWELL, (John,) an eminent civilian, born at Ernsborough, in Devonshire, in 1554, and educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He became fellow of his college, professor of civil law in the university, and master of Trinity hall. His Interpreter was published in 1607, in 4to, undertaken at the request of Bancroft, the archbishop. This book, displaying great and extensive knowledge, for some time remained uncensured; but at last it was observed that the author had spoken with great freedom and severity of the common law, and of its professors, especially Littleton, and had "disputed too nicely on the mysteries of the monarchy," and asserted that the monarch might make laws without the consent of parliament; and in consequence of this, the House of Commons proceeded with great violence against him; but James interposed his influence, and saved him from prosecution. After this he retired to Cambridge, where he underwent an operation for the stone, which proved fatal, 11th October, 1611. He wrote, besides, Institutes of the Laws of England.

COWLEY, (Abraham,) an eminent English poet, born in London in 1618. He was educated at Westminster School, and the accidental perusal of Spenser's works so much roused his poetical genius, that he published his Poetical Blossoms before he was removed to the university. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote some poems. His loyalty and independence, however, proved displeasing to the republicans of his college, and he was, with some others, ejected from the university, and removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he published his satire of The Puritan and Papist. His attachment to the royal cause, as well as his literary merits, recommended him to the notice of lord Falkland, and he was confidentially engaged in the king's service, in the office of ciphering and deciphering the correspondence of Charles I. and his queen. During the civil wars, he was settled in the duke of St. Alban's family, and was absent from England about ten years; and during that time performed some very hazardous journeys to Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, and other places, while he managed the correspondence between the king and his consort, and the various bodies of loyalists dispersed through the kingdom. In 1656 he came to England with great secrecy, but he was arrested; and was restored to liberty only on his giving bail for 1000*l*. After Cromwell's death he returned to France, and at the Restoration he determined to retire to solitude and learned ease. His intentions were favoured by the liberality of the duke of Buckingham and lord St. Alban's, who gave him an estate, and the last eight years of his life were spent in that comfortable retirement, which he so much admired. He lived some time at Barn Elms; but as the situation was

not healthy, he removed to Chertsey, where, in consequence of exposing himself too long to the cold air, he was attacked by a violent defluxion and stoppage in his breast and throat, which, by being at first disregarded, in a fortnight proved fatal. He died on the 28th of July, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, and a monument was erected to his memory by the duke of Buckingham. Cowley took his doctor's degree in medicine at Oxford, in 1657, and, as it was under the republican government, some have doubted the sincerity of his attachment to the royal cause. But his object was not of a political nature; he wished to study medicine as a science, and for that purpose a degree was necessary. His six books of Plants were published in 1662; and, as he had employed himself not only in anatomical dissection, but in the laborious consideration of plants, his works on those subjects are the thoughts of a master. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, in a new edition of his poems, Miscellanies, the Mistress; Pindaric Odes; Davideis; the Cutter of Coleman-Street, a comedy, &c. Besides poems, he wrote, in prose, a Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy, and a Discourse on the Government of Cromwell. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of metaphysical poets; and Milton classes him with Shakspeare and Spenser.

COWLEY, (Hannah,) an ingenious dramatic writer, whose maiden name was Parkhouse, born in 1743, at Tiverton, in Devonshire. At the age of twenty-five she married Mr. Cowley, an officer in the service of the East India Company, who died in 1797. She produced the comedy of The Runaway, in 1776, which was followed by the Belle's Stratagem; and some other popular pieces. She also wrote The Maid of Arragon; The Scottish Village; and The Siege of Acre. She died in 1809; and her works were published in 1813, in 3 vols, 8vo, with a memoir prefixed.

COWPER, (William,) a learned Scotch prelate, born at Edinburgh, in 1566. From the school of Dunbar he was removed to St. Andrew's; after which, in 1582, he visited England, and was assisted, for nearly two years, in his theological studies by the famous Hugh Broughton. On entering into orders he became minister of Bothkenner, in the county of Stirling, and next at Perth, where his conduct was so exemplary that James VI. appointed him bishop of Galloway, and dean of the Chapel Royal. He died in 1619, and in 1629 his works were published in London, in one volume, fol.

COWPER, (William,) an anatomical author, was the youngest son of Richard Cowper, of Hampshire, Esq., and was born in 1666. After a medical education he settled in London, and in 1694 published, in 8vo, his Myotomia Reformata, or a new administration of all the Muscles of the Human Body. In 1697 he published The Anatomy of Human Bodies. The former of those works was published in folio in 1724, several years after the death of the author, by Dr. Mead, with plates, which, although well executed, are defective in accuracy, and have been long since superseded by those of Albinus. Many of the plates of his latter work were purchased in Holland and belonged to the Anatomy publish[ed] a few years previously by Bidloo, [who] complained of the piracy committed [by] him in a severe pamphlet entitled, G[uli]elmi Cowperus citatus coram Tribunali. Th[is] produced a rejoinder, entitled Vindiciæ, in which Cowper endeavoured to prove that the figures had been engraved by Swammerdam, and purchased by Bidloo from Swammerdam's widow. This representation, however, has been generally considered to be false. Cowper's name has been affixed to some mucous glands belonging to the urethra. He wrote several communications in the Philosophical Transactions on anatomical and surgical subjects, and also some observations inserted in the Anthropologia of Drake. His laborious occupations are said to have subverted his health. He was at first attacked with asthma, and afterwards with dropsy, of which he died in 1709.

COWPER, (William,) the most popular poet and the best epistolary writer of his age, was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, where he was born on the 15th of November, 1731. He lost his mother when he was only six years old, and he was then placed at a school kept by Dr. Pitman, at Market-street, in Hertfordshire, where he spent two years. He was next placed for two years in the house of an oculist, apprehensions being then entertained that he would lose his sight. At the age of ten he was sent to Westminster School, where he stayed till he was eighteen. He was then articled for three years to a solicitor; in whose office he had for a fellow-clerk

Mr. (afterwards lord) Thurlow. He next took up his abode in chambers in the Middle Temple; in 1754 he was called to the bar; and in 1759 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. While residing in the Temple, he made love to his cousin, Theodora Cowper, the sister of his correspondent, lady Hesketh, and wrote some literary trifles. He was a member of the Nonsense Club, consisting entirely of Westminster men, among whom were Bonnell Thornton, Colman, and Lloyd; and he contributed a few papers to the Connoisseur, of which Thornton and Colman were the joint projectors and writers. In 1763, the last of the eleven years of his residence at the Temple, the offices of reading-clerk, and clerk of the committees in the House of Lords, which were at the disposal of a cousin of his, were conferred on Cowper; because they required that he should frequently appear before the House of Lords, his extreme nervousness impelled him almost immediately to resign them. He was then nominated by his cousin to the office of clerk of the journals. But here again, his kinsman's right of nomination having been questioned, Cowper was unexpectedly required to submit himself to an examination at the bar of the house, before being allowed to take the office. Thus the evil from which he seemed to have escaped again met him. Unceasing was the anguish which he now suffered. He even looked forward anxiously to the coming of insanity, (a constitutional tendency to which had manifested itself some years before,) as affording an escape from the more dreaded appearance at the bar of the house; and when the day drew near, and he found himself still in possession of his senses, he determined on the commission of suicide. His many attempts to destroy himself all failed of success, owing, as he is pleased to explain it in his memoir, to direct interpositions of Providence. The office was ultimately resigned, on the very day appointed for the examination; and shortly afterwards Cowper became insane. He was immediately placed under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's, with whom he stayed until his recovery, which took place about eighteen months after, in June 1765.

He now settled at Huntingdon, and became the friend and inmate of Mr. Unwin, a neighbouring clergyman, after whose unfortunate death, by a fall from his horse, in 1767, he retired to Olney, in Buckinghamshire, with his widow, whom he regarded with an affection scarcely less than filial. His time in retirement was spent not only in devotion, but in literature; and he contributed sixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend Mr. Newton, the curate of Olney, published in 1776. In 1782 he appeared himself before the public as the author of a volume of poems; and in 1785 the general voice of approbation was raised towards him on the appearance of his second volume. He afterwards engaged in a translation of the Iliad and Odyssey in blank verse; and, in the opinion of some judges, the work, though inferior to the versification of Pope, possesses great merit, and presents to the English reader a more perfect picture of the great original. In 1786 he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Weston, in Northamptonshire, on the recommendation of his cousin, lady Hesketh, with whom he had recently renewed a long-suspended correspondence, and whose attentions contributed to soothe and solace him in his later years. He afterwards turned his thoughts to a Life of Milton, and to a complete edition of his poems; and after he had made some little progress he was introduced to Mr. Hayley, who had been engaged on the same subject; and thus arose an intercourse of friendship which continued to the latest period of life. In 1792 he paid a visit to Hayley, at Eartham, in Sussex, not having made a journey for twenty years before. Symptoms of his constitutional malady had occasionally shown themselves during the eight or ten preceding years; and in the beginning of 1794 he was again afflicted with insanity. A change of scene being judged desirable, he was removed first to North Tuddenham, in Norfolk, thence to Mundsley, and afterwards to East Dereham; and he succeeded in obtaining short intervals of comparative tranquillity, during which he composed one or two small pieces, and revised his translation of Homer. Mrs. Unwin, his faithful companion, died on the 17th of December, 1796. Cowper did not survive her long: he died on the 25th of April, 1800, in his sixty-ninth year.

In exhibiting a story in poetical numbers Cowper possessed a peculiarly happy genius; his John Gilpin, which is founded upon an incident related to him by his friend, lady Austin, to amuse him in a tedious hour of melancholy, proved a most popular ballad. In his manners, though reserved, he was pleasing; his conversation was cheerful; and Mrs. Unwin, lady Austin, lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Throgmor-

ton, and others, were not only honoured with marks of his friendship, but immortalized by the happy effusions of his delicate and sportive muse. The singular subjects of one of his best pieces, was undertaken at the request of lady Austin, who called forth his powers of composition by bidding him write On a Sofa. The Sofa must be regarded as a most valuable composition; and though in that, and in his other larger poem, The Task, there is perhaps no well-digested plan or regular connexion, the whole must be considered as the effort of a great genius, assisted by the feelings of a truly humane, virtuous, and benevolent heart. An elegant and pleasing account of the life and writings of this extraordinary man was published by his friend, Mr. Hayley. His life by Southey is in the hands of every reader of taste.

COWPER, (William, earl,) lord chancellor, was the son of Sir W. Cowper, a Hertfordshire baronet. After being called to the bar, he advanced rapidly in his profession, and was chosen recorder of Colchester. In 1695 he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Hertford; and on the accession of queen Anne he was made queen's counsel; and, in 1705, keeper of the great seal. In the following year he was appointed lord high chancellor, and was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Fordwich. He held the office till 1710, when he resigned, in opposition to the wishes of the queen, on whose death he again accepted the seals. In 1717 he was created an earl, and in 1718 he finally retired from office. He died in 1723.

COX, (Richard,) an eminent English prelate of the sixteenth century, born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, in 1499. He received his education at Eton, whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1519. He was selected by Wolsey as one of the members of the new foundation which he established at Oxford. But having imbibed some of the new opinions of the day, he incurred the displeasure of the university, and, after being deprived of his preferments, he was imprisoned for heresy. He was some time after chosen master of Eton school, and received several prebends through the influence of Cranmer, at whose recommendation he was at length chosen tutor to prince Edward, on whose accession he became a privy-counsellor, almoner to the king, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and dean of Westminster. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to visit Oxford. On the accession of Mary, he was stripped of all his preferments, and once more thrown into prison; but being soon after released, he quitted the kingdom, and settled first at Strasburg, and afterwards at Frankfort. On the accession of Elizabeth he was recalled, and appointed one of the divines commissioned to revise the liturgy. In 1559 he was appointed bishop of Ely. He was author of several controversial pieces, and contributed the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans, to the Bishops' Bible. He died in 1581.

COX, (Sir Richard,) lord chancellor of Ireland, and an historian of that country, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, in 1650. He was educated as an attorney, and then studied at Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar. In 1680 he was made recorder of Kinsale, and practised with reputation as a counsel. On being a Protestant, and having displayed his zeal against the Catholics, he thought it proper to withdraw to England in 1687. On the triumph of his party he was made a justice of the Common Pleas, and also military governor of Cork. In 1703 he was made lord chancellor. In 1706 he was created a baronet, and in the following year he was dismissed from the chancellorship. He was afterwards again in office, as lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench; but he was removed at the accession of George I., and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He was the author of several publications, but the only one of importance is his Hibernia Anglicana, or the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof by the English to the present Time, in 2 parts, 1689, 1700. He died in 1733.

COXCIE, (Michael,) a painter, born at Mechlin in 1497. He studied for several years at Rome, and on his return to Flanders was much employed in works for the churches at Brussels and Antwerp, where his productions will be found. He died at the latter place in 1592.

COXE, (William,) archdeacon of Wilts, was born in London, in 1747. In 1768 he was a fellow of King's college, Cambridge. In 1771 he was appointed to the curacy of Denham, near Uxbridge, but soon after he went to travel on the continent, as tutor to the marquis of Blandford, son of the duke of Marlborough, with whom he remained two years. In 1775 he accompanied, in the same capacity, lord Herbert, son of the

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earl of Pembroke, with whom he visited a considerable part of Europe. In 1779 he published his Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland, 8vo. In 1789 he published a second edition, much enlarged, under the title of Travels in Switzerland, 3 vols, 8vo. Meantime, in 1784, having visited the northern kingdoms of Europe, he published, Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, in 5 vols, 8vo. In 1786 he again visited the continent; and in 1788 he was presented to the rectory of Bemerton by the earl of Pembroke. In 1794 he once more visited the continent; and on his return was made chaplain of the Tower. His other publications are,—History of the House of Austria, from the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rudolf of Hapsburg to the Death of Leopold II. in 1792, 3 vols, 4to, London, 1807. History of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from 1700 to 1788, 3 vols, 4to, 1813. Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough, with his original Correspondence, 3 vols, 4to, to 1819. Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, illustrated with original Correspondence and authentic Papers, 3 vols, 4to, 1798. Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America; to which are added, The Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and Commerce between Russia and China, in 4to. Private and original Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, with King William III., the Leaders of the Whig party, and others. An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, illustrated with plates from the drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, 2 vols, 4to. An Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, with Remarks on the different Modes of Punishment in those countries, 8vo. Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, 3 vols, 8vo. He wrote, also, Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, collected from the Family Papers, which were published after his death, in 2 vols, 4to. London, 1829.

COXETER, (Thomas,) an English writer, born at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in 1689. He became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and then came to London with a view to the study of the law, which, however, he abandoned for literature, and collected those materials which were afterwards used in what is called Cibber's Lives of the Poets. He also assisted Ames in his History of Printing, and published a new edition of Bailey's Life of Bishop Fisher. After this he was chosen secretary to a society for the encouragement of English history; and also formed the scheme of publishing a collection of old plays, which Dodsley afterwards adopted. He superintended an edition of Massinger, 4 vols, 8vo. He died in 1747.

COYPEL, (Noel,) a celebrated French painter, born in 1628, at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, and was chosen a member of the Academy. The king of France appointed him director of the French Academy at Rome, where he remained for three years. On his return he was employed upon designs for the Gobelins tapestry. He died in 1707, leaving a son, ANTHONY, who was also an artist of considerable merit, and first painter to the king.—NOEL NICHOLAS COYPEL was son of the preceding, and attained some eminence in the art. He died in 1735.—His brother, CHARLES ANTHONY, who was also a painter, succeeded his father in the king's household. He was the author of some dramatic pieces, and died in 1752.

COZENS, (Alexander,) a landscape painter, born in Russia, but he attained his celebrity in London, where he taught drawing. He published, in 1778, a theoretical work called, The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Face, the illustrations of which were engraved by Bartolozzi. Cozens died in 1786.

CRABBE, (George,) a popular poet, born on the 24th of December, 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where his father was a warehouse-keeper, and collector of the salt-duties. He showed, at a very early age, a taste for reading; and his father was encouraged to give him an education better than he could well afford. It was determined that he should follow the surgical profession; and he was, in his fourteenth year, apprenticed to a surgeon at Wickham Brook, near Bury St. Edmund's, whence he was, in 1771, transferred to another at Woodbridge in Suffolk. While here he wrote a poem on Hope, for a prize offered in Wheble's Lady's Magazine, and having been successful, he was induced to go on contributing to the publication, and before his return home he published, anonymously, a poem entitled Inebriety. Not long after he went to London, to complete his medical education; he returned before a year had expired, but was encouraged by his friends to set up as a surgeon and apothecary; feeling, however, an invincible

dislike to the profession, for which, indeed, he was but inadequately qualified, he resolved to abandon it, and return to London as a literary adventurer. Being without money, he wrote to Mr. Dudley North, whose brother, Mr. Charles Long, had been a candidate for Aldborough, requesting the loan of five pounds. He took lodgings near the Royal Exchange, and projected the publication of a prose work, entitled, A Plan for the Examination of our Moral and Religious Opinions, before publishing this, however, he brought out a poem, entitled The Candidate; but almost immediately after it appeared, the publisher failed. After applying, without success, to lord North, lord Shelburne, and lord Thurlow, he, at last, and not till after he had been threatened with arrest, bethought himself of Burke; who received him with great kindness, and encouraged him to show him all his compositions. Having selected The Library and The Village, and having suggested in them many alterations, which Crabbe assented to, Burke took these poems himself to Mr. Dodsley. The Library was in consequence published in 1781. But Burke's kindness did not stop here: he assisted the poet with money, and gave him a room at Beaconsfield, where he was treated in every way as one of the family; he introduced him to Fox, Sir Joshua Reynolds, lord Thurlow, and other distinguished friends; and having advised Crabbe to think of entering the Church, towards which he found him by no means disinclined, he exerted all his influence to get him ordained. Crabbe was admitted to deacon's orders in December, 1781, and was ordained a priest in August of the year following, and commenced his clerical life as curate of his native town. Shortly after he obtained, through Burke's influence, the situation of domestic chaplain to the duke of Rutland, and resided, in consequence, at Belvoir castle. The Village appeared in 1783, and was revised by Dr. Johnson. In the same year lord Thurlow presented him with two small livings in Dorsetshire. Crabbe now married Miss Sarah Elmy, the object of his first love. In 1785 he took the curacy of Strathern, near Belvoir castle, and soon after published The Newspaper. He did not come forward again as an author until 1807. He resided in the meanwhile successively at Strathern, at Muston, in Leicestershire (lord Thurlow having, in 1789, at the duchess of Rutland's earnest request, exchanged his two small livings in Dorsetshire for those of Muston and Allington, both situated in the Vale of Belvoir); from 1792 to 1796 at Parham, in Suffolk, taking charge of the neighbouring curacies of Sweffling and Great Glemham; then in Great Glemham Hall, a house belonging to Mr. Dudley North, his early benefactor; until at last, in 1805, he returned to the rectory at Muston. Though during this long period Crabbe published no poetry, he was not idle. He studied botany, entomology, and geology. He taught himself French and Italian, and superintended the education of his sons. In 1807 he published The Parish Register, Sir Eustace Grey, and other small pieces, and a reprint of his earlier poems. Three years after he published The Borough. In 1813 he sustained a heavy affliction in the loss of his wife. About the same time the duke of Rutland gave him the living of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. The incumbency of Croxton, near Belvoir, was added shortly after. The remainder of Crabbe's days were, with the exception of occasional visits to his friends in London and elsewhere, passed at Trowbridge, where his conscientious discharge of his duties and his amiable character gained for him the love of all his parishioners. His Tales of the Hall were published in 1819 by Mr. Murray, who gave him 3000*l.* for them and the remaining copyright of his previous poems. In the autumn of 1822 he visited Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh. From 1828 there was a perceptible change in his health, and, though his mind retained its wonted cheerfulness, his strength of body gradually declined. He died on the 8th of February, 1832, in his seventy-eighth year. The shops in Trowbridge were closed as soon as his death was known, and again on the day of his funeral; and a subscription was immediately set on foot among his parishioners for a monument to his memory, which has since been placed in Trowbridge church. At a meeting of the council of the Royal Society of Literature, on the 14th of April, 1828, the two royal gold medals, of the value of fifty guineas each, given annually to individuals distinguished by the production of works eminent in literature, were adjudged to Mr. Crabbe, as the head of an original school of composition.

CRACHERODE, (Clayton Mordaunt,) was born in 1729, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He formed a large collection of books, pictures, prints, and antiquities, which he bequeathed to

the British Museum, of which he was a trustee. He was also a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1799.

CRADOCK, (Samuel,) a nonconformist divine, born in 1620, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He held the rectory of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. After this he settled at Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1706. His works are,—1. Knowledge and Practice, a System of Divinity, fol. 2. The Harmony of the Evangelists, fol. 3. The Apostolical History, fol. 4. The Old Testament methodized, 3 vols, fol. 5. An Exposition of the Revelation.

CRADOCK, (Zachary,) brother of the preceding, born in 1633. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and in 1672 was appointed provost of Eton, in opposition to Waller, the poet. He died in 1695. Dr. Cradock was the author of two sermons of extraordinary merit; one on Providence, the other on the Design of Christianity.

CRAIG, (James,) a Scotch divine, born at Gifford, in East Lothian, in 1682. He took his master's degree at Edinburgh, and became minister at Yester, and next at Haddington, from whence he removed to the metropolis of Scotland in 1732. He died in 1744. His sermons, in three volumes, chiefly on the leading doctrines of Christianity, besides 2 volumes of Divine Poems, are much esteemed.

CRAIG, (Nicholas,) a learned Dane. He was born at Ripon in 1541, and was regent of the school at Copenhagen in 1576. He was engaged by the king of Denmark in some important negotiations. He wrote a learned book on the republic of the Lacedæmonians, reprinted at Leyden, 1670, 8vo; besides the Annals of Denmark, in six books, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio. He died in 1602.

CRAIG, (Sir Thomas,) a learned Scotch lawyer, born at Edinburgh, in 1548. He acquired eminence at the bar. He is well-known for his Jus Feudale, a learned work, universally admired. He wrote also a treatise On the Sovereignty of Scotland, and in another work proved the legality of James's succession to the English crown. He died in 1608.

CRAIG, (John,) a Scotch mathematician, who became known for his Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica, in 36 pages, 4to, printed at London, 1699, and reprinted at Leipsic, 1755. In this work, of which Hume and other infidel writers have availed themselves, he entertains curious reveries, and attempts to prove, by mathematical calculation, that the Christian Religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book. This work was refuted by the abbé Houteville, in his Christian Religion proved by Facts. Craig had also a dispute with J. Bernouilli on the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures; and also on an algebraic question, in which he acknowledged, very candidly, in the Philosophical Transactions, the fallacy of his own suppositions.

CRAIG, (William,) a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow, in 1709, and educated at the university there. Early devoted to the pursuits of classical literature, and highly sensible of their beauty and simplicity, he, with the approbation of his friends, Clerk and Hutcheson, transfused their most striking passages, not only into his conversation, but his pulpit oratory, which was sedate, elegant, and correct. The popularity of his preaching recommended him to the notice of Mr. Lockhart, of Cambusnethan, who presented him to that parish. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he pursued his ministerial career with earnestness and success. He wrote an Essay on the Life of Christ, and a volume of sermons. He died in 1783.

CRAKANTHORPE, (Richard,) an able divine, born at Strickland, in Westmoreland, in 1567, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was an eloquent preacher, well acquainted with divinity, and was much admired by the Puritans. He went as chaplain to an embassy to the emperor, and afterwards was presented to the rectory of Braintree, in Essex. He died in 1624, at his rectory of Black Notley. His works are, Justinian defended against Baronius; A Defence of Constantine; A Treatise on the Fifth General Council, &c.; Five Books of Logic; A Defence of the Anglican Church, &c.

CRAMER, (Gabriel,) an eminent mathematician, born at Geneva, in 1704. He became a pupil of John Bernouilli, and a professor of mathematics at the age of nineteen. He was chosen a member of the Academies of London, Berlin, Montpellier, Lyons, and Bologna. He died in 1752, worn out with study, at the baths of Languedoc, whither he had repaired for the recovery of his health. He edited the works of James and John

Bernouilli, 1743, 6 vols, 4to. He had before superintended an edition of Wolf's Elementa Universæ Matheseos, Genev. 1732—1741, 5 vols, 4to. The only work he published of his own was an Introduction to the Theory of Curve Lines, 1750, 4to.

CRAMER, (Daniel,) a learned Protestant divine, born at Retz, in the new Marche of Brandenburg, in 1568. After studying in the seminaries at Landsperg, Stettin, and Dantzic, he returned to his native place, whence, after officiating there as rector of the public schools, he went to Rostock. He afterwards became professor of eloquence in the university of Wirtemberg. From that situation he was invited to Stettin, where he was appointed to the offices of first dean and consistorial professor and assessor. In 1597 he was nominated minister of St. Mary's church, and inspector of the college, and died there in the following year. He was the author of Disputationes XVIII. de Præcipuis Logicæ Aristotelis Partibus; Isagoge in Metaphysicam Aristotelis; Scholæ Propheticæ; and Arbor Hereticæ Consanguinitatis.

CRAMER, (John James,) a native of Elgg, professor of the Oriental languages at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn, where he also filled the chair of divinity and ecclesiastical history. He wrote, Exercitationes de Arâ exteriori Secundi Templi, 4to. Theologia Israelis, 4to. He died in 1702.—His brother, JOHN RODOLPHUS, Hebrew and divinity professor at Zurich, and dean of the college of the canons, was author of some valuable works on Hebrew antiquities, dissertations, harangues, &c. He died at Zurich in 1737.

CRAMER, (John Andrew,) born at Quedlinburg in 1710. He was the first who reduced the art of assaying in metallurgy into a system, and wrote on it Elementa Artis docimasticæ, 8vo, 1739. He wrote besides, Elements on Metallurgy, 2 vols, fol. Introduction to the Care, &c. of Forests, with a description of the method of Burning Charcoal, &c. 1766, fol. He died in 1777.

CRAMER, (John Andrew,) a German writer, who, after studying at Leipsic, and giving public lectures, and editing a weekly paper called the Guardian Spirit, removed in 1754 to Copenhagen, as chaplain to the court. He was made professor of divinity in 1765; but the disgrace of Struensee was fatal to his fortunes for a while: yet, though dismissed, he was recalled from Lubec, where he had taken refuge, and he died divinity professor at Kiel in 1788. Besides a spirited version of the Psalms, odes, and other poems, he wrote the Life of Gellert, sermons, miscellanies, &c., and translated the best part of Chrysostom into German, and Bossuet's Universal History, with dissertations.

CRANMER, (Thomas,) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, on the 2d of July, 1489. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1511. By his marriage he lost his fellowship, but recovered it in consequence of the early death of his wife in childbed, and he took his degree of D.D. in 1523. The freedom and ability with which he canvassed the king's marriage with his brother's widow, recommended him to the notice of the court, and Henry soon employed him in writing in defence of his views. Cranmer went to Rome, in 1529, with the book which he had written to prove the invalidity of the king's marriage and offered to dispute with any ecclesiasti whom the Roman pontiff might appoin but the challenge was not accepted. then went to France, and soon afterwards to Germany, as ambassador from the king; and he married, in 1532, a second wife, a niece of Osiander, the pastor of Nuremberg. Upon the death of Warham he was raised to the vacant see of Canterbury, but without acknowledging the pope's supremacy; and two months after, (May 1533,) he pronounced the divorce between Henry and queen Catharine of Arragon, and publicly married the king to Anne Boleyn, a private marriage having taken place in the January preceding. Thus, at war with the authority of the pope, he began earnestly to labour for the advancement of the Reformation, by a revision of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, and by denouncing the vices and the usurpation of the court of Rome. In 1536 he divorced Henry from Anne Boleyn; but though seemingly the favourite of the king, he boldly opposed his measures for the confiscation of all the monasteries into the royal treasury, whilst he wished to apply those immense spoils to the advancement of literature and religion, by the appointment of readers of divinity and of Greek and Hebrew in every cathedral in the kingdom.

Cromwell was now raised by the king to be head of his ecclesiastical affairs, under the title of vicar-general, and Cranmer consecrated Latimer and Shaxton to the sees of Worcester and Salisbury. In June 1536 the archbishop opened the

convocation, where Cromwell presided as vicar-general. After much discussion, the synod proceeded to debate upon the sacraments. Cranmer spoke at considerable length, and articles were afterwards framed by him, and others of the "new learning," as the doctrines of the reformers were then called, by which considerable alterations were effected. With the assistance of many eminent divines, he arranged a compilation, called The Bishops' Book, inculcating the doctrines of the reformers as expressed in the articles of the preceding year. In the autumn of 1538 Cranmer came to London to meet an embassy of German Protestant divines, for whom he strove to procure a conference with the English ecclesiastics. The mission, however, failed through the opposition of the king. On May 5, 1538, Cranmer and others were appointed commissioners "to inquire into the debated doctrines, and to prepare such articles as would pacify the spirit of controversy." At the end of eleven days, the labours of the commissioners coming to no result, the duke of Norfolk offered six articles for the consideration of the House of Lords. Cranmer's opinion agreed only with one of these articles. In parliament he argued for three days with considerable learning and eloquence, until the king, who favoured the articles, angrily desired him not to appear again in that house before they had become law. Cranmer, obedient to Henry in most points, in this respectfully resisted the king's commands; but, although he continued present, he was unable either to throw out the duke of Norfolk's measure, or to alter the sanguinary penalties which it contained. As soon as this act was passed, Latimer and Shaxton resigned their bishoprics; an example which, contrary to expectation, Cranmer did not think it his duty to follow. He retained his see, and lived in retirement with his wife, who, however, was soon compelled to retreat to Germany. In July 1540 he presided at the convocation which pronounced the unjustiable sentence of dissolution of the marriage which had been solemnized between Henry and Anne of Cleves. This ceremony was quickly followed by the execution of Cromwell. Though Cranmer had now retired from public affairs, yet his influence was such, that he procured the passing of laws for the promotion of true religion, and the modification of the Six Articles, which had proved so obnoxious to the clergy. His enemies, however, were not silent in these times of popish intrigue and corruption, and the Commons, as well as the privy-council, severely reprobated his conduct, till Henry interposed, and saved him from further persecution. At the king's death (1547) he was one of the regents of the kingdom and executors of his will, and he crowned Edward VI., whose sponsor he was. He now laboured assiduously in the Reformation. Twelve homilies were composed, four of which are ascribed to Cranmer himself; the six offensive articles were repealed, the communion was given in both kinds, the offices of the Church were revised, and the visitation of the clergy was regularly enforced. In 1548 a translation of a catechism which had been written in German and in Latin by Justin Jonas, was published by the archbishop, entitled Cranmer's Catechism. In the month of May a commission of twelve divines, with Cranmer at their head, was appointed for the compilation of an English Liturgy. By the end of November the Prayer-Book was finished, and on the 15th of January, 1549, it was established by law. Great opposition was made to these changes in different parts of England, in Wiltshire, Somerset, Norfolk, and especially in the west, where, at the instigation of their religious teachers, the people took such weapons as they could procure, and mustered in considerable force. The legislature, anxious to quell this disturbance, desired Cranmer to draw up an answer to fifteen articles of remonstrance which had been framed by the insurgents. A very masterly reply was written, but not completed, before the leaders of the insurrection were apprehended and executed, and the rebels had dispersed. At Lambeth Cranmer received the most eminent foreign divines, Martin Bucer, Fagius, Peter Martyr, and others.

At the close of 1550 a revision of the Service-book of 1548 was commenced by Cranmer, with the assistance chiefly of Ridley and Cox, who, with Peter Martyr and Bucer, stated objections and recommendations in writing. The undertaking was checked in 1551, by the death of Bucer. The Service-book was finally completed, and the Book of Common Prayer adopted by parliament, in the spring of 1552. In 1553 Edward VI. died. The elevation of Mary to the throne now threatened Cranmer with persecution. Though he originally opposed the views of lady Jane Grey, he now espoused her cause; and the successful queen, irritated at his conduct, and

perhaps more at his consequence among the Protestants, summoned him (August 27) before the council, and soon after he was sent to the Tower. He was attainted for high treason on the 3d of November, 1553, and found guilty; but at his earnest solicitation he was pardoned for the treason, and arraigned by his persecutors for heresy. He was removed in April 1554, with Ridley and Latimer, to Oxford, to dispute and make his defence before popish commissioners; but on the refusal of himself and his friends to subscribe to popery, they were condemned as heretics. It was now discovered that the tribunal before which Cranmer had been tried was not competent to decide the case, and that the sentence was illegal. The pope, therefore, issued a fresh commission, and on September 12, 1555, he was again arraigned in St. Mary's, Oxford, of blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy; and while they pretended to summon him to Rome, to make his defence within eighty days, they secretly resolved upon his execution. Cranmer, though firm to his faith, yet yielded before the terrors of death, and, in a moment of weakness, he was persuaded to sign his recantation, and to re-embrace popery. But, notwithstanding this concession, his enemies resolved to commit him to the flames; and when he was brought to St. Mary's church in order to make a profession of his faith, he surprised his persecutors by an awful appeal to Heaven and their consciences, and by a solemn renunciation of the tenets he had lately, in a moment of error, embraced; emphatically exclaiming, "that that one thing alone wrung his heart, and that the hand which had falsely signed the dishonourable deed should first perish in the flames." This manly conduct confounded and enraged his enemies; he was immediately dragged over against Balliol college, where, standing in his shirt, and without shoes, he was fastened to the stake. The fire was soon kindled, and the venerable martyr, stretching his right hand into the flames, exclaimed, "This hand hath offended, this unworthy hand!" His miseries were soon over, and his last words were, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." This happened on the 21st of March, 1556, in his 67th year.

CRASHAW, (Richard,) an English poet, born in London, and educated at the Charterhouse, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was afterwards, in 1637, fellow of Peterhouse, but was ejected during the rebellion for denying the covenant, and soon after was converted, or, as Pope says, outwitted, to the Catholic faith. He went to Paris in quest of preferment; but his distresses and poverty became very great, till the benevolence of Cowley not only relieved him, but recommended him to queen Henrietta. By her influence he went over to Italy, and was made secretary to an Italian cardinal, and soon after obtained a canonry in the church of Loretto, where he died in 1650. He wrote,—Steps to the Temple; The Delights of the Muses; Carmen Deo nostro, &c. An edition of his works was published by Peregrine Phillips, London, 1785, 12mo.

CRASSUS, (Marcus Licinius,) the triumvir, was appointed to take the command against the revolted gladiators of Capua, whom he defeated near Rhegium, in an action in which Spartacus fell with 40,000 of his men. Crassus was rewarded with an ovation on his return; but instead of the usual myrtle-wreath, he had a laurel crown. In the following year (A.U.C. 683, 71 B.C.), he was chosen consul with Pompey. His desire to increase his popularity by the conquest of Parthia, proved his ruin. He was defeated by Serena, near Carrhæ (B.C. 53), and was put to death by the officers of that general.

CRASSUS, (Lucius Licinius,) the greatest orator of his time, who appears to have superintended Cicero's early education. Cicero, in one place (Brut. § 38), pronounces him perfect, and in his treatise, De Oratore, he delivers his own sentiments on eloquence in the person of Crassus.

CRATINUS, the son of Callimedes, a writer of the old comedy, born at Athens, 519 B.C. He did not appear as a dramatist till somewhat advanced in life. He was the most formidable adversary of Aristophanes. In 423 B.C., the first prize was awarded to his comedy called the Wine-Flask, the Connus of Ameipsias being placed second, and the Clouds of Aristophanes third. He died the year after. The names of forty of his comedies have come down to us.

CRATIPPUS, a Peripatetic philosopher, born at Mitylene. He was a contemporary and friend of Cicero, who entrusted his son, Marcus, to his care at Athens. He taught first in his native place, whence he went to Athens, and Cicero not only got him made a Roman citizen by Julius Cæsar, but even prevailed upon the Areopagus to vote that he should be requested to continue at Athens as an instructor of youth.

CRAVEN, (William,) a learned divine, born in 1731, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he succeeded to the Arabic professorship on the death of Chappelow, in 1770. He was elected master of his college in 1789. He published, Sermons on the Evidence of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments, 8vo; and The Jewish and Christian Dispensations compared, 8vo. He died in 1815.

CRAWFORD, (David,) a Scotch lawyer, born at Drumfoy, near Glasgow, in 1665. He was made historiographer of Scotland by queen Anne, and, devoting himself to his favourite study of historical antiquities, he published Memoirs of Scotland during the times of the four Regents, 8vo. He died in 1726.

CRAWFORD, (William,) a divine, born at Kelso, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1711 he opposed vigorously the settlement of ministers by presentations, in which he was supported by some of the clergy. In 1734 he also took part with Ralph and Erskine, but did not leave the kirk. He died in 1742. He wrote Dying Thoughts, besides Sermons, 2 vols, 12mo.

CRAYER, (Gaspard de,) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp in 1582. He was a pupil of Raphael, son of Michael Coxcie, whom he far surpassed. His works met with the marked approbation of Rubens and Vandyck. The style of Crayer resembled very much that of the former master; and if he possessed less fire, he was generally more correct in his design. The principal works of this artist are in Flanders. In the church of Notre Dame, at Brussels, is Christ appearing to Magdalen; in the cathedral at Ghent, the Assumption; and in the church of the Jesuits, the Resurrection. Crayer died in 1669.

CREBILLON, (Prosper Jolyot de,) a French dramatic writer, styled the Æschylus of France, born at Dijon in 1674. He originally studied the law, but the impetuosity of his passions thwarted the views of his friends, and at last he produced the tragedy of Idomenée, which met with applause. This was followed by Atrée, the fame of which was soon eclipsed by his masterpiece, Rhadamiste. His Electra was also much applauded. His Xerxes, Semiramus, and Pyrrhus, met with little success. In 1711 he lost his wife, whose death he feelingly deplored, and he long continued, like most men of letters, exposed to distress and poverty, till a place in the French Academy, and the office of police censor, rendered his circumstances affluent. His tragedy of Catilina was now advertised, and great were the expectations of the public; the court were determined to patronize him, and the king himself furnished the requisite dresses. It was produced in 1749, and the applause was tumultuous. The public, however, on reading the play began to retract their hasty praise, and it was objected that the tragedy was a very unfaithful picture of the manners of ancient Rome. Le Triumvirat was produced when the author was eighty-one years of age, and had but indifferent success; he also began another tragedy, called Cromwell, about this time, which was never completed. He died in 1762, aged 88.

CREBILLON, (Claude Prosper Jolyot de,) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1707. He is known as a writer of romances, some of which are extremely licentious. His works were collected in 11 vols, 12mo, 1779. Crebillon was the friend and correspondent of lord Chesterfield. He died in 1777.

CREECH, (Thomas,) an English poetical translator, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1659, and was educated at Sherborne, and Wadham college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his classical learning; and his translation of Lucretius caused him to be elected fellow of All Souls. In 1699 he was presented by his college to the living of Woburn, in Bedfordshire, but before he went to reside on his living he put a period to his existence at Oxford, in June 1701. Jacob ascribes his death to the moroseness of his temper. He translated Horace, and turned the satires to our own times, observing that Rome was now rivalled in her vices, and that parallels for hypocrisy, profaneness, avarice, and the like, were easy to be found among ourselves.

CREIGHTON, (Robert, D.D.) was the son of Dr. Robert Creighton, of Trinity college, Cambridge, who was afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, and attended Charles II. during his exile. In his youth he had been taught the rudiments of music, and entering into orders, he seduously applied himself to the study of church music; in which he attained to such a degree of proficiency, as entitled him to a rank among the ablest masters of his time. He died in 1736, at the age of ninety-seven. Dr. Boyce has given to the world an anthem for four voices, "I will arise and go to my father," composed by Dr. Creighton, which no one

can peruse without regretting that it is so short.

CRELL, (Louis Christian,) a German Protestant divine and philosopher, born at Neustadt, in the principality of Coburg, in 1671. He entered at the university of Leipsic in 1690, where he made extraordinary progress in the study of classical literature, philosophy, and theology. In 1699 he was made rector of the school of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, and assessor of the faculty of philosophy. He wrote, De Civis Innocentis in Manus Hostium ad Nervum Traditione; De Scytala Laconica; De Providentia Dei circa Reges constituendos; De eo quod in Anacreonte venustum ac delicatum est, &c. He died in 1735.

CRELLIUS, (John,) a Socinian writer, born near Nuremberg in 1590. He settled in Poland in 1612, where he became professor to the Unitarians. He died at Racovia in 1633, of an epidemic fever, in his forty-third year. He was a man of extensive reading, and wrote, among other works, several tracts upon the New Testament, and an answer to Grotius' book, De Satisfactione Christi, against Socinus. His works form two vols, fol.

CREMONINI, (Cæsar,) an Italian philosopher, was born at Cento, in the Modenese, in 1550. He was professor at Ferrara and Padua, and published several works in Italian on philosophy, in support of the doctrines of Aristotle, in which he maintained the materiality of the soul.

CRENIUS, (Thomas,) corrector of the press at Rotterdam and Leyden, born in the marche of Brandenburg in 1648. His writings, which are in Latin, are very numerous, and chiefly on philological subjects. He died in 1728. His best works are, 1. Consilia et Methodi Studiorum optime Instituendorum. 2. De Philologiâ. 3. De Eruditione comparanda.

CRESCENTIUS, (Peter de,) a native of Bologna, where he was born in 1233, who, to avoid the troubles of his country, travelled for thirty years as a law practitioner. On his return he published his valuable work on agriculture, called Opus Ruralium Commodorum, dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily. The best edition is that of Gesner, Leipsic, 1735. It has been translated into various languages.

CRESCIMBENI, (Giovanni Maria,) an Italian poet, born at Macerata, in the marche of Ancona, in 1663. He was founder of the celebrated Arcadian academy for the reformation of learning, taste, and criticism, of which he was made first director, under the name of Alfesibeo Cario, in 1690. He was eminent both as a poet and a prose writer. His chief works are a valuable history of Italian poetry, reprinted, 6 vols, 4to, Venice, 1731; A History of the Academy of Arcadia, with Anecdotes of its Members, 7 vols, 4to; and a History of Vulgar Poetry, &c. 7 vols, 4to. He died in 1728.

CRESPI, (Danielo,) a painter, born at Milan in 1590. He was a pupil of Procaccini, and although it does not appear that he attended the school of the Caracci, he seems to have followed the principles they adopted. The best works of this master are at Milan, where he died of the plague in 1630.

CRESPI, (Guiseppe Maria,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1665, and called Il Spaganolo, from the showy dress he wore. He was a pupil of Caunti, whom he left to study under Carlo Cignani. He excelled in portrait, and took great delight in painting caricature, in which he displayed great humour. He died in 1747.

CRESSEY, or CRESSY, (Hugh Paulin, or Serenus,) a celebrated English-Romanist divine, born in 1605, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and educated there, and at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. He was chaplain to Thomas lord Wentworth, and afterwards to Lucius lord Falkland, in Ireland, from whom he obtained the deanery of Laughlin, and a canonry of Windsor, which, however, he never enjoyed. After the death of Falkland he travelled with Bertie, afterwards lord Falmouth; but while in Italy, listening to the persuasions of Roman Catholic divines, he became a convert, and made a public profession of his faith at Rome in 1646. From Rome he went to Paris, where he published his Exomologesis, or a faithful Narration of the Occasion and Motives of his Conversion to Catholic Unity, 1647. This work the papists then considered, and still consider, to be a complete answer to the writings of the advocates for the Protestant faith, and particularly to the arguments of the learned and judicious Chillingworth. He sent a copy of the work to his friend, Dr. Hammond, who conceived it unnecessary to expose the vein of fallacy which runs through the whole of it; but whose liberality and kindness towards the author induced him to urge his return to his native country, with an assurance that he should be comfortably provided for, and left at perfect liberty on subjects of reli-

gion and conscience. He was next taken under the protection of queen Henrietta, and afterwards retired to the college of Douay, where he changed his name to Serenus de Cressey, and during seven years' residence published several works. At the Restoration he came to England, and was chaplain to queen Catharine, and resided in Somerset-house, in the Strand. But whilst his friends considered him as their ablest champion, the Protestants respected him as a learned, judicious and candid writer. His attack on one of Stillingfleet's works raised against him the censures of his old friend, Clarendon, whom he answered with spirit but moderation. The unpopularity of popery at last induced him to retire to East Grinstead, in Sussex, where he died soon after, in 1674. The work on which he bestowed his chief attention was The Church History of Brittany, from the beginning of the Norman Conquest, under Roman Governors, British Kings, the English-Saxon Heptarchy, the English-Saxon and Danish Monarchy, &c. 1668, folio. Of this work only one volume was published; the second, in which he meant to bring down the history to the dissolution of monasteries, was left incomplete at his death.

CRESTI, (Domenico,) a painter, born at Passignano, near Florence, in 1558, and is known by the name of Cavaliere Passignano. He was a pupil of Zucchero, and assisted that artist in several works which proved his abilities. He died in 1638.

CREVIER, (John Baptist Louis,) a French classical scholar and historian, born in 1693, at Paris, where his father was a journeyman printer. He studied under Rollin, and, after his death, became professor of rhetoric in the college of Beauvais. He published an edition of Livy, 6 vols, 4to, Paris, 1735; and 7 vols, 12mo, 1747, with learned and judicious notes, and a preface. A Continuation of Rollin's Roman History, in French. History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine inclusive, Fr. 1749, *et seq.* 6 vols, 4to, and 12 vols, 12mo; a work of considerable accuracy and research. History of the University of Paris, 7 vols, 12mo. Observations on the Spirit of Laws, 12mo. French Rhetoric, 1765, 2 vols, 12mo. He died in 1765.

CREWE, (Nathaniel,) bishop of Durham, the fifth son of John, lord Crewe, was born at Stean, in Northamptonshire, in 1633, and succeeded to the title of lord Crewe on the death of his brother, in 1691. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and rector. He was chosen proctor of the university in 1663, afterwards clerk of the closet to Charles II., dean of Chichester, bishop of Oxford in 1671, and three years after was translated to Durham. On the accession of James II. he was admitted of the privy-council, and showed himself very friendly to all the measures of the court, in religion and in politics. He paid particular respect to the pope's nuncio when he came to London, and refused to introduce dean Patrick to the king, because he was too zealous against popery. The unpopularity of James's government, and the landing of the prince of Orange, however, made great alterations in the bishop's conduct. He withdrew from the king's councils, and upon the abdication he expressed a wish to resign his ecclesiastical dignities to Dr. Burnet, with an allowance of 1000*l.* for life. He afterwards left his retirement, and appeared in parliament; but his name was excepted from the act of indemnity of 1690. His pardon, however, at last was procured by the intercession of his friends. He died in 1721. Notwithstanding his adherence to the violent, illegal, and arbitrary measures of a corrupted court, he was a liberal patron, and was remarkable for his munificence in favour of the indigent, and of public bodies. As he left no issue, the title of baron Crewe of Stean became extinct at his death.

CRICHTON, (James,) a Scotchman of the sixteenth century, whose adventures and endowments have procured him the epithet of "The Admirable," was born in 1551, or, according to lord Buchan, in 1560. His father, Robert Crichton, of Eliock, was lord-advocate of Scotland, and by his mother, who was a Stuart, he was descended from king Robert II. He was educated at Perth, and at the university of St. Andrew's, where, under the tuition of professor Rutherford, he made such progress, that at the age of sixteen he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak ten languages. Thus gifted with mental endowments, and aided by all the advantages of a graceful person, elegant manners, and polite accomplishments, he travelled to Paris, where he publicly challenged the most renowned scholars to dispute with him. On the appointed day he appeared at the college of Navarre, and, from nine in the morning till six in the evening, he so baffled his opponents, and

astonished his auditors, that the president, in admiration, with four of the most eminent professors of the university, presented him with a diamond ring, and a purse of gold, as a token of their approbation. The next day, not exhausted by preceding exertions, he appeared at the Louvre, and exhibited such feats in tilting, that, in the presence of the princes of the court, he carried away the ring fifteen times successively. He then went to Rome, where he challenged the wits and the learned of that city to contend with him, in the presence of the pope, the cardinals, and great men of the place. He next repaired to Venice, where he endeavoured to conciliate the public favour by a Latin poem in praise of the city, and where he contracted an acquaintance with several eminent literary characters. Among these was Aldus Manutius, the younger, from whose testimony is collected almost the only authentic account of Crichton's uncommon talents. He afterwards held a disputation before the university of Padua, commencing with an extemporaneous poem in its praise, and maintained for six hours, with the most eminent professors, on a variety of topics, especially the Aristotelian philosophy; all concluded with an unpremeditated oration in praise of ignorance. He then visited Mantua, where he is said to have killed in a duel a famous master of the sword, who had foiled the most eminent fencers of the time, and had lately killed three antagonists. Soon after this, Crichton was chosen by Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, as preceptor to his son, Vincenzo, a riotous and dissolute youth. Not long after, as he was rambling one night of the carnival in the streets of Mantua, with his guitar, he was attacked by some assassins, and, after a brave defence, lost his life; and his own pupil was suspected to have been a contriver and actor in the deed. This is said to have happened in 1583. Much of the disbelief that had long attached to the marvellous story of Crichton has been removed by the researches of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler.

CRIGHTON, or CREIGHTON, (Robert,) bishop of Bath and Wells, was born of an ancient family at Dunkeld, in Scotland, in 1593, and was educated at Westminster School, whence, in 1613, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen Greek professor, and university orator. In 1632 he was made treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and was also canon residentiary, prebendary of Taunton, and had a living in Somersetshire. In the beginning of the rebellion he joined the king's troops at Oxford; but he was obliged afterwards to flee into Cornwall, whence he followed Charles II. abroad, who made him his chaplain, and bestowed on him the deanry of Wells. In 1670 he was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He died in 1672. He was accounted a man of much learning, and in the discharge of his duty as a preacher, reproved the vices of the court with great boldness.

CRILLON, (Louis de Berthon de,) a celebrated French general, knight of Malta, descended from an illustrious Italian family, was born in 1541. At the age of fifteen he attracted the notice of Henry II. by his valour at the siege of Calais, and he distinguished himself afterwards against the Huguenots at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour. At the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, his valour was conspicuously displayed, as well as in the other encounters of these warlike and perilous times, which caused him to be called by Henry IV. "The brave Crillon." At the peace of Vervins he retired to his estates at Avignon, where he died in 1615. Besides incomparable valour, Crillon possessed integrity, honour, and virtue.

CRILLON MAHON, (Louis de Berton des Balbes de Quiers, duc de,) descended from the preceding, distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain, where he was made a grandee of the first order. In the war between England and Spain he was placed at the head of the armies, and had the good fortune to take Minorca, in 1782, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Mahon, from the capital of the island. In his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw the measures he adopted all baffled by the superior valour of the English, and the vigilant care of general Elliot. In the revolutionary war he would take no part in the cause of Spain. He died in 1796.

CRINESIUS, (Christopher,) a learned Protestant divine, born at Schlackowald in 1584. He studied at Jena, and afterwards at Wittemberg, where he taught the Oriental languages. He was invited, in 1614, to become pastor at Geschwend, where he remained five years. When Ferdinand II. banished all Lutheran preachers and teachers, Crinesius fled to Ratisbon, and afterwards to Nuremberg.

He was then made professor of divinity at Altdorff, where he died in 1629. His principal works are:—1. A Dissertation on the Confusion of Tongues. 2. Exercitationes Hebraicæ. 3. Gymnasium et Lexicon Syriacum, 2 vols, 4to. 4. Lingua Samaritica, 4to. 5. Grammatica Chaldaica, 4to. 6. De Auctoritate Verbi Divini in Hebraico Codice, Amsterdam, 1664, in 4to, &c.

CRINITUS, (Peter,) or, more properly, Peter Ricci, an Italian scholar and modern Latin poet, was descended from the noble family of the Ricci, of Florence, was born in 1465. His principal works are entitled, De Honesta Disciplina; and De Poetis Latinis, Paris, 1520, fol. He died in 1505.

CRISP, (Tobias,) the champion of Antinomianism, was born in London in 1600, and educated at Eton and Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to Balliol, Oxford. In 1627 he became rector of Brinkworth, in Wiltshire. He came to London in 1642, where his tenets respecting grace involved him in a controversy with fifty divines. He died in 1642. His sermons were reprinted in 1689, 3 vols, 8vo. He asserts, in his discourse entitled Christ alone exalted, that salvation was completed on the cross, and that belief was all that was required of the elect.

CRISPIN, or CRESPIN, (John,) an ingenious printer in the sixteenth century, a native of Arras. He was originally clerk to Charles du Moulin, and admitted advocate to the parliament of Paris; but afterwards, forming a friendship with Beza, he embraced the reformed religion, and retired to Geneva, where he gained great reputation by his printing. He is author of a Greek Lexicon, Geneva, 1562, 4to, reprinted in fol. He also published Histoire des Martyrs persécutés et mis à Mort pour la Vérité, &c. depuis Jean Hus, jusqu'au tems présent, *ibid.* 1570, fol.; and reprinted in 1582, 1597, and 1609. He died in 1572.

CROESE, (Gerard,) a Protestant divine, born at Amsterdam, in 1642. He studied at Leyden, whence he went with a son of the celebrated De Ruyter, to Smyrna, and on his return became pastor of Alblas, near Dort, where he died in 1710. He wrote the History of the Quakers, printed in Dutch in 1695; and translated into English in 1696. It was answered by a Quaker in a work entitled Dilucidationes quædam valdè Necessariæ in Gerardi Croesii Hist. 8vo. Croese wrote also a singular book with the title of Homerus Hebræus, sive Historia Hebræorum ab Homero, 1704, 4to. The intent of this work is to prove that the Odyssey contains the history of the Jews in the patriarchal ages, and that the Iliad is an account of the siege and capture of Jericho.

CROFT, (Herbert,) an English prelate, descended from an ancient family, was born at Great Milton, Oxfordshire, in 1603. He was sent early to Christ Church, Oxford; but upon the conversion of his father to popery, he was removed from the university, and placed at Douay, and afterwards at St. Omer's. A visit to England, on family affairs, introduced him to the acquaintance of Morton, bishop of Durham, who persuaded him to return to the Protestant faith, and, by the advice of Laud, he again entered at Christ Church. He was next preferred to a living in Gloucestershire, and to another in Oxfordshire, and, in 1639, he was made prebendary of Salisbury. He was afterwards prebendary of Worcester, canon of Windsor, and, in 1644, dean of Hereford. At the Restoration he was raised to the see of Hereford, in 1661, which he refused to quit for higher preferment. His small treatise, entitled The Naked Truth, or the true State of the Primitive Church, printed at a private press, was published in 1675, when the papists hoped to take advantage of the quarrels of the nonconformists with the church of England, and it became a popular work, which not only drew the attention of parliament to the subject, but produced some severe attacks against it. One of these, by Dr. Turner, of St. John's college, Cambridge, was answered by Andrew Marvell, who applauded the bishop's works, and ably defended his principles. Besides this, he published some Occasional Sermons, Religious Tracts, A Legacy to his Diocese, and, in 1685, Animadversions on Burnet's Theory of the Earth. In the latter part of his life he wished to resign his bishopric from some scruples of conscience. He died in 1691.

CROFT, (William, Mus. Doc.,) an excellent composer of cathedral music, born in Warwickshire, in 1677, and educated in the Chapel Royal, under Dr. Blow. In 1700 he was admitted a gentleman extraordinary of the Chapel Royal, and in 1704 was appointed joint organist of the same with Jeremiah Clark, whom he succeeded in 1707. In 1708 he succeeded Dr. Blow as organist of Westminster Abbey, and as master of the children, and composer to the Chapel Royal. In

1715 he was created doctor in music by the university of Oxford. In 1724 appeared his great work, Musica Sacra, in two vols, fol. He was also the author of six sonatas, and of numerous songs. He died in 1727, of an illness occasioned by his attendance at the coronation of George II., and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

CROFT, (Sir Herbert,) an English divine, born in London, in 1751. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and afterwards entered as a student of Lincoln's-inn. He, however, relinquished the law for the church, and took orders in 1782. He then devoted his time to literary pursuits, and his first publication appears to have been a small volume, entitled *A Brother's Advice to his Sisters; and another*, entitled Love and Madness, containing letters supposed to have been written by the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged, in 1779, for shooting Miss Ray, the mistress of lord Sandwich. He was also the author of the Life of Young, which was introduced among Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. He published proposals, in 1792, for an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which was never completed. He succeeded to a baronetcy, on the death of his cousin, in 1797, and died at Paris in 1816.

CROIUS, or DE CROI, (John,) a *French* Protestant divine, in the seventeenth century, born at *Usez*, where he afterwards became pastor. He was a man of extensive learning, a critic, and an able Oriental scholar. He wrote a Defence of the Genevan Confession of Faith, 1645, 8vo, and Augustin Supposé, &c., in which he attempted to prove that the four books on the creed in St. Augustine's works are not the production of that author. He also wrote Specimen Conjecturarum in quædam Origenis, Irenæi, et Tertulliani Loca, 1632; and Observationes Sacræ et Historicæ in Nov. Test. chiefly against Heinsius, 1644. He died in 1659.

CROIX. See PETIS.

CROIX DU MAINE, (Francis Grude de la,) a learned French writer in the sixteenth century. He was passionately fond of literature, and made a most valuable collection of books. He published, in 1584, his French library, or a general account of all authors who wrote in that language. He was assassinated at Tours, in 1592.

CROKE, (Richard,) in Latin *Crocus*, one of the revivers of classical learning, was born in London, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He also went to Oxford, and was instructed in the Greek language by Grocyn. He then went to the continent for further improvement, and continued abroad about twelve years, supported chiefly by the liberality of Warham, archbishop of Canterbury. He was Greek professor at Leipsic, and afterwards at Louvain. He was invited home in 1519, and, by the interest of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, was chosen public orator, and teacher of Greek at Oxford. In 1524, Henry VIII. being informed of his abilities, employed him as tutor to his natural son, the duke of Richmond; and, being introduced at court when the question respecting the king's divorce was agitated, he was sent to influence the university of Padua to the king's side; which he successfully accomplished. There can be no doubt that he remained firm in the popish religion, for we find him enumerated among the witnesses appointed to discover heresy in archbishop Cranmer's writings. He died in London, in 1558.

CROKE, or CROOK, (Sir George,) an able lawyer, born at Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, in 1559, and educated at University college, Oxford, whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law. In 1623 he was knighted and made king's serjeant; in 1624 he was created one of the justices of the Common Pleas; and in 1628, upon the death of Sir John Doderidge, he succeeded him as justice of the King's Bench. In 1636 he gained great credit by taking the part of Hampden in the case of shipmoney, without losing the king's favour. He died in 1641. The Reports of Sir George Croke have obtained the character of great authenticity. The third edition, in 3 vols, fol., was translated and published by his son-in-law, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, in 1683 or 1685; with tables and references. The fourth edition, in 4 vols, 8vo, 1790—1792, with additions and marginal notes, and many references to later authorities, including several from the MS. notes of lord chief baron Parker, was published by Thomas Leach, Esq. Sir George Croke's arguments on shipmoney were published with those of Sir Richard Hutton. Lloyd remarks that the share in this tax for which Hampden went to law was eighteen shillings, and that it cost the nation eighteen millions.

CROMWELL, (Thomas, earl of Essex,) an eminent statesman under Henry VIII., born about 1490. His father was a black-

smith, and afterwards a brewer, at Putney, in Surrey. His education, like his origin, was low, but he possessed strong natural parts, which he improved by indefatigable application. He was at Antwerp for some time, as clerk to the English factory; and afterwards travelled on the continent as the private agent of the king; and, in the character of a soldier, he was engaged with the constable Bourbon at the sacking of Rome. On his return to England he was admitted into Wolsey's family, and completely gained his confidence and friendship, which he repaid with the strongest attachment, and by a most able defence of him in the House of Commons, when he was impeached. After Wolsey's fall, he served the king with equal fidelity, and was rewarded with honours and riches. He gradually rose to be a privy-councillor, chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state, master of the rolls, keeper of the privy seal, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and visitor-general of English monasteries. His zeal in promoting the Reformation was very acceptable to the king, and he not only seconded Henry's views in the dissolution of the abbeys and monasteries, but largely shared in the spoils of the plundered church. He soon resigned the mastership of the rolls, and was created baron Cromwell, of Okeham, in Rutlandshire, and was appointed vicar-general and vice-regent, in all religious matters, the next in authority to the king, who was now the supreme head of the English church. His friendship with Cranmer was intimate, and their views respecting the Reformation were very similar. As it was his object to destroy the pope's authority, he circulated new articles of faith, and enjoined the clergy to preach the king's supremacy, to remove images from their altars, and to promote the religious education of the young. He also commanded English Bibles to be placed in the churches. In 1537 he was appointed chief-justice of all forests beyond Trent, and was elected knight of the Garter, and nominated dean of Wells. In 1538 he was made constable of Carisbrook castle, and obtained a grant of the castle and lordship of Okeham. About this time he issued various injunctions to the clergy, by one of which parish-registers were established; and in 1539, after having received from the king several monastic manors and valuable estates, was created earl of Essex, and named lord-chamberlain of England. Gardiner (bishop of Winchester) and his party had gained some ascendency over the king, and in proportion as the power of these advocates of the Roman Catholic faith increased, the influence of the reformers declined, and both they and their doctrines became unacceptable at court. In order to regain his former ground, or at least to entrench himself firmly in the powerful position which he still retained, Cromwell lost no opportunity of promoting Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves. Anne and all her friends were Lutherans, and Cromwell counted upon great support from a queen of his own choice, whose religious opinions were in direct opposition to the Roman Catholics. The complete failure of this scheme became the ruin of its contriver. An aversion to the promoter of the marriage quickly followed the king's disgust and disappointment at his ill-favoured bride, and Henry now willingly opened his ears to the flood of complaints which were poured into them from every quarter. Cromwell was arrested on the 10th of June, 1540, and committed to prison; on the 17th he was accused in the House of Lords, which sent the bill of attainder down to the House of Commons on the 19th. Here some objections were raised against the bill; but after a delay of ten days a new bill was framed by the Commons, which the Lords afterwards passed. This bill contained twelve articles of impeachment. To these accusations he was not allowed to answer in court. He was kept in close custody for six weeks; but the charms of Catharine Howard and the endeavours of the duke of Norfolk and the bishop of Winchester prevailed, and Henry signed a warrant for his execution, which took place on Tower-hill on the 28th of July, 1540.

CROMWELL, (Oliver,) the son of Robert Cromwell, second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, was born at Huntingdon, on the 25th of April, 1599. He received his earlier education at the free-school in that town, where he evinced neither amenity of temper nor closeness of application. From school he was removed, in April 1616, to Sidney college, Cambridge, where he spent much of his time at foot-ball, cricket, and other robust exercises, for his skill in which he was distinguished. On the death of his father, which took place when he had been about two years at college, he returned home; where the irregularity of his conduct caused such uneasiness to his mother, that, by the advice of her friends, she sent

him to Lincoln's-inn. But here, instead of applying to the study of the law, he gave himself up to the vices of the town, and soon squandered what his father had left him. When he was twenty-one years of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Essex. Soon after, he returned to Huntingdon, where he suddenly renounced his profligate course of life, became attached to the Puritans, and made his house an asylum for the disaffected clergy. Some time after, he removed into the Isle of Ely, where his uncle had left him an estate of 400*l.* a year, and then he relinquished the principles of the church of England, and became a zealous Puritan. He was elected into parliament in 1628, and distinguished himself by his violence against the bishops; but the warmth with which he supported ministers of his own persuasion soon reduced his fortunes, and obliged him to take a farm at St. Ives. For five years he endeavoured to improve his income in agricultural pursuits; but instead of increasing it, he nearly ruined himself; and in 1637 he determined to emigrate to America, but was prevented from doing so by a proclamation against emigration. As he had acquired some distinction among the Puritans for his gift of preaching and praying, he had the interest, by means of people of his persuasion, to recommend himself to the corporation of Cambridge, and to be chosen their representative in the short-lived parliament of 1640. In the house he was a frequent, but inelegant, speaker. He exclaimed warmly against grievances in Church and State, and zealously promoted the remonstrance of November 1641, which laid the basis of civil war. Courted by the leading men of the opposition, by his relation, Hampden, by Pym, and others, who knew his firmness and his devotion, he became well acquainted with the intrigues of the times, and when the parliament resolved, in 1642, to levy war, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, of which he took the command; and in this attempt he evinced such judgment and activity, that in a few months he acquired the character of a good officer, and his soldiers were the best disciplined in the kingdom. He soon had an opportunity of distinguishing himself at the battle of Marston-moor, on the 3d of July, 1644, where his cavalry, called Ironsides, changed the fortune of the day, and ensured victory wherever they appeared. At the second battle of Newbury his intrepidity was again conspicuous; and his valour and services were regarded as so extraordinary, that he was called the saviour of the nation; and in the "self-denying ordinance," which was passed by the parliament for the exclusion of officers from seats in the house, Cromwell alone was exempted. His successes continued to ensure the approbation of the republicans, and the fatal battle of Naseby, (14th of June, 1646,) established his triumph as the ablest general of the time. He was thanked by the parliament, and rewarded with a pension. But while the popular leaders considered him as fully devoted to their service, they soon saw cause to doubt his sincerity. When the king had thrown himself into the hands of the Scotch, and had been shamefully sold to the English, the parliament began to regard the army, whose services had ensured them the victory, as useless and dangerous, and therefore ordered part of it to be disbanded. But Cromwell, by his intrigues, prevented the execution of their plans: and, while he stepped forth as the advocate of their rights against the tyranny of the parliament, he secured fully to his person the attachment of the soldiers. No sooner was the king lodged in Holmby castle, than the artful general made himself master of his person by means of cornet Joyce; and thus by declaring himself the arbiter of his fate, he was courted and flattered both by the unfortunate Charles, who wished for his own release, and by the parliament, who laboured for his destruction. Cromwell at last took the bold measure of excluding from the House of Commons those members whom he knew to be averse to his schemes of ambition, and the trial of the devoted monarch soon after followed. Cromwell acted openly as one of his judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. The government was now placed in the hands of a council of state, whose decisions were directed by the artful general. Satisfied that the spirit of insubordination was at length subdued in England and Scotland, he embarked with an army for Ireland (1649), where he quickly routed the enemies of the republic. In 1650 he returned to London, and was publicly thanked for his services by the submissive Commons, who invested him with the chief command of the army in Scotland, where Charles II. had been acknowledged king. He marched to the north with his usual rapidity, and on the 3d of September, 1650, he defeated the Scotch

army in a dreadful battle at Dunbar, and the next year he completed the ruin of Charles's fortunes by his victory at Worcester. Cromwell now seeing that his power depended on the will of the parliament, determined to dismiss it. The dismissal of the parliament was followed by that of the council of state, and the appointment of a body of officers subordinate to the usurper's authority. Though he permitted a mock assembly to be called, under the name of the council of state, he was soon after displeased with their conduct, and, by the voice of his general officers, he assumed the title of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, and was invested with the new office on the 16th of December, 1653. Thus absolute in the government, he appointed a council of state, and adopted such measures as might give stability to his power, and add to the security and independence of the kingdom. Peace was made with Sweden, Holland, Portugal, and France, the most upright judges filled the courts of Westminster Hall, and liberty of conscience was allowed. Notwithstanding the popularity of his measures, however, he met with opposition from the people; and the parliament, which he assembled with great solemnity, presuming to dispute the legality of his office, was dismissed with a severe reprimand. In 1655, though threatened with conspiracies, he supported with a vigorous hand the honour of the nation. Blake conquered Jamaica, and humbled the native powers on the Mediterranean shores, who had plundered the British commerce, and a treaty of offensive alliance was formed with France against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and Dunkirk was taken possession of by the English. The expenses of government, however, were such, that the protector called another parliament, (19th of September, 1656,) but, to ensure their obedience, he obliged them, at the door of the house, to swear allegiance to his person. This had due effect; the members, awed into deference for his power, not only voted him supplies, but decreed new statutes for the security of his authority. Though, however, he refused the title of king, he assumed the power of creating peers; and again, to give greater dignity to his authority, he was in 1657 a second time inaugurated protector in Westminster Hall, with all the pride and pomp of a coronation. At the end of a year his fears were alarmed by the publication of Killing no Murder, a pamphlet by colonel Titus, which directed against him the dagger of every bold assassin; and in 1658 he felt not a little disappointment at the conduct of his parliament, which he addressed as composed of lords and commons, in the usual language of the kings of England, though none of the ancient nobility condescended to appear among them. These open insults, together with the secret machinations of his enemies and the general odium of the people, occasioned him great uneasiness, which was increased by the death of his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, who on her death-bed bitterly reproached him with the tyranny of his conduct. The severe agitation of his mind at last subverted the powers of his constitution. His deportment became altered, he grew reserved and suspicious; and the attacks of a slow fever were succeeded by a tertian ague. Though the disorder seemed at first not alarming, his physicians perceived his danger; but, regardless of their intimations, he depended upon the prayers of the godly for recovery, and hoped that the interference of Heaven would be exerted for his preservation. His disorder proved fatal on the 3d of September, 1658. His body was carried with great funeral pomp from Somerset House, and buried in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; but after the Restoration it was taken up, and hung at Tyburn, and then thrown into a hole beneath the gallows. Cromwell, in his religious opinions, was a wavering fanatic; and, though grave and demure, he had the hypocrisy to adopt such tenets only as tended best to secure his usurpation. Of all his children only six lived to maturity. Richard, his successor, who held the protectorate with feeble hands, and resigned it for a life of ease and obscurity, was born on the 4th of October, 1626, and died at Cheshunt, July 13th, 1712: Henry, born 20th of January, 1627, was lieutenant of Ireland, and died 25th of March, 1674: Bridget, who married Ireton, and afterwards general Fleetwood: Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, who married Mr. Claypole, of Northamptonshire: Mary, who married lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have interested herself warmly for the restoration of Charles II., and died March 1712: and Frances, the youngest, who married Mr. Rich, grandson to lord Warwick, and afterwards Sir John Russel of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire. Cromwell's wife, who could boast of few personal attractions,

was, however, a woman of masculine powers of mind, and gloried in the elevation to which her husband's guilty ambition, spurred on by her constant exhortations, had raised her family. She survived for some years the downfal of his power, and of that of her son, and died in retirement in 1672.

CROON, or CROUNE, (William,) a physician, born in London, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1659 he was chosen professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, and at the Restoration he was appointed registrar of the Royal Society. He was also created doctor of physic by royal mandate; and in 1670 he was chosen lecturer in anatomy to the Company of Surgeons, on which he resigned his professorship. He published, De Ratione Motus Musculorum, 4to, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He founded a course of algebraic lectures in seven colleges at Cambridge, and also a yearly anatomical lecture in the Royal Society. He died in 1684.

CROSS, (Michael,) an English painter, who was sent by Charles I. to copy several pieces in Italy. Having obtained leave to copy Raphael's Madonna, in St. Mark's church, at Venice, he carried off the original, leaving his copy in its place. This picture was bought by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the Escurial. —*Louis Cross was also a good copyist*, and died in 1724.

CROUSAZ, (John Peter de,) a celebrated mathematician, born at Lausanne in 1663. On completing his education at Geneva, he visited Leyden and Paris, and returning to his native city in 1684, was appointed pastor of the church there. In 1699 he was made professor of Greek and philosophy, and subsequently filled the chair of divinity in the college of Lausanne in 1706, of which he was appointed rector, an office he again held in 1722. The university of Gröningen elected him philosophical and mathematical professor in 1724, and in 1726 the education of prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel was entrusted to his charge. He became in 1737 for a second time professor of philosophy at Lausanne, where he died in 1750. He wrote An Essay on Logic; A Treatise on Education; a work on geometry; and a criticism on Pope's Essay on Man.

CROWLEY, (Robert,) a divine and poet, who lived in the sixteenth century. He studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was chosen a probationer fellow in 1542. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he settled in London, as a printer and bookseller; but being a zealous reformer, he, on the accession of Mary, fled to Frankfort. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was made archdeacon of Hereford, and in 1558 he was collated to a prebend at St. Paul's, London. Subsequently he became vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and in 1575 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, Jewry. He died in 1588. He wrote Epigrams in Verse, and was the first editor of the Vision of Piers Plowman.

CROXALL, (Samuel,) a divine of the eighteenth century, born at Walton-upon-Thames, and educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Cambridge. At the university he wrote the Fair Circassian, a licentious imitation of the Song of Solomon. He obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, the parish of St. Mary Somerset and Mountshaw, London, and became chancellor, prebendary, and canon of Hereford, archdeacon of Salop, and rector of Sellek. His politics inclined to the Whigs, and hence in queen Anne's reign he wrote in their support, and published his two cantos in imitation of Spenser, to satirize Harley's administration. He wrote besides, The Vision, a poem addressed to lord Halifax; The Fables of Æsop; Scripture Politics; The Royal Manual, and all the dedications prefixed to Select Novels. He died, at a great age, in 1752.

CROZE, (Mathurin Veyssiere la,) a French writer, celebrated for his knowledge of oriental literature, born at Nantes, in 1661. He was attached to the order of the Benedictines, but on visiting Berlin he left that society, and abjured the Romish faith. In 1696 he was appointed librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and shortly afterwards obtained the professorship of philosophy. He died at Berlin in 1739. He was the author of Histoire du Christianisme des Indes, and A Dictionary of the Coptic Language. He was the intimate friend of Leibnitz, and his correspondence with contemporary scholars was published by professor Uhl at Leipsic in 1746.

CRUDEN, (Alexander,) was born in 1701, at Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal college. He settled in London in 1728, and kept a bookseller's shop under the Royal Exchange, but maintained himself chiefly by superintending publications for the press. In 1737 his

Concordance was published; and an improved edition of it appeared in 1761. He also compiled the elaborate Index appended to bishop Newton's edition of Milton. Cruden was occasionally deranged. About the year 1738 he went on a romantic mission to reform the English universities, and was soon after confined at Chelsea. He was a second time in confinement in a lunatic asylum, and was at last found dead, in a praying posture, at Islington, on the 1st of November, 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, (William,) an eminent anatomist, born in 1745 at Edinburgh, where his father was examiner in the excise office. At first he was placed at the university of Glasgow, where he studied those sciences with great diligence for eight years. In 1771 he went to London, and having obtained a recommendation to Dr. Hunter, was appointed his librarian. During Dr. Hunter's lifetime he acted as his anatomical assistant, and on his death he, in conjunction with Dr. Baillie, continued the school in Windmill-street. In 1786 he published his Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels, which at once established his reputation, and was republished on the continent. About this time, also, he had ascertained the important fact, that when portions of nerves are cut out of a living animal, they may be regenerated; but the paper on this subject, which he read before the Royal Society, was not published in their Transactions till 1794, owing, as was rumoured, to the interference of Sir J. Pringle, who objected to their insertion, because they opposed the opinions of Haller. In 1795 he published his experiments on Insensible Perspiration. He is recorded as one of the medical attendants of Dr. Johnson in his last illness. He died in 1800.

CRUSIUS, or KRAUS, (Martin,) a native of Bamberg, professor of belles-lettres at Tubingen, and the first who taught Greek in Germany. He is the learned compiler of Turco-Græciæ libri octo, 1584; Annales Suevici ad ann. 1549; Germano-Græciæ libri sex, 1585, fol. He died in 1607.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree a golden crown to Demosthenes was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators, De Coronâ.

CUBLAI-KHAN, son of Tuli, and grandson of Jenghiz-Khan, was proclaimed grand khan of the Mogul nation on the death of his elder brother Mangu, or Muncaca, A. D. 1260. On receiving the news of his accession, he marched into Tartary to encounter his brother Aric-boga, who had assumed the title of grand khan at Caracorum, and who was at last defeated and made prisoner in 1264. Thus securely fixed on the throne, Cublai turned his attention to completing the conquest of China, by the subjugation of the southern provinces. The war accordingly commenced in 1272; and the fortified towns were successively reduced, till the Moguls, in 1276, formed the siege of the capital city of Kinsai. The empress, who was regent for her son Kongtsong, an infant six years old, submitted to the Mogul general, and was sent with her son to the presence of Cublai, who, after receiving their homage in his capital of Khan-Baligh, or Pekin, sent them prisoners into Tartary. But the Chinese leaders proclaiming another of the young princes, still continued the hopeless contest, till their fleet being surrounded during a naval action by that of the Mogul's, one of their generals sprung into the sea with the young emperor Ti-ping in his arms, thus closing the line of Song, A. D. 1280. All China was now reunited, as it has ever since continued, under a single sovereign; and Cublai assumed the Chinese title of Chitsou, as the first of the new dynasty of Yuen, the twentieth reckoned in Chinese history. He died in 1294, in the 80th year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign; and was succeeded, in obedience to his last injunctions, by his grandson Timour Khan. Cublai has been called by the Jesuit Mailla, "the greatest and most fortunate prince who ever reigned;" and these epithets scarcely appear misplaced; he was, moreover, a munificent patron of science and letters, but his great qualities were sullied by avarice, and his devotion to the superstitious observances of the Lamas was displeasing to his subjects. (De Guignes. Du Halde. Gibbon, &c.)

CUDWORTH, (Ralph,) a celebrated divine, born in 1617, at Aller, in Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1641 he was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, and the following year he published his Discourse concerning the true notion of the Lord's Supper, and afterwards his treatise, The Union of Christ and the Church, in a Shadow. In 1644 he was appointed master of Clare hall, and the year after regius professor of Hebrew. In 1647

he preached before the House of Commons, for which he received the thanks of the house. In 1654 he was elected master of Christ's college. He was, in 1657, one of those who were consulted by parliament about the English translation of the Bible, and by his learning he gained the friendship of Whitelocke, and of Thurloe, the able secretary of the two protectorates. In 1662 he was presented by Sheldon, bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashwell, in Hertfordshire. In 1678 he was installed prebendary of Gloucester, and he then published in folio his famous work, The True Intellectual System of the Universe; wherein the reason and philosophy of Atheism are confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated. This work, from its nature and importance, had many assailants, and a warm dispute was raised in consequence between the author and Le Clerc. The work was translated into Latin in 1733, by the learned Mosheim, and the original was republished in 1743, in 2 vols, 4to, by Dr. Birch, with large additions, and with an accurate statement of all the quotations, and a life of the author by the editor. Cudworth died at Cambridge in 1688, and was buried in Christ's college chapel. Of his posthumous works, which were a continuation of his Intellectual System, one was published by Chandler, bishop of Durham, in 1731, called A Treatise *concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality, intended chiefly against Hobbes* and others.—His only daughter, DAMARIS, married Sir Francis Masham, and was distinguished as much for her learning and genius, as for all the attractive graces of her sex.

CUFF, (Henry,) was born at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, in 1560. He entered Trinity college, Oxford; but on being expelled for indulging in some witticisms, he was admitted into Merton college, of which he became Greek professor. Weary of leading a secluded life, he joined the earl of Essex, and was appointed secretary to that nobleman when he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He also accompanied him in his expedition to Cadiz; but this proved his ruin; for on the seizure of Essex he made such a confession as led to the apprehension of Cuff, who was tried, and sentenced to be hanged. He was executed at Tyburn in 1601. He was the author of The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life; and his learning and genius are evinced by the several curious manuscripts which he left.

CUJACIUS, or CUJAS, (James,) a French jurist, born at Toulouse in 1520. He attained such a knowledge of the law as to be appointed successively professor of that science in Cahors, Bourges, and in his native city. He died at Bourges in 1590. His works, extending to 5 vols, fol. were published at Paris in 1584, and were reprinted with additional tracts in 10 vols, fol. in 1658.

CULLEN, (William,) an eminent physician, born in Lanarkshire in 1712. He served his time with a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, and then went as surgeon in a vessel from London to the West Indies. On his return he settled at Shotts, and afterwards at Hamilton, where an accidental introduction to the duke of Hamilton laid the foundation of his advancement. By the advice of his patron he removed to Glasgow, where he obtained an appointment in the university. It was about this time that he formed an intimacy and partnership with the celebrated William Hunter. In 1740 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1746 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow, and in 1751 was nominated king's professor of medicine. In 1756 he was invited by the university of Edinburgh to the vacant chair of chemistry. The mildness of his manners recommended him not less than his professional knowledge; and so well established was his merit, that he was made professor of *medicine* by the magistrates of Edinburgh, on the death of Dr. Alston, in 1763. He published the lectures which he delivered, in consequence of the appearance of a surreptitious copy. He at last resigned his office to Dr. Black, in consequence of his growing infirmities, though he afterwards joined Dr. Gregory as candidate for giving lectures on the practice of physic. These illustrious coadjutors lectured alternately till the death of Dr. Gregory, and then Dr. Cullen succeeded to the care of all the pupils, and continued in that office till within a few months of his death, which took place on the 5th of February, 1790. He published an edition of his Lectures on the Materia Medica, in 1772, and in a more improved state, with additions, in 2 vols, 4to, 1789. In 1784 he published his First Lines of the Practice of Physic, in 4 vols, 8vo; but his best work is the Synopsis Nosologiæ Practicæ, 2 vols, 8vo. He also printed a small piece on the recovery of drowned persons.

CULLUM, (Sir John,) an eminent antiquary, born in 1733, and educated at

Catharine hall, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards fellow. In 1762 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk; and in 1774 he was instituted to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, in the same county. His History of the Parish of Hawsted and Hardwick House, was originally published as the twenty-third number of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, and was republished in 1813. He wrote also Observations on Cedars, and on Yew Trees in Churchyards. He died in 1785.

CULPEPPER, (Nicholas,) an English astrologer and herbalist, born in London, in 1616. He was son of a clergyman, and after spending a short time at Cambridge, he was placed under an apothecary, and afterwards settled in Spitalfields, where he opposed the College of Physicians, and in 1649 published a translation of their Dispensary. He also printed an Herbal, which has gone through numerous editions. He died in 1654.

CUMBERLAND, (Richard,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1732. He commenced his studies at Westminster School, and in 1750 went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. On lord Halifax being appointed viceroy of Ireland, Cumberland accompanied him to that country as secretary. Returning to England, he obtained the office of clerk of reports, and subsequently of secretary to the board of trade and plantations. He went on a mission to Lisbon and Madrid in 1780, but having exceeded his powers, he was recalled in the following year. Shortly afterwards the board of trade was broken up by Mr. Burke's economy bill, which deprived him of his situation, and he retired with but a trifling pension to Tunbridge Wells, and devoted himself entirely to literature. He died in London on the 7th of May, 1811. Cumberland's chief merit was as a dramatist, and his remarkable vanity did not escape the attack of Sheridan, who has introduced him in his farce of The Critic in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary. Among the numerous plays of Cumberland, The West Indian, The Jew, and The Wheel of Fortune, are the best. He is the author of three novels, Arundel, Henry, and John de Lancaster, and a series of miscellaneous papers called The Observer, besides a very entertaining work in 2 vols, Anecdotes of the Spanish Painters.

CUNÆUS, (Peter,) a learned lawyer, professor at Leyden, was born at Flushing in 1586. He was educated for the Church; but the rancour of the theological disputes of the times disgusted him, and he applied himself to belles-lettres and to the law. He was a man of great learning, and is commended by Vossius, Casaubon, Scaliger, and others. He died in 1638. He wrote, among other valuable works, De Republicâ Hebræorum; Satira Menippæa, in sui Sæculi Homines inepte Eruditos; remarks on Nonius' Dionysiaca; A Translation of Julian's Cæsars, &c.

CUNINGHAM, (William,) a physician, who, as bishop Tanner informs us, resided in Colman-street, London. He lived at Norwich about 1559; but in 1563 was a public lecturer in Surgeons' Hall, London. He was a man of great learning as an astronomer and physician, and was equally eminent as an ingenious engraver on copper.

CUNNINGHAM, (Alexander,) a Scotch historian, born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, in 1654. He was educated in Holland, where, no doubt, he imbibed all the principles of government then fashionable, and where he became acquainted with the fugitive lords Sutherland and Argyle. He came over with William III. at the Revolution, and maintained an intimacy with the most popular members of government. He was for many years employed as travelling tutor to lord Hyndford and his brother William, and afterwards to lord Lorne and viscount Lonsdale; and during his visits to the courts on the continent, he had the means of making important observations on the manners and politics of various countries, which he communicated in confidence to the king and to his ministers. To this may be attributed the vast information which he manifests in his writings, and the great military knowledge which he displays, and which he derived from the friendship of his pupil lord Lorne, afterwards so famous as John, duke of Argyle. At the accession of George I. he was sent as envoy to the Venetian republic, where he resided five years, till 1720. His History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I. appeared in 2 vols, 4to, 1787, translated into English from the Latin manuscript by Dr. W. Thomson. To Cunningham some have likewise attributed the celebrated criticisms on Horace, 2 vols, 8vo, 1721, and those posthumous remarks on Virgil published 1742; but by those who have examined the subject with care, the matter is left doubtful.

CUNNINGHAM, (John,) a poet

and dramatic performer, born at Dublin in 1729. He wrote, when but seventeen years of age, a farce called Love in a Mist, which was received with such applause as to induce the author to adopt the profession of an actor. In 1761 he produced his Elegy on a Pile of Ruins. This was followed by his Landscape, and other poems. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1773.

CUNNINGHAM, (Allan,) was born of humble parentage at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, in 1786. At an early age he was taken from school, and apprenticed to a common mason at Nithsdale; but his genius soon raised him from the condition in which he was placed by fortune, and the praise which followed his first poetic attempts led him to literary pursuits. Determined to follow this object, he came to London in 1810, and soon after his arrival obtained an engagement on the daily press of the metropolis as a reporter, at the same time furnishing articles to the Literary Gazette and other periodicals. He subsequently appeared as the author of the novels of Paul Jones, and Sir Michael Scott, and published some poetic effusions. He next entered into the service of Sir Francis Chantry, and with that celebrated sculptor he continued as assistant in his studies till the death of his employer. Cunningham found leisure while in this situation to devote a portion of his time to literature. He produced a memoir of Burns, and The Lives of the British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Only two nights before his death, which occurred 29th October, 1842, he completed the biography of his friend Sir David Wilkie.

CUPER, (Gilbert,) a learned professor of history, and burgomaster of Daventer, was born at Hemmen, in Gueldres, in 1644. He wrote Observationes Criticæ et Chronologicæ, 3 vols, 4to. Apotheosis Homeri, 4to. History of the Three Gordians. A Collection of Letters. He died in 1716.

CURCELLÆUS, (Stephen,) an eminent divine, born at Geneva in 1586. After residing for some time in France, he settled at Amsterdam, where he was followed by the Arminians, and where he succeeded Episcopius as divinity professor. He was an able critic and a great linguist, and wrote several theological tracts. He published a new edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings, and with a copious dissertation. Polemburg, the successor of Curcellæus in the professor's chair, has prefixed an account of his life to the folio edition of his works. He died at Amsterdam in 1658.

CURIO, (Cælius Secundus,) was born at San Chirico, in Piedmont, in 1503. His abjuration of the Romish religion for the tenets of Luther exposed him to the persecution of the papists, and he was seized and confined in the prison of Turin by the bishop. He, however, escaped and fled to Salo and Pavia; but the influence of the pope still persecuted him over Italy, till he took refuge at Lausanne, where he became principal of the college. He afterwards removed to Basle, where for twenty-two years, till his death, in 1569, he continued to fill the chair of eloquence and belles-lettres. His work, De Amplitudine Beati Regni Dei, 1550, in 8vo, is a curious composition. He wrote besides, Opuscula, 8vo; Letters; Calvinus Judaisans, &c.

CURL, (Edmund,) a bookseller, whose name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the west of England, and kept a shop in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, where the books he published were generally enlarged by wretched notes, forged letters, and bad plates. He lost his ears for publishing several licentious pieces. He died in 1748.

CURRAN, (John Philpot,) a celebrated member of the Irish bar, born at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750, of very humble parentage. Having obtained a sizarship in the Dublin university, he received his education free of expense, and was enabled in a short time to enter himself as a student in one of the inns of court in London, and was called to the bar in 1775. His brilliant qualities soon became known, and he was employed to defend several persons charged with political offences, when his powers of eloquence, his wit and sarcasm, proved so irresistible, that he quickly rose to the highest reputation in his profession. In 1784 he obtained a silk gown, and about the same period he took his seat in the Irish House of Commons as member for Doneraile. His celebrated defence of Archibald Hamilton Rowan in 1794 still further increased his fame; while his place in parliament afforded him opportunities for the display of his brilliant oratorical powers. On Mr. Ponsonby being appointed lord chancellor, Mr. Curran was made master of the rolls, a situation which he held till 1814, when he resigned on obtaining a pension of 3000*l.* a year. On his resignation he visited England, and

took up his residence in the neighbourhood of London. After suffering much from ill health, he was attacked with paralysis, which proved fatal on the 13th November, 1817. His remains were deposited in the vaults of St. Pancras, but were a few years since removed to the public cemetery of Glassnevin, near Dublin.

CURRIE, (James,) an eminent physician, born in 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving a proper education at Dumfries school, he was sent to Virginia in a commercial capacity. He soon, however, returned with eagerness to study medicine at Edinburgh, where, after three years' residence, he took his degree of M.D. He settled at Liverpool, and afterwards removed to Bath, on account of ill health, and died in 1805. Dr. Currie was well known as the author of a letter, commercial and political, to Mr. Pitt, published under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson, 1793, which passed through several editions, and attracted much of the public attention from its own merits, and from the answers which were made to it. He wrote some valuable papers in the Manchester Transactions, the Collections of the London Medical Society, and the Philosophical Transactions. He also edited Burns' Poems in 1800, with a pleasing account of the poet's life, and a judicious criticism on his writings.

CURTIS, (William,) an eminent botanist, born, in 1746, at Alton, in Hampshire. At the age of fourteen he became apprentice to his grandfather, an apothecary at Alton. In his twentieth year he came to London, entered into partnership with an apothecary in Gracechurch-street, and succeeded him in the business. The duties thus imposed on him, however, so ill accorded with his love of botany, that he after some time abandoned the profession, took a garden at Bermondsey, and became a botanical lecturer. He afterwards occupied a more extensive garden at Lambeth Marsh, which he finally exchanged for one more commodious at Brompton, where he died in 1799. His works were, Instructions for Collecting and Preserving Insects, 1771; An Introduction to the Knowledge of Insects, 1772, chiefly translated from Linnæus; Flora Londinensis, 1777; The Botanical Magazine, a work of established merit, which rewarded the author by a very extensive sale.

CUSPINIAN, (John,) a German physician, born at Sweinfurt, in Franconia, in 1473. He was physician to the emperor Maximilian I. by whom he was employed in some important negotiations. He wrote a learned Latin History of the Roman Emperors from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I.; A History of Austria; A History of the Turks. He died in 1529.

CUSSAY, (N.) governor of Angers, known for his noble reply to the duke of Guise, who had ordered the Protestants of Anjou to be massacred on the fatal day of St. Bartholomew. "Tell the king," answered he, "that my fellow-citizens are brave and loyal, but not assassins."

CUTHBERT, an English saint, born in the north of England, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy-island; from whence he came to the court of Egfred king of Northumberland, whom, with many of his nobles, he converted to Christianity, and baptized. He was made bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons; but, from his fondness for solitude, he retired to Holy-island, where he founded a monastery, and where he died in 686.

CUTLER, (Sir John,) a citizen of London, knighted by Charles II. for his services in promoting subscriptions for the support of the royal cause. He was a great benefactor to the Grocers' company, to which he belonged; and he contributed largely to the rebuilding of the College of Physicians in Warwick-lane. He also built at his own charge the north gallery of his parish church, St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was severely, but it is believed unjustly, lampooned by Pope in his Moral Essays, for some circumstances connected with his donation to the College of Physicians. He died in 1699, and the incredible sum of 7,666*l.* is said to have been expended on his funeral.

CUTTS, (John, Lord,) a brave English officer, born of an ancient family, at Matching, in Essex, who distinguished himself in the wars of William III. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and afterwards was aide-de-camp to the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and signalized himself at the taking of Buda by the Imperialists in 1686. Mr. Addison, in a Latin poem, plainly hints at lord Cutts's distinguished bravery at that siege. He afterwards accompanied William III. to England, who created him a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the style and title of Baron Cutts of Gowran. In

1693 he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, and made major-general; and, in 1696, captain of the king's guard. The character of his second wife has been admirably delineated by bishop Atterbury, in the dedication to a sermon he preached on occasion of her death. In 1695, and the three following parliaments, he was elected representative for the county of Cambridge, and in 1702 and 1705 he represented Newport. He was colonel of the Coldstream, or second regiment of guards, in 1701; when Steele, who was indebted to his interest for a captain's commission in lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers, inscribed to him his first work, The Christian Hero. On the accession of queen Anne he was first made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, and afterwards in Ireland; but being deprived of the military command, the mortification affected him so much, that he died in 1707, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. He wrote, Poetical Exercises, 1687; a poem on the death of Queen Mary, and some other pieces.

CUVIER, (George Leopold Christian Frederic Dagobert,) the most illustrious naturalist of his age, was born on the 23d of August, 1769, at Montbéliard, in the department of Doubs, at that time a county belonging to the dukes of Wurtemberg, where his father, descended from a Protestant family of Switzerland, had sought refuge from religious persecution, after forty years' service as an officer in a Swiss regiment in the pay of the king of France. His earlier education was carefully superintended by his mother, an excellent and accomplished woman, whom his father had married late in life. He was sent to study first at Tubingen, and afterwards at Stuttgard, whence the limited circumstances of his family obliged him to remove before he obtained any public employment; and at twenty-one years of age he accepted the situation of tutor to the only son of count d'Hericy in Normandy, whose family residence being near the sea, the study of marine animals became a part of Cuvier's occupation. Here he made the acquaintance of l'Abbé Teissier, the author of the articles on agriculture in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, who soon after wrote to Jussieu and other friends at Paris in terms of high commendation of his new acquaintance. The result was, that Cuvier was requested to forward some of his papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1795 he went to Paris, and was appointed assistant to Mertrud in the superintendence of the Jardin des Plantes, where he began his collection of comparative anatomy, and in December of the same year he opened his first course on that branch of science. In 1796 the National Institute was formed, and Cuvier was one of its first members. In 1798 he published his Tableau élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux, and afterwards his Mémoire sur les Ossemens Fossiles des Quadrupèdes, and Mémoire sur les Ossemens Fossiles qui se trouvent dans les Gypses de Montmartre. In 1800 he was named professor of natural philosophy at the Collége de France, and published the first two volumes of his Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée, which were followed by three others in 1805. In 1802 Buonaparte appointed him one of the six inspectors-general for establishing lycea, or public schools, in thirty towns of France, and which are now called Royal Colleges. Cuvier established those of Marseilles, Nice, and Bordeaux. He was about the same time appointed perpetual secretary to the Institute for the Department of Natural Sciences. In the following year he married the widow of M. Duvancel, a former fermier-général. In 1808 he was commissioned by Napoleon to write a report on the progress of the natural sciences from the year 1789, and was next appointed counsellor for life of the new Imperial University. In 1809-10 he was charged with the organization of the new academies of Piedmont, Genoa, and Tuscany; in 1811 he was sent on a similar mission to Holland and the Hanseatic towns; and in 1813 he was sent to Rome, then annexed to the French empire, to organize the universities there. Soon after Napoleon appointed him maître des requêstes to the council of state; and in 1814, just before his abdication, he named him counsellor of state, an appointment which was confirmed by Louis XVIII., who soon after appointed him chancellor of the university. In 1817 he published a second edition of the Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles, in 5 vols, 8vo, and also his Règne Animal, in 4 vols. In 1818 he made a visit to England, and in the same year he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1819 he was appointed president of the committee of the interior in the council of state; and Louis XVIII., as a personal mark of his regard, created him a baron. In 1822 he was appointed grand master of the facul-

ties of Protestant Theology, and was made one of the vice-presidents of the Bible Society. Through his influence fifty new Protestant cures were created in France. In 1825 he republished his Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe, known also as his Theory of the Earth. In 1826 Charles X. bestowed on him the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour; and the king of Wurtemberg, his former sovereign, made him commander of his order of the Crown. In 1827 he was entrusted with the superintendence of all affairs concerning the different religions professed in France, except the Roman Catholic. In the same year he had the misfortune to lose the last of his four children, an amiable and accomplished daughter, on the eve of her marriage; a shock from which he never entirely recovered. In 1828 appeared the first volume of his Histoire Naturelle d s Poissons; of which he lived to see eight volumes published, and which has been since completed in twenty volumes. In 1830 he opened a course in the Collége de France on the history and progress of science, and especially of the natural sciences, in all ages. In the same year he paid a second visit to England. During his absence the revolution of July took place; and on his return he was graciously received by the new king, Louis Philippe, who, in 1832, made him a peer of France. On the 8th of May of that year, he opened the third and concluding part of his course of lectures on the history of science, by summing up all that he had previously said. This was his last lecture. On the following day he felt ill, and soon after was affected with paralysis. He died on the 13th, at the age of sixty-three; and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Cuvier wrote éloges of Daubenton, Priestley, Adanson, Saussure, Fourcroy, Pallas, Sir Joseph Banks, Délambre, Berthollet, Lacepède, Sir Humphry Davy, and others, which have been published in 3 vols, 8vo. He also contributed to the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, the Biographie Universelle, and the Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles.

CUYP, or KUYP, (Albert,) a distinguished painter, born at Dort in 1606. He was instructed by his father, but the genius with which he was endowed required no assistance when once he became acquainted with the first rudiments of art. Like Claude, he studied nature, and his pictures, like those of that master, are remarkable for the atmospheric effect which is introduced. Cuyp painted sea pieces, which possess equal excellence with his landscapes; and his moonlight scenes are admirable. His pictures of skirmishes of cavalry are executed with wonderful spirit; and as a painter of cattle he has never been surpassed. The best works of this master are in England. He died at Dort in 1667.

CYPRIAN, (Thascius Cæcilius,) a learned and eloquent Christian father, saint, and martyr, born probably about A.D. 200. He for some time taught rhetoric in the schools of Carthage, with reputation and emolument. It was not till he was considerably advanced in life, and most probably in the year 246, that he was converted to Christianity by the arguments of Cæcilius, a presbyter, whose name he assumed. He now entirely altered his mode of living; sold his estates for the sake of distributing the produce in works of benevolence and charity; and distinguished himself by the strictness, purity, and humility of his conduct. After having given satisfactory proof of the sincerity of his conversion, he was baptized, and in the year 247 was ordained a presbyter. In 248 or 249, probably upon the death of Donatus, archbishop of Carthage, he was, at the general and earnest desire of the Christians in that city, chosen, against his own wishes, to be his successor. For two years he conducted the affairs of his bishopric without molestation. But in 251 the Decian persecution commenced; when the heathens at Carthage resenting his desertion of their cause, demanded, in a clamorous manner, in the theatre, and other public places, that he should be thrown to the lions. In these circumstances he thought it most prudent to withdraw from the storm, declaring that this step was taken in obedience to a command which he received from God in a vision. In this instance he is said to have been guilty of a pious fraud. During his retirement, which lasted for about fourteen months, he diligently employed himself in writing letters to his people, to his clergy, and to the Christians at Rome, and in other parts of the empire, exhorting them to stedfastness in the faith, and abounding in pious advice; free reproofs, and prayers for the peace and edification of the Church. When the fury of that persecution was abated, in consequence of the death of the emperor Decius, Cyprian returned to Carthage, and afterwards held different councils for regulating the affairs of the Church.

One principal subject of discussion was the treatment which should be shown towards such as had fallen from the profession of their faith during the severity of the preceding persecution. Against an undue indulgence to these lapsed professors Cyprian maintained a firm stand. Another question, which occasioned long disputes in the Church, was that relative to the validity of the baptism of heretics. Cyprian maintained that they who had received such baptism only, ought to be baptized when they came over to the church. In this opinion he had the concurrence of the African bishops, but was violently opposed by Stephen, bishop of Rome. On the renewal of the persecution, about six years afterwards, by the emperor Valerian, Cyprian was brought *before the proconsul* Paternus, with nine bishops of Numidia, who were condemned as *profane* disturbers of the peace, and sent to work in the mines. Cyprian was banished to Curubis, about forty miles from Carthage. He was reinstated by Galerius, the successor of Paternus; but on his refusal to sacrifice to the pagan deities, in obedience to the emperor's commands, he was seized by a band of soldiers, and was sentenced to be beheaded. He was led from the proconsular palace of Sextus to an adjoining field surrounded with trees, which were filled with thousands of spectators, in the midst of whom he submitted with much fortitude to his sentence. According to the judgment of Erasmus, Cyprian is the only African writer who attained to the native purity of the Latin tongue. His works that remain consist of treatises upon a variety of subjects, some being defences of the Christian religion against Jews and Gentiles, others on Christian morality, and others on the discipline of the Church; and numerous epistles. They have been often printed; but the most valuable editions are those of Erasmus, 1520; of Rigaltius, published at Paris, 1648, and afterwards in 1666, with numerous additions; of bishop Fell, at Oxford, with the Annales Cyprianici of bishop Pearson prefixed, 1682; and of father Maran, a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, Paris, 1727. They were also translated into English, with notes, by Nathaniel Marshal, in 1717, fol.

CYRIL, (St.) bishop of Jerusalem, where he was born about A.D. 315. He was educated for the Church, and in 345 was ordained presbyter and catechist by Maximus, patriarch of that city. On the death of Maximus, in 350, he was elected his successor, through the influence of Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, and the bishops of his party, on which account he was at first suspected by the Catholics of an attachment to the Semiarian opinions. He seems, however, soon to have regained his credit with them, by the zeal with which he espoused the Athanasian cause, in consequence of disputes which took place between him and Acacius, relating to the prerogatives of their respective sees. Acacius thereupon laid such a representation of the conduct of Cyril before a convention of the Palestine bishops, as determined them to depose him from his dignity in 357. He now retired to Tarsus, until, at the council of Seleucia, in 359, he was acknowledged to be a lawful bishop. But at a council held at Constantinople in the following year, Acacius succeeded in procuring his deposition for the second time. On the accession of the emperor Julian he was recalled, together with other exiled bishops, and reinstated in his see, in which he continued unmolested until the reign of the emperor Valens, when he was a third time deposed, and driven into banishment, but was restored upon the accession of Theodosius, and he spent the latter part of his life in peace and tranquillity. He died in 386. His writings were numerous; but there are none of them extant except twenty-three catechetical lectures, the productions of his early years, and written in a plain and familiar style; and a letter to the emperor Constantius. This letter contains a marvellous narration of the appearance of a luminous cross in the heavens over the holy sepulchre, on one of the festival days of Pentecost. The best edition of Cyril's works was published at Paris, by father Touttée, a Benedictine monk, in Greek and Latin, fol. 1720.

CYRIL, (St.) bishop of Alexandria in the fifth century, was the nephew of Theophilus, bishop of that city, whom he succeeded in 412. Soon after his elevation to the bishopric, he expelled the Novatians from Alexandria. Some time afterwards, when certain Jews had insulted or ill-treated some of the Christian inhabitants, he put himself at the head of a mob, and drove them out of the city. This conduct very justly alarmed the resentment and jealousy of Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, who endeavoured to render the ecclesiastical subordinate to the civil authority. The haughty and turbulent spirit of Cyril,

however, and the zeal of his infuriated partisans, proved the occasion of numerous tumults. Opposite parties were formed, for the purpose of supporting the rival claims of the governor and the bishop, which frequently came to blows in the streets of Alexandria. But Cyril's conduct is represented as having been still more atrocious in the instance of the celebrated heathen female philosopher, Hypatia, with whom Orestes was intimately acquainted, and who was supposed to have encouraged his resistance to the claims of the bishop. She was one day seized by a band, and, after being dragged with ignominy and cruelty through the streets, was inhumanly butchered and torn to pieces by them. Cyril also manifested his arrogant and furious temper in the theological debates of his time, and particularly in his contest with Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, respecting the titles of the Virgin Mary. In 430, with the approbation of Celestine, bishop of Rome, whom he had engaged on his side, Cyril held a council at Alexandria, and hurled no less than twelve anathemas at the head of Nestorius, who retorted against Cyril the accusations laid to his own charge, of derogating from the majesty of Christ. With the hope of composing this controversy, the emperor Theodosius called a council at Ephesus in 431, in which were displayed the most indecent partiality, and the grossest mockery of justice; for Cyril himself, though one of the principal parties concerned, was appointed to preside in it, who precipitated business with a shameful violence, and, before a considerable number of the eastern bishops had arrived, obtained the condemnation of Nestorius, without hearing his defence. The consequence was his deposition from the episcopal dignity, and banishment to the solitary Egyptian deserts. But John, the patriarch of Antioch, having a few days afterwards held a council of forty-one bishops, who supported Nestorius and excommunicated Cyril, the two parties appealed to the emperor, who forthwith committed both Cyril and Nestorius to prison, where they remained for some time under rigorous treatment. Cyril, by the influence of Celestine, was at length liberated, and restored, in 431, to the see of Alexandria, which he retained until his death, in 444. He was a man of learning and industry, but ambitious, overbearing, and intolerant. Of his numerous works, which have been often printed, either entire or in detached treatises, the best collection is that published at Paris, in Greek and Latin, 1638, 7 vols, fol., under the superintendence of John Aubert, canon of Laon. Spanheim's edition contains Cyprian's work against Julian.

CYRIL-LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, born in the island of Candia, in 1572. He was educated at Venice and at Padua, whence he went to different universities in Germany. He is said to have studied with particular attention the distinguishing doctrines of the Protestant and Romish churches, and, from the circumstances of his after life, it appears that he left Germany with strong impressions in favour of the reformed religion. On his return to his native country he was ordained priest in the Greek church, and appointed an archimandrite by his relation Melitius Piga, afterwards patriarch of Alexandria, by whom he was sent into Lithuania, where he opposed the union that was projected between the Lutheran and Romish churches. Being accused by his enemies, on this occasion, of a strong bias towards Lutheranism, he published a confession of his faith, in which he vindicated himself from that charge. On the death of Piga, he succeeded him in the patriarchate of Alexandria; and in 1621 he was appointed patriarch of Constantinople. When in this situation he had the courage to declare his inclination towards the reformed churches. This excited the opposition of many of his own communion, who were joined by the friends of the Romish church; and by their united intrigues at the Porte, he was deposed from the patriarchate, and exiled to Rhodes. Through the influence of the English ambassador he was afterwards reinstated. But he was at length accused, by false witnesses, of high treason against the state, and was strangled by an order of the grand seignior, in 1638. His confession of faith was published in Holland in 1645, and is inserted, together with twenty-seven letters from the patriarch to the clergy of Geneva, and to other doctors of the reformed church, in M. Aymon's Munimens authentiques de la Religion des Grecs. Further particulars of this prelate may be obtained from Smith's Narratio de Vita, Studiis, Gestis, et Martyrio Cyrilli-Lucaris, in his Miscellania, 8vo, 1686. This illustrious patriarch presented to Charles I., through the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, the valuable Codex Alexandrinus, now in the British Museum.

CYRUS, the founder of the Persian monarchy, whose original name appears to have been Agradatos, was the son of Cambyses, a Persian, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. Astyages, in consequence of a dream which portended that the offspring of his daughter would take the throne of the Medes, ordered Cyrus to be destroyed as soon as he was born; but he was preserved by a herdsman's wife, who brought him up as her own son. As he grew up, he evinced towards his playmates a spirit of independence and authority. Later in life he encouraged the Persians to revolt against the Medes, and dethroned Astyages B.C. 560. He next attacked and took Sardis, and made Crœsus prisoner B.C. 546. He besieged and took the city of Babylon B.C. 538, which he entered by diverting the course of the Euphrates, and leading his army into the city by the dry bed of the river. At last he carried his arms against the Massagetæ, and was defeated and slain by Tomyris, their queen, after he had reigned twenty-nine years, B.C. 529. It was soon after his capture of Babylon that Cyrus performed the action which has given most celebrity to his name, the issuing of an edict permitting the Jewish captives to return and rebuild their temple.

CYRUS, the Younger, second son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, by Parysatis, was born about B.C. 423. His father sent him, at the age of sixteen, to govern the western provinces of Asia Minor, and at his death bequeathed to him the government of those provinces. He was soon found to have engaged in a conspiracy against the life of his elder brother, Artaxerxes, who condemned him to death; but, on his mother's intercession, was contented with banishing him to his provinces. It was not long before he resumed his ambitious projects, and he secretly employed Clearchus, a Lacedemonian general, to engage a body of Greek mercenaries in his service. A quarrel with Tissaphernes, a neighbouring satrap, enabled him to conceal his design, and he pretended that his levies of troops were meant only to act against that governor. Having at length collected a force of 13,000 Greeks, and 100,000 soldiers of other nations, with a considerable fleet, he proceeded eastward, and he had arrived at Tarsus, in Cilicia, before his army knew whither he was marching them. The Greeks then suspected his real intentions, and refused to advance further. Through the influence of Clearchus, and the promise of half as much pay again, they were at last persuaded to proceed against Artaxerxes, who was now alarmed and prepared for resistance. On the plains of Cunaxa he came in sight of his royal brother's numerous host. Cyrus, contrary to the advice of Clearchus, posted himself in the van. The Greeks soon routed all that opposed them, and their success appeared so decisive, that Cyrus was saluted king by those around him. But, perceiving the horse guards of Artaxerxes wheeling about to attack him, he made a furious charge upon them with 600 chosen cavalry, and with his own hand killed Artagerses, their captain. His brother's person was now exposed to view; and Cyrus, exclaiming, "I see him," rushed on to the encounter with all the fury of fraternal rivalry. He unhorsed the king, twice wounded him, and was about to repeat the stroke, when he fell under a shower of darts, B.C. 400. The record of this memorable transaction is made imperishable by the pen of Xenophon.

CZERNI GEORGE, (George the Black,) was the son of a Servian peasant named Petroni, and was born near Kragujewatz, about A.D. 1765. At the commencement of the Servian revolt against the Porte, in the first years of the present century, he was a chief of *klephts*, or freebooters; but his prowess and military genius soon placed him at the head of the insurgents. In 1804 he took Belgrade, and in 1806, assisted by the Russians, who were then at war with the Porte, he succeeded in expelling the Turks entirely from Servia. Czerni George was now recognised as *hospodar*, or prince of the country, and maintained himself, by the aid of the Russians, till the peace of Bucharest in 1812. The Porte now demanded the unconditional submission of the Servians, in whose favour only a few nugatory stipulations had been inserted by the Russians in the treaty; and in 1813 the country was invaded by the neighbouring pashas. The internal disputes of the Servian chiefs paralysed their efforts at resistance; and after a struggle of four months, Czerni George was compelled to fly, having previously shot his father with his own hand to prevent his falling into the power of the Turks. He now fled into Austria, and afterwards repaired to Russia, where he was received with high distinction (1816) by the emperor Alexander; but his restless spirit led him to return, the follow-

ing year, into Servia, in the hope of exciting a fresh revolt. He was immediately seized, however, by the contrivance, as it is said, of Milosch Obrenowich, afterwards prince of Servia; and being surrendered to the Turkish authorities, was decapitated at Belgrade, July 1817. It has frequently been reported that he was by birth a Frenchman, who had fled in youth to the East; but this tale, which is inserted in the Supplement to the Biographie Universelle, tom. lxi., does not appear to rest on any foundation.

END OF VOL. VI.

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